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95 and 131

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING  
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES  
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS  
FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE  
SEA

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF  
SOUTH AFRICA

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND CO-OPERATION  
IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

QUESTION OF CYPRUS

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL  
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION  
35/143 CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND  
RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE  
TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR  
WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL)  
WEAPONS

CESSATION OF ALL TEST EXPLOSIONS OF NUCLEAR  
WEAPONS

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
RESOLUTION 35/145 B

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURE  
OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION  
AND NEW SYSTEMS OF SUCH WEAPONS

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-sixth year

81-24938

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A/36/566  
S/14713  
English  
Page 2

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN  
OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE  
WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE  
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT  
ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF  
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY  
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE  
ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS  
OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES  
QUESTION OF THE MALAGASY ISLANDS OF GLORIEUSES,  
JUAN DE NOVA, EUROPA AND BASSAS DA INDIA  
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC  
CO-OPERATION  
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL  
DISCRIMINATION  
INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES  
TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE  
CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE  
GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES  
AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND  
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH  
THE UNITED NATIONS  
SOLEMN OBSERVANCE OF THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR  
GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Letter dated 30 September 1981 from the Permanent Representative  
of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to circulate to Member States the attached communiqué of the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries to the 36th Session of the General Assembly, as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 12, 14, 19, 22, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 58, 64, 65, 69, 82, 92, 95 and 131, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Raúl ROA KOURI  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Cuba

ANNEX

Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and  
Heads of Delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries  
to the 36th Session of the General Assembly  
of the United Nations  
25 & 28 September 1981

COMMUNIQUE

I.

1. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the 36th Session of the United Nations General Assembly held their meeting at the Headquarters of the Organization on 25 and 28 September 1981, with a view to considering their actions in connection with the items to be considered during the current session which are of special concern to the non-aligned countries.

2. The Meeting welcomed the independence of Belize, greeted its entry into the United Nations and admitted it as a full member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The Meeting also considered and approved the admission of Ecuador as a full member of the Movement. The steady growth in the number of non-aligned countries is a testimony to the growing relevance and importance of the policy of non-alignment and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

3. The Meeting took note of the Chairman's Report on the activities of the non-aligned countries since the Ministerial Conference held in New Delhi, and urged all non-aligned countries to continue their efforts towards the fulfillment of the decisions taken by the VI Summit Conference as well as those of the above-mentioned Ministerial Conference and the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau on Namibia held in Algeria.

4. The Meeting expressed satisfaction that the Eighth Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly called upon all States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by the apartheid regime of South Africa, to impose against that country the comprehensive mandatory sanctions in accordance

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with the provisions of the Charter and to cease all dealings with the apartheid regime of South Africa in order to totally isolate that country. The Ministers and Heads of Delegations committed themselves fully to the implementation of the resolution adopted by the Eighth Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly.

5. The Meeting took note of the report by the Foreign Ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization to bring about a peaceful solution to the conflict between Iran and Iraq. The Meeting commended these endeavors and requested them to continue their important efforts in accordance with the mandate given to them by the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations took note with great satisfaction of the decision unanimously adopted by the 18th Summit Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity regarding the candidature of H.E. Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania to the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations and decided to fully support this candidature.

## II.

6. The Ministers and Heads of Delegations noted with great concern that the 36th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is being held in an atmosphere of continuing deterioration of international peace and security. As assessed by the VI Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana in September 1979 and reiterated by the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi in February 1981, the crisis in the process of detente, the policy of bloc rivalry and spheres of influence, manifested in the senseless and very dangerous escalation of the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, and the total suspension of meaningful negotiations on the halting and reversal of the arms race and the obsession to negotiate from positions of strength, the use or threat of use of force, aggression, military

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intervention, foreign occupation, involving the introduction and presence of foreign troops, mercenaries or irregulars under any pretext whatsoever against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of States, and interference in their internal affairs, and in the obstruction of the struggle of the peoples under colonial or alien domination for self-determination and national independence; the continued existence and aggravation of focal points of tension and aggression, particularly in the Middle East, Southern Africa, South-West Asia, South-East Asia, North-East Asia, the Caribbean and Central America, have brought the world closer to the brink of a worldwide conflict. Such a policy is leading to the resurgence of the cold war to new and alarming proportions thus increasing the danger of war and the total annihilation of mankind.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their concern over the acceleration of the arms race, particularly in the nuclear armaments race, the stockpiling of all kinds of weapons of mass destruction, the development of newer and more destructive and lethal weapons systems such as the neutron bomb, as well as attempts to promote new and dangerous concepts of "limited nuclear war" aimed at blurring the distinction between nuclear and conventional warfare. They emphasized the special role and responsibility of the Great Powers in halting and reversing the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and called upon them to immediately and resolutely start with the serious negotiations aiming at the elimination of the threat of a global nuclear war and the implementation of disarmament measures with a view to achieving general and complete disarmament. In this connection, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation urged all member States to exert their maximum efforts for the success of the Second Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled the very important appeal made at their Conference in New Delhi, in which they called upon all nations and peoples and their leaders to earnestly work for the avoidance of war and the consolidation of international peace and security through the implementation of the principle of active peaceful coexistence in relations among all States, the avoidance of measures leading to confrontation, the elimination of foreign intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States; for strict adherence to the principles of the non-use or threat of use of force; for non-acquisition of territories by force; for the peaceful settlement of disputes; for the halting and reversal of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race; for the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial, alien and racist domination as well as under foreign occupation; for full respect for the sovereignty and national independence of all countries; for consistent adherence to the objectives, principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and for urgent practical measures aimed at the establishment of a New International Economic Order. The Ministers and Heads of Delegations urged the Great Powers to work for a relaxation of international tensions. They stated that the process of detente should be universal in scope and in geographic application. They stressed that security for all States must be ensured and that all States, particularly non-aligned countries, must actively participate on an equal footing in the peace-preserving process.

The Meeting recalled the conclusion of the Ministerial Conference held in New Delhi to encourage efforts for the general reduction of tensions and to oppose foreign interference and intervention from whatever quarter in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe. To that end, the Meeting decided to intensify efforts by the non-aligned countries for the early adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations of the Declaration of Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in Internal Affairs of States.

III.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegations recalled that the holding of the meeting of the Security Council, in accordance with the decision of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers was intended to impel and promote the just cause of the people of Namibia.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with regret and concern that the Security Council had fallen short of its fundamental responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security when the Resolutions proposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter 7 of the Charter of the United Nations met with the veto of the three Western Permanent Members of the Council, on 30 April 1981.

They reaffirmed that Namibia is the legal responsibility of the United Nations until it reaches true self-determination and national independence, in accordance with Resolution 435 (1978) of the Security Council and with the relevant Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, inter alia, Resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1977.

They firmly rejected certain maneuvers aimed at undermining the international consensus as expressed in Resolution 435 (1978) of the Security Council and to despoil the oppressed people of Namibia of its hard-won victories in its national liberation struggle.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their grave concern about the threat to international peace and security posed by racist South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its repeated wanton and unprovoked acts of aggression against neighboring States, its reprehensible policy of apartheid, and its acquisition in collaboration with certain western countries of nuclear weapons.

The Meeting expressed its deep concern over the rapidly deteriorating situation in South Africa itself as characterized by the stepped-up brutal oppression, militarization of the entire country, as well as the murder of ANC leaders and activists. In reaffirming the non-aligned position that there would be no peace, stability and security

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in southern Africa until the apartheid system is destroyed and replaced by a democratic society, the Meeting renewed its unswerving support for the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. The Meeting commended the National Liberation Movements of South Africa, particularly the African National Congress, for the intensified mass political mobilization and armed action against strategic installations. It also commended the people of New Zealand and the United States of America for their resolute opposition to the Springboks rugby tour to these two countries undertaken in violation of the United Nations position calling for the severance of sports ties with South Africa. The Meeting called for the strengthening of the world campaign for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners, for the securing of Prisoner-of-War status to all captured freedom fighters, and for the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime of South Africa.

They further forcefully condemned the fact that the apartheid regime of South Africa has persistently refused to comply with the decisions and Resolutions of the United Nations providing for Namibia's transition to independence. In this regard, they deplored the recent vetos in the Security Council by three Western Permanent Members of the Council of proposals for the imposition on racist South Africa of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed that Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) endorsing the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia is the only basis for a negotiated settlement of the Question of Namibia and demanded the immediate commencement of the unconditional implementation of that resolution without prevarication, qualification or modification and not later than 31 December 1981.

The Meeting reaffirmed its support for the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and called upon member States to render increased and sustained support, and material, financial military and other assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

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The Meeting further expressed its satisfaction that, pursuant to the VI Summit Conference decision, a Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia has been established. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation decided that a Pledging Conference for the Fund should be held in New York in November 1981, and they called upon all members, observers and guests of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to contribute generously to the Fund.

The Meeting strongly condemned the apartheid regime of South Africa for using its armed forces, mercenaries and its puppets for its massive aggression against Angola. It deplored the action of the United States in preventing the Security Council, by the exercise of the veto, from discharging its responsibilities in the face of unprovoked aggression by South Africa against Angola. This action has encouraged the racist authorities of Pretoria into new acts of military aggression and adventures. The Meeting demanded that the apartheid regime of South Africa pay reparations to the Government of Angola for the damage inflicted resulting from that aggression. The Meeting called upon member States to extend all support and assistance, including military assistance, to the Front Line States in order to assist them in defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with satisfaction the decisions adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and its committee of implementation, regarding the organization of a general and free referendum of self-determination in the territory of Western Sahara.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation were convinced that the immediate implementation of these decisions would ensure the full exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right of self-determination in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV), the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations Charter and would also fulfill the aspirations of the peoples of the region for peace, stability and cooperation.

IV.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled the declaration of the VI Summit Conference in Havana in September 1979 and the Ministerial Conference that was held in February 1981 in New Delhi and reaffirmed that the Question of Palestine is at the core of the problem of the Middle East, and that any solution to this conflict demands, on the one hand, the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights, including the right of return, the right to self-determination, and the right to establish their sovereign and independent State in Palestine and, on the other hand, the complete and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

The Meeting called upon all States to assist and facilitate actions and movements by the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to pursue its efforts and legitimate struggle to achieve its inalienable rights, including the right of return, right of self-determination and right to establish its own independent sovereign State in Palestine, in the context of a comprehensive and just settlement that would ensure peace and stability in the region.

The Meeting condemned all initiatives to impose those provisions of the Camp David Accords purporting to determine the future of the Palestinian people and Palestinian territories occupied by Israel in spite of the fact that the United Nations General Assembly resolution declared that those provisions had no validity. They also condemned any partial or separate solution and any agreement that would harm the rights of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people; violate the principles and resolutions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at the United Nations General Assembly or prevent the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the attainment and full exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation condemned Israeli policies of aggression and expansionism intensified recently against the Palestinian people, in particular in the territories occupied since 1967, the expropriation of land, the establishment of settlements and the

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usurpation of water and other natural resources which are considered essential for the livelihood of the Palestinian people.

They recalled Security Council Resolutions 465 (1980) and 478 (1980) and condemned the promulgation of the "fundamental law on Jerusalem" as well as all other measures tending to alter the demographic composition, the geographic character and the institutional structure of the occupied Arab territories.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation strongly condemned Israeli measures aiming at the Judaization of the Holy City of Jerusalem including the ongoing excavations under and around the Moslem holy places of worship.

Furthermore, they expressed their most profound concern over the continuing deep diggings and excavations beneath the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock within the Haram al-Shareef holy sanctuary in Jerusalem which threaten the collapse of these millenia-old structures. They endorsed the UNESCO resolution of 11 September 1981 to place East Jerusalem on UNESCO's World Heritage Committee list, in order to safeguard the cultural and historical sites in the City.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation denounced the project for the digging of a canal joining the Mediterranean and Dead Seas and declared that its opening would constitute an act of aggression that would threaten international peace and security. They called on all countries not to provide Israel with human or moral support, or political and economic assistance, including the necessary equipment for the construction of this canal.

The Meeting condemned Israeli policies and practices aimed at imposing the Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens under Israeli occupation in the Golan Heights.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled Resolution ES-7/2, adopted by the General Assembly at its Emergency Special Session (July 1980) and noted with grave concern that since that date the recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People have not yet been implemented. They invited the Security Council to con-

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sider the situation and adopt measures without further delay with a view to enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights. They condemned the hostile position of the Government of the United States of America towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and its sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation decided that an extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau at the Ministerial level should be held at the appropriate time to undertake an evaluation of the situation and take practical measures to strengthen comprehensive assistance to the struggle of the Palestinian people and to attain and freely exercise its inalienable rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

V.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed grave concern at the continued escalation of the barbaric attacks by Israel on southern Lebanon and Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. They recalled that the Sixth Summit Conference considered that aggression, carried out by land, sea and air, as tantamount to genocide of the Lebanese people and the Palestinian refugees, with Israel using the most sophisticated weapons supplied by the United States of America.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with concern that the Government of the United States is currently engaged in the conclusion of a "strategic alliance" in the Middle East instead of participating in the endeavors to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. They declared their grave concern over the development of the "strategic cooperation" between the Governments of the United States of America and Israel, which confirms the role of the latter as a true bridgehead of imperialism, as an element threatening the stability of the countries in the Middle East region as well as international peace and security.

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The Ministers and Heads of Delegations strongly condemned the naked Israeli aggression on the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted exclusively to peaceful purposes as an act of state terrorism and a blatant violation of the sovereignty of a non-aligned country. The Meeting reaffirmed the inalienable right of non-aligned countries to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the General Assembly resolutions concerning Israeli nuclear armaments, the Security Council Resolution 487 of 18 June 1981, and demanded that Israel comply with said Resolutions. In particular, the Meeting called upon the Security Council to take effective measures against Israel in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, and they pledged themselves to work at the 36th Session of the General Assembly to adopt decisions that will prevent Israel from committing further acts of aggression and force it to comply with the norms of international law, the principles of the Charter and the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

The Non-Aligned Countries called upon all States, and especially the United States of America, to refrain from giving Israel any human, military, political or economic assistance that might encourage it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their support for Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence, and called for the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 (1981). They condemned continued Israeli aggression and acts of violence against Lebanon and interference in Lebanon's national affairs. They condemned, in particular, the recent Israeli raids on South Lebanon and Beirut, which caused heavy casualties among the Lebanese civilian population and extensive damage to property. In that context, they recalled Security Council Resolution 490 (1981), which reads as follows:

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"The Security Council,

Reaffirming the urgent appeal made by the President and the members of the Security Council on 17 July 1981 (S/14599) which reads as follows:

'The President of the Security Council and the members of the Council, after hearing the report of the Secretary-General, express their deep concern at the extent of the loss of life and the scale of the destruction caused by the deplorable events that have been taking place for several days in Lebanon.

'They launch an urgent appeal for an immediate end to all armed attacks and for the greatest restraint so that peace and quiet may be established in Lebanon and a just and lasting peace in the Middle East as a whole.'

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General in this respect,

1. Calls for an immediate cessation of all armed attacks;
2. Reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to report back to the Council on the implementation of this resolution as soon as possible and not later than 48 hours from its adoption."

and supported its contents. They called further for the restoration of Lebanese Government authority over all its territory within its internationally recognized borders. They welcomed the decisions of the Arab Summit Conferences to solve the Lebanese crisis.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation endorsed the Report of the Mission of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries that visited Lebanon in August 1981 at the request of Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

VI.

The Meeting considered the situation in Cyprus and reaffirmed its support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and reiterated its solidarity with the Government and people of Cyprus. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed the hope that the intercommunal talks currently held under the auspices of the Secretary-General will be conducted in a more substantive, constructive and result-

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oriented manner in order to bring about, without further delay, a just solution of the problem in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Non-Aligned decisions and Declarations, and the High Level Agreements. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation requested the Contact Group of the non-aligned countries to have the situation under constant review and take action as appropriate.

The Meeting expressed deep concern over the dangerous and increasing concentration of weapons in Europe and other parts of the world and a heightened tension in the continent that deepens block confrontation and threatens the peace and security of European States. It commended positive cooperation among the non-aligned and neutral States at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and called upon all participating States to cooperate in the efforts to implement the Helsinki Final Act in all its parts, including that on the Mediterranean. It supported the request of the non-participating Mediterranean States and other interested parties to participate fully in deliberations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on all matters concerning the situation in the Mediterranean with the view to eliminating hotbeds of crisis and areas of tension in the region and convert it into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegations expressed deep concern over the aggression by the United States of America against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 19 August 1981. They considered that that aggression constitutes a threat as well as flagrant violence against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of non-aligned countries in the region, which advocate the creation of a zone of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean, and a threat to international peace and security.

#### VII.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled that the New Delhi Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries in February 1981 had expressed grave concern over the growing build-up of Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean area and that despite the expressed wishes of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, military activity in all forms and manifestations

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of the Great Powers in the Indian Ocean areas had intensified and that there had been a marked deterioration in the climate of peace and security in the area. The Meeting, seriously concerned at the dangerous tension caused by the expansion of the existing foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, as well as the search for new base facilities in the Indian Ocean area, recalled that the Ministers in New Delhi had warned of the dangers of any actions that would provide pretexts for the intervention or the presence of the Great Powers in the area. In this connection, it also noted with regret that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean had been prevented by some Great Powers and major maritime users from finalizing a date for the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka to achieve the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. The failure of the Committee to take a decision on the date of the Conference had frustrated the desire of all Non-Aligned Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean who, supported by all other Non-Aligned Countries, have been working persistently for nearly ten years in pursuit of their goal of realizing the objectives contained in the non-aligned initiatives for the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, first adopted by the General Assembly in 1971.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegations reaffirmed their determination to work for the convening not later than the first half of 1983, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean in Sri Lanka and reiterated their hope and expectation that all the Great Powers and other major maritime users would participate in this Conference in a constructive spirit while at the same time initiating the process of reducing their military presence in the Indian Ocean area.

In this context, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation also welcomed, as in the New Delhi Conference, the initiative of the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to convene a summit conference on the Indian Ocean, to be held in Tananarive.



VIII.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation were gravely concerned over the continuing tensions and conflicts in the South East Asian region that have affected State members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and expressed that the tension in and around Kampuchea should not escalate over a wider area and that efforts should be directed towards a comprehensive peaceful political solution based on the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States and on the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign States. Such a political solution, as expressed in the Declaration of the New Delhi Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held in February 1981, would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region including Kampuchea. Noting the various efforts made in this direction, they hoped that constructive efforts would be made towards dialogue that will lead to the resolution of differences among all States in the region and to the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area as well as the elimination of the involvement of and threats of intervention by outside powers.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that through a process of negotiations and mutual understanding a climate conducive to the exercise of that right would be created.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all States to extend their fullest support to these efforts.

IX.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with grave concern that the situation in South West Asia carries dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region and that its continuation poses serious implications for international peace and security. In this context, they viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern. They recalled in this regard the urgent call made by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference. While reaffirming the rights of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honor, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation urged all concerned to work towards a settlement that would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes. They expressed their appreciation for the sincere efforts made in the search for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. They also called on all States to exercise restraint to avoid further endangering the peace and security of the region and to work for the creation of conditions conducive to stability and harmonious relations among all States of the region based on the non-aligned principles of peaceful coexistence, respect of sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

X.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with deep concern that in the Western Hemisphere also increased tension has been building up in the Caribbean and Central America. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation stressed that the policies of aggression, interference and intervention, pressures and economic or military blockades can only worsen the situation and endanger international peace and security even more. In this context, they expressed concern about the carrying

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out of military naval maneuvers in the region and about the attempts at destabilizing the Government of Grenada, the exertion of economic and other pressures, destabilizing maneuvers against Nicaragua and the pursuit of hostile policies and actions against Cuba by the United States of America. The Meeting reiterated its full support for Cuba's just demand that the United States return the naval base and territory it illegally occupies in Guantánamo and cease its blockade against that country.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation, in relation to El Salvador, firmly reiterated the application of the principles of non-alignment, self-determination, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, so that the current situation in that country would be settled in a peaceful, just, democratic and dignified manner.

In this context, the Meeting welcomed with satisfaction all the expressions and effort of the international community, that, reaffirming these principles, promote a genuine and democratic political solution that takes into account all political forces in El Salvador and its genuine political representatives, which would lead to a process of ample democratic participation that would put a stop to bloodshed in that country.

The Meeting expressed concern over the increased flow of Israeli war material, particularly aircraft, into some Caribbean and Latin American countries.

The Meeting further renewed its support for the inalienable rights of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence and supported the decision of the Special Committee on Decolonization to include the question of Puerto Rico in the agenda of the 37th Session of the General Assembly.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their hope that the United States would implement and strictly respect the Panama Canal treaties to give effect to the full sovereignty and jurisdiction of Panama over all its national territory, as well as to the regime on neutrality of the interocean waterway.

The Meeting firmly reiterated its support for the right of the Republic of Argentina to the restitution of the Malvinas Islands and territorial sovereignty over them and requested that the negotiations with the United Kingdom in this regard be speeded up.

The Meeting reaffirmed once again the Republic of Bolivia's just and legitimate claim to recover its outlet to the Pacific Ocean with full sovereignty.

#### XI.

In accordance with the decision of the Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in February 1981 in New Delhi and contained in paragraph 109 of the New Delhi Declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Meeting decided to set up an open-ended working group for the purpose of studying the proposals submitted to the New Delhi Conference and of drafting proposals for the next Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government to take place in Baghdad.

#### XII.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their concern over the increasingly deteriorating situation in the international economic relations and to the extremely difficult position of developing countries. This was not only a result of structural problems of the world economy but also a consequence of the serious aggravation of the international situation unleashed by the arms race. The lack of will to help in the solution of serious problems affecting the world economy, in particular the economies of developing countries, itself contributes to the further exacerbation of the international situation.

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The Meeting noted that the continuing deterioration of economic conditions in the world has assumed unparalleled dimensions affecting most of the developing countries in a most serious way, as demonstrated inter alia by their growing imbalances in international payments, the sharp deterioration in the terms of trade, the growing burdens of external indebtedness and the insecurity and insufficiency of food supply.

In the light of this grave situation and its underlying causes, the response of the major developed countries has been most disappointing. The Meeting deplored the fact that the launching of global negotiations continues to be jeopardized through prolonged delays caused mainly by one country, thus blocking a major non-aligned initiative for an integrated and global review of the totality of crucial items on international cooperation for development.

It is evident that some developed countries also lack the positive political will to proceed without delay with concerted efforts designed to achieve effective and equitable solutions to the present world economic crisis.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their conviction that the present unjust international economic system, already in crisis, demands a structural reform which could only result from a global and integrated approach to the present world economic problems with the participation of all countries and resulting in agreed solutions and the establishment of the New International Economic Order that will be lasting and beneficial to all. They were more than ever convinced of the urgency of the launching of global negotiations, and urged the developed countries to display real political will to that purpose.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries welcomed the encouraging decisions taken during the Caracas conference on cooperation among developing countries and called upon all the non-aligned and other developing countries to spare no effort in rapidly implementing the important decisions contained therein.

The Meeting viewed the outcome of the recent United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September

1981 as significant and encouraging. It called for a speedy implementation of the substantial new Programme of Action as adopted at the Conference as an essential step towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

XIII.

7. The Ministers and Heads of Delegations further decided to renew the mandate of the working, contact and drafting groups of the non-aligned countries.

XIV.

8. The Ministers and Heads of Delegations underlined the importance of the forthcoming Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Havana, Cuba, for enhancing the role and effectiveness of non-alignment in the solution of outstanding international problems and the preparation of the VII Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government to be held in Baghdad. They noted with satisfaction that the Coordinating Bureau at the level of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations will meet soon in order to start the preparatory work of this important ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau to be held in Havana from 31 May to 4 June 1982, in close co-ordination with the host country.

9. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their deep satisfaction that the 20th Anniversary of the First Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in 1961 in Belgrade was solemnly commemorated during the Ministerial Conference in New Delhi. They noted with appreciation that this year, for the first time, in accordance with the decision adopted at the Ministerial Conference in New Delhi, the Day of Non-Alignment was observed in the United Nations and on the national level in non-aligned countries, which contributed to a wider perception of the relevance, in the current international situation, of the policy of non-alignment and of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and its irreplaceable role in the efforts towards

the establishment of new political and economic relations in the world. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their satisfaction that the Twentieth Anniversary of the First Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries will be solemnly observed during the 36th Session of the General Assembly. They invited all member countries to contribute to the observance of this historic event.

10. The Meeting resolved that non-aligned countries will act in close cooperation with each other in respect to all items of special concern to the non-aligned countries on the agenda of the 36th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in accordance with the principles and objectives of non-alignment.

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