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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Thirty-fifth session  
Agenda items 24, 26 and 50  
QUESTION OF PALESTINE  
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION  
ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fifth year

Note verbale dated 4 December 1980 from the Permanent Representative  
of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, since Jordan was the host to the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman, the capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, during the period from 25 to 27 November 1980, has the honour to convey to him the final verbatim text of the Declaration issued by the Heads of State of the following countries at the conclusion of the said Conference:

1. Bahrain
2. Djibouti
3. Iraq
4. Jordan
5. Kuwait
6. Mauritania
7. Morocco
8. Oman
9. Qatar
10. Saudi Arabia
11. Somalia
12. Sudan
13. Tunisia
14. United Arab Emirates
15. Yemen

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In view of its importance, it would be greatly appreciated if the enclosed Final Declaration could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 24, 26 and 50, and of the Security Council.

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ANNEX

Complete text of the Final Declaration of the Eleventh Arab Summit  
Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980

In accordance with the sixth resolution of the Tenth Arab Summit Conference held at Tunis between 30 Dhu al-Hijjah 1399 A.H. and the 2 Muharram 1400 A.H., corresponding to 20-22 Tishrin al-thani (November) 1979, His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, invited the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference to meet at Amman, the capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 18-20 Muharram 1401 A.H., corresponding to 25-27 Tishrin al-thani (November) 1980.

Basing themselves upon their commitment to national responsibility, to the necessity of pursuing joint and earnest inter-Arab action in confronting the dangers and threats to which the Arab nation is exposed, and believing that an effective and efficient confrontation can only come about on the basis of unanimity, the transcending of differences and the elimination of divisive factors in arriving at unity in the Arab ranks, the Arab leaders, meeting in Amman, worked together to study the present Arab situation and those political, military and economic developments which have taken place in the Arab world and in the international arena since the convening of the Tenth Arab Summit Conference in Tunis, examined the Arab-Zionist conflict, and reviewed its latest developments and have adopted political, military and economic resolutions aimed at building up Arab capacities and strengths in all of those areas.

The Arab leaders reaffirmed their adherence to the resolutions of the Summit Conferences of Baghdad and Tunis and particularly to those dealing with the Palestinian question, considering the fact that it constitutes the essence of the Arab struggle with the Israeli enemy and national responsibility with regard to it make it incumbent upon all Arabs to act and struggle in order to repulse the Zionist danger which threatened the existence of the Arab nation.

The Conference also emphasized that the liberation of Arab Jerusalem was a national duty and a national obligation, proclaimed the rejection of all measures taken by Israel, requested all nations of the world to adopt clear and defined positions in opposition to the Israeli measures and resolved to break off all relations with any country recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel or transferring its embassy there.

The Arab leaders have underlined their determination to continue their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people for the purpose of the restitution of all its rights including the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent State on its own territory, and, they also reiterated their support for the independence of the Organization and for its freedom of action. The Conference

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acclaimed the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, its heroic sacrifices and its fearless resistance in persistently opposing the Israeli occupation, giving proof time and again to the entire world of the staying power of that people and its determination to claim those rights which are its due.

The Conference reasserted the right of the Palestinian Arab people, as represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole legitimate representative to return to its land, to determine its own destiny and to establish an independent Palestinian State on the soil of its homeland, while pointing out that it was the Palestine Liberation Organization which alone has the right to take upon itself the responsibility for the future of the Palestinian people.

The Conference also emphasized that Security Council resolution 242 (1967) was not in keeping with Arab rights and did not constitute an appropriate basis for a solution to the Middle East crisis and particularly the Palestine question.

The Arab leaders reaffirmed their rejection of the Camp David accords, which had lured the Egyptian leadership into the trap of plotting against the Arab nation and its portentous cause and which had as their objective the destruction of Arab unity and solidarity and had removed the Egyptian régime from the Arab ranks and led it into negotiating with the Israeli enemy and into signing a separate peace treaty, thereby challenging the will of the Egyptian people and ignoring its national role and its deep-rooted Arab allegiance. The Arab leaders emphasized their determination to defy those agreements, to overthrow them, and to render them ineffective. They emphasized their support for boycott measures against the Egyptian régime in accordance with the provisions of the resolutions of the Summit Conferences of Baghdad and Tunis. The Conference sent greetings of solidarity to the fraternal Egyptian Arab people which formed an important part of the Arab nation and whose struggle was inseparable from that of the rest of the Arabs, and expressed the hope that it would be able to overcome the circumstances which had alienated it from its brothers and return to fraternal and constructive participation in the future of the Arab nation.

The Conference studied with extreme interest the ongoing conflict between fraternal Iraq and its neighbour Iran.

Basing itself upon the principles of Arab solidarity, and seeking to preserve fraternal relations between Arab and Islamic nations and to mobilize all of their forces in support of the struggle being waged by the Arab nation against the Zionist enemy, the Conference hereby:

- Calls upon the two sides for an immediate cease-fire and a solution to the conflict by peaceful means. The Conference supports the legitimate rights of Iraq over its territory and its waterways, in accordance with the international agreements in force between the two countries, and would welcome the compliance of Iraq with the appeal made by the Organization of

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the Islamic Conference, the United Nations and the non-aligned countries for a cease-fire and its acceptance of good offices for a solution to the conflict by means of negotiations. The Conference calls upon Iran to adopt a similar position.

The Conference also calls upon both sides to jointly abide by the principles of non-interference in internal affairs, respect for rights and sovereignty and the consolidation of good-neighbourly relations between their respective countries so that such principles can serve as a basis for relations between the Arab countries and Iran.

The Conference expressed its thorough condemnation of the continuing Israeli aggression against the sister State of Lebanon, stigmatized that aggression as a challenge to the honour of the international community, declared its absolute solidarity with the people of the sister State of Lebanon and called upon all the parties in Lebanon to support the legitimate Government in order to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. The Conference also reaffirmed the resolutions of the Tenth Summit at Tunis aimed at the reconstruction of Lebanon.

The Conference reviewed Arab relations with other countries throughout the world and stressed the need for closer ties and relations with the Islamic States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, for a strengthening of the role of the non-aligned movement and for co-operation with States members of that movement and with the group of Latin American States. The Conference also emphasized the need to promote solidarity with the Organization of African Unity and the States of the African continent, to bolster Afro-Arab co-operation and to consolidate ties and relations in a manner conducive to Afro-Arab interests and to the furtherance of the just struggle of the peoples of the African continent against racial discrimination and foreign interference.

The Conference affirmed the determination of the Arab States to pursue the Euro-Arab dialogue with a view to the promotion of joint interests and the achievement of greater understanding of the justice of Arab demands, particularly with regard to the question of Palestine.

The Conference stressed the need for endeavours to ensure the continued support and backing of the group of socialist States for Arab rights and to strengthen co-operation with that group with a view to the promotion of joint interests and the furtherance and development of the support of those States for Arab rights in such a way as to increase Arab steadfastness capabilities.

The Conference decided to pursue its efforts, within the framework of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and institutions and conferences of international organizations, to co-ordinate Arab positions and achieve co-operation in accordance with the principles and objectives of the joint Arab programme of action and the policies established by institutions of the League of Arab States.

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The Conference stressed the need for the continuation of contacts with the Vatican and with other Christian religious organizations and institutions in order to ensure their support for the recovery of full Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem.

The Conference condemned the continuing political, military and economic support given by the Government of the United States of America to Israel and which had enabled the latter to perpetuate the occupation, to deny the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, to disregard international resolutions and to continue its aggression, expansion and colonial settlement. The Conference also condemned the hostile attitude of the Government of the United States of America towards the Palestine Liberation Organization, the denial of the latter's right to represent the Palestinian Arab people and its designation as a terrorist organization.

While expressing their deep concern at the continuance of discord and divisions within Arab ranks at a time when resolute and serious efforts are needed for a united Arab front and for the mobilization of capacities to meet the challenges facing the Arab nation, the Arab leaders call for the settlement of extraneous disputes within the Arab world in a spirit of true Arab brotherhood committed to a common purpose and destiny and in accordance with the provisions of the Arab Solidarity Pact resulting from the Summit Conference at Casablanca in 1965.

In the economic field, the Conference discussed the economic and social challenges facing the Arab nation and stressed that such challenges could be met only through joint and effective Arab endeavours within the framework of a comprehensive Arab perspective.

In this connexion, the Conference endorsed the document setting forth the joint Arab economic action strategy up to the year 2000 which constitutes an historic turning point in Arab economic practice by virtue of its derivation from the principles of Arab unity, development, liberation and integration and its adoption of the pan-Arab planning approach with regard to the joint economic sector and the developmental approach with regard to the integration of production as a methodology for the organization, development and proper utilization of Arab resources in the joint sector. The Conference expresses its conviction that Arab security requires the establishment of a solid economic base which can be achieved only through over-all Arab development. Conversely, security provides a protective fence for developmental achievements and the Conference believes that every Arab country offers strategic depth for the other Arab countries and that joint endeavours are therefore required to counter all challenges and threats. While appreciating the considerable achievements made in the field of national development, the Conference is nevertheless convinced that an intensification of joint Arab endeavours would further national efforts if such joint endeavours were made within the framework of a clear perspective of common interests. In accordance with the Conference's belief that the Arab citizen is both the objective and the tool of development, the human aspect of development was given priority in the Arab economic strategy in order to ensure a

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higher level of economic performance by Arab citizens, the development of their experience and skills and their acquisition of technical capabilities without weakening their attachment to the time-honoured cultural identity of Arab society. The Conference expresses its belief that Arab economic integration is now even more urgent since it is a fundamental necessity in all Arab countries in view of the current situation and recent developments in the Arab world.

Within the framework of this strategy, the Council approved the scheme for a joint Arab development decade for the purpose of accelerating development in the least developed Arab States, reducing the development gaps between the various parts of the Arab homeland and achieving steady growth to improve the individual income. The 1980s were regarded as the First Joint Arab Development Decade, and the sum of \$5,000 million were allocated for the next 10 years, subject to increase in the light of developing needs and in accordance with potentials. (This is in addition to the financial resources made available by existing Arab national and regional funds.) The project aims at financing development projects in the least developed Arab States, according priority to major projects which help to strengthen relations between the Arab countries and bring about Arab economic integration, in addition to raising the economic and social levels of the peoples concerned. The Conference decided that the financing should be in the form of easy-term loans.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, the State of Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and the State of Qatar graciously undertook to furnish the above figure, leaving the door open to the other Arab States capable of contributing to this project in the future in fulfilment of their national duty.

The Conference accorded considerable attention to the role of Arab savings, capacities and resources and their sound channelling towards areas of development investment. The Conference therefore approved the Unified Agreement on the Investment of Arab Capital in Arab States, which represents the main channel for encouraging the private sector to make an Arab contribution to the financing of Arab development projects and programmes on the basis of a sound and careful balance between the interests of the parties to the investment relationship.

In order to ensure continuity of Arab joint economic action and to support it and keep it apart from political upsets and to provide a solid basis on which the Arab economy can move confidently and steadily, in the light of higher interests, the Conference approved the Charter of National Economic Action.

The Conference expressed its great appreciation for the distinguished efforts made by the secretariat of the League of Arab States, its economic apparatus, the Arab specialized agencies and Arab experts in the preparation of the economic studies which enabled the Conference to draw up the strategy for Arab joint economic action. The Conference decided to reinforce the resources of the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African and Arab States, in appreciation of its national role in providing technical aid to the African and Arab regions.

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The Conference expressed its high appreciation and thanks to His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal for the great efforts which he had made in presiding over the Conference and commended with pride the steadfastness of the Arab people in Jordan, their deep national spirit, their enthusiasm and their unceasing support for the achievement of the goals of the Arab nation, in freedom, unity and victory.

The Conference also expressed its deep gratitude for the honour and attention accorded to its members in their reception by His Majesty the King and his Government and people.

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