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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH
THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN
THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/13737 of 11 January 1980.

During the week ending 7 June 1980, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The question of South Africa (see S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.43, S/12269/Add.44, S/12269/Add.49, S/12520/Add.4, S/13033/Add.13 and S/13033/Add.37)

In a letter dated 29 May 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13969), the representative of Morocco, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, requested that the Security Council be convened urgently to consider the question of South Africa in the light of the situation currently prevailing in that country.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2225th and 2227th meetings, held on 4 and 6 June. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Seychelles and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. In accordance with the request dated 4 June from Niger, Tunisia, and Zambia (S/13981), the Security Council extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Johnstone Makatini and Mr. Henry Isaacs.

The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18, S/11935/Add.19, S/11935/Add.20, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.44, S/11935/Add.45, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.10, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.28, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.8, S/13737/Add.18 and S/13737/Add.20)

In a letter dated 3 June 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13977), the representative of Bahrain in his capacity as current Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations, requested that an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the assassination attempts on the elected mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and al-Birah and the arbitrary detention of a great number of Palestinian students in the occupied Arab territories.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2226th meeting, held on 5 June. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bahrain, Egypt, Israel and Jordan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the request contained in the letter dated 4 June 1980 from the representative of Tunisia (S/13982) that the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization be invited to participate in the debate. He said that that proposal was not formulated under rule 37 or rule 39 of the Security Council's provisional rules of procedure but that if it was adopted by the Council, the invitation would confer on the Palestine Liberation Organization the same rights of participation as were conferred on Member States invited pursuant to rule 37.

Following discussion, the Security Council adopted the proposal by a vote of 10 in favour to 1 against (the United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

The President called attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/13984) that had been prepared in the course of consultations among the members of the Council.

The Security Council adopted the draft resolution (S/13984), by a vote of 14 votes in favour to none against, with 1 abstention (the United States of America), as resolution 471 (1980). The resolution reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling once again the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949), and in particular article 27 which, inter alia, reads:

"Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons ... They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949), to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also its resolutions 468 (1980) and 469 (1980) of 8 and 20 May 1980,

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Reaffirming its resolution 465 (1980), by which the Council determined "that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof, have no legal validity and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East" and strongly deplored the "continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices",

Shocked by the assassination attempts on the lives of the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh,

Deeply concerned that the Jewish settlers in the occupied Arab territories are allowed to carry arms, thus enabling them to perpetrate crimes against the civilian Arab population,

1. Condemns the assassination attempts on the lives of the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh and calls for the immediate apprehension and prosecution of the perpetrators of these crimes;
2. Expresses deep concern that Israel, as occupying Power, has failed to provide adequate protection to the civilian population in the occupied territories in conformity with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949);
3. Calls upon the Government of Israel to provide the victims with adequate compensation for the damages suffered as a result of these crimes;
4. Calls again upon the Government of Israel to respect and to comply with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, as well as with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;
5. Calls once again upon all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connexion with settlements in the occupied territories;
6. Reaffirms the overriding necessity to end the prolonged occupation of Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution.