

UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/13033/Add.11  
2 April 1979

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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/13033 of 9 January 1979.

During the week ending 24 March 1979, the Security Council took action on the following items:

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 and S/13033/Add.10)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2131st and 2134th meetings, held on 19 and 22 March 1979. In addition to the representatives invited previously, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea, Romania and Saudi Arabia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the Council's 2131st meeting, the President called attention to the revised text (S/13171/Rev.1) of the draft resolution sponsored by Bangladesh, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

At the 2134th meeting, the President called attention to the second revised text of the four-Power draft resolution, contained in document S/13171/Rev.2.

The Security Council then voted on the revised draft resolution (S/13171/Rev.2) and adopted it by a vote of 12 in favour, none against, with 3 abstentions (Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), as resolution 446 (1979).

Resolution 446 (1979) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Jordan and other statements made before the Council,

Stressing the urgent need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Affirming once more that the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. Determines that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;
2. Strongly deplores the failure of Israel to abide by Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971 and the consensus statement by the President of the Security Council on 11 November 1976 and General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967, 32/5 of 28 October 1977 and 33/113 of 18 December 1978;
3. Calls once more upon Israel, as the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention, to rescind its previous measures and to desist from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status and geographical nature and materially affecting the demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, not to transfer parts of its own civilian population into the occupied Arab territories;
4. Establishes a Commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President of the Council after consultation with the members of the Council, to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;
5. Requests the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 1 July 1979;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission;
7. Decides to keep the situation in the occupied territories under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene in July 1979 to review the situation in the light of the findings of the Commission.

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Complaint by Angola against South Africa (see S/12520/Add.17)

In a letter dated 16 March 1979 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13176), the representative of Angola requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened in connexion with the question of the South African aggression against Angola.

The Security Council considered the item at its 2130th, 2132nd, 2133rd, 2135th and 2136th meetings, held between 19 and 23 March 1979.

In the course of the meetings, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Romania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. In accordance with the request from Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia, the Council extended invitations under rule 39 to the following:  
Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab at the 2130th meeting (as requested in document S/13178 of 19 March 1979), Mr. Mishake Muyongo at the 2132nd meeting (as requested in document S/13181 of 19 March 1979), Mr. Johnstone Makatini at the 2133rd meeting (as requested in document S/13183 of 20 March 1979), and Mr. David Sibeko at the 2135th meeting (as requested in document S/13187 of 22 March 1979).

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