Fortieth session
Agenda item 29

ARMED ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS AND
ITS GRAVE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM
CONCERNING THE PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY, THE NON-PROLIFERATION
OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/14 of
16 November 1984, entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear
installations and its grave consequences for the established international system
concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear
weapons and international peace and security". By paragraph 4 of that resolution,
the Assembly demanded that "Israel undertake forthwith not to carry out, in
disregard of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, any
attack on nuclear facilities in Iraq, or on similar facilities in other countries,
devoted to peaceful purposes". By paragraph 5 of the resolution, the Assembly
requested the Security Council to consider the necessary measures to ensure
Israel's compliance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and to deter Israel
from repeating its attack on nuclear facilities. By paragraph 7 of the same
resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its
fortieth session on the question of the implementation of Security Council
resolution 487 (1981) and on the consequences of Israel's non-compliance with that
resolution.

2. By a note dated 5 February 1985, the Secretary-General brought paragraph 5 of
General Assembly resolution 39/14 to the attention of the Security Council.

3. By a note dated 7 February 1985, the Secretary-General requested the Permanent
Representative of Israel to inform him of the action that Israel had taken or
envisioned to take with regard to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 39/14.
The latter's reply was conveyed to the Secretary-General by a note dated
24 October 1985, the text of which reads as follows:
"I have the honour to refer to Your Excellency's note of 17 July 1985 in which you inquired what action the Government of Israel had decided or envisages to take in regard to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 39/14 of 16 November 1984. In this connection, I wish to draw Your Excellency's attention to the statement made by the Director General of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Uzi Eilam, on 26 September 1985, in which he said:

'Already in 1984, it was stated that the policy of the Government of Israel specified that nuclear facilities dedicated to peaceful purposes be inviolable from military attacks, and that Israel has great respect for the manner in which the IAEA fulfils its mission in the field of safeguards.

'I am directed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of my Government, to state that:

'1. Israel holds that all States must refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes, and that the safeguards system operated by IAEA brings evidence of the peaceful operation of a facility.

'2. It is within this context that Israel reconfirms that under its stated policy it will not attack or threaten to attack any nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes, either in the Middle East or anywhere else. I would like to emphasize that clearly no State in the Middle East is excluded.

Mr. President, I have been asked by many delegates whether Iraq is included in the Middle East.

My answer is yes, of course.

'3. Israel will support any subsequent action in competent fora convened to work out binding agreements protecting nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes from attack and threat to attack.'

"This statement reflects Israel's position with regard to Your Excellency's note.

"My Government regrets that the General Assembly allows itself to be used yet again by Iraq in its annual attempt to vilify the State of Israel.

"Israel urges that the effort of the United Nations be devoted instead to supporting positive international initiatives for the advancement of peace, including peace in the Middle East."