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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 procedures 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 23 August 1980, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in the Middle East (see S/7913, S/7923, S/7976, S/8000, S/8048, S/8066, S/8215, S/8242, S/8252, S/8269, S/8502, S/8525, S/8534, S/8564, S/8575, S/8584, S/8595, S/8747, S/8753, S/8807, S/8815, S/8828, S/8836, S/8885, S/8896, S/8960, S/9123, S/9135, S/9319, S/9382, S/9395, S/9406, S/9427 and Corr.1, S/9449, S/9452, S/9805, S/9812, S/9930, S/10327, S/10341, S/10554, S/10557, S/10703, S/10721, S/10729, S/10743, S/10770/Add.4, S/10855/Add.15, S/10855/Add.16, S/10855/Add.23, S/10855/Add.24, S/10855/Add.29, S/10855/Add.30, S/10855/Add.33, S/10855/Add.41, S/10855/Add.43, S/10855/Add.44, S/11185/Add.14, S/11185/Add.15, S/11185/Add.16, S/11185/Add.21, S/11185/Add.42/Rev.1, S/11185/Add.47, S/11593/Add.15, S/11593/Add.21, S/11593/Add.29, S/11593/Add.42, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.42, S/11935/Add.48, S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.21, S/12269/Add.42, S/12269/Add.48, S/12520/Add.10, S/12520/Add.11, S/12520/Add.17, S/12520/Add.21, S/12520/Add.37, S/12520/Add.39, S/12520/Add.42, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.48, S/13033/Add.2, S/13033/Add.16, S/13033/Add.19, S/13033/Add.21, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.34, S/13033/Add.47, S/13033/Add.50, S/13737/Add.15, S/13737/Add.16, S/13737/Add.21, S/13737/Add.24, S/13737/Add.25 and S/13737/Add.26.)

In a letter dated 1 August 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14084), the representative of Pakistan stated that in view of the serious and dangerous implications of the action taken by Israel in enacting a law proclaiming the Holy City of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, he requested, on behalf of the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, that

an immediate meeting of the Security Council be convened in terms of paragraph 6 of resolution 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980.

The Security Council considered the situation at its 2245th meeting, on 20 August, on the basis of the request from Pakistan. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta and Yemen, 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 15 August 1980 from the representative of Tunisia (S/14109) 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 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

The President also called attention to document S/14106 which contained the text of a 35-Power draft resolution sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta and Yemen, which read as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter of 1 August 1980 from the representative of Pakistan, the current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (S/14084),

Recalling its resolution 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980, in particular, paragraphs 5 and 6 therein,

Reaffirming again that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible,

Deeply concerned over the enactment of a "basic law" in the Israeli Knesset proclaiming a change in the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem,

Noting that Israel has not complied with Security Council resolution 476 (1980),

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Reaffirming its determination to examine practical ways and means, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to secure the full implementation of its resolution 476 (1980), in the event of non-compliance by Israel,

1. Condemns Israel for its refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 476 (1980);

2. Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and, in particular, the recent "basic law" on Jerusalem, are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith;

3. Affirms that the enactment of a "basic law" on Jerusalem by Israel, the occupying Power, constitutes a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

4. Affirms also that this action constitutes a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

5. Decides to refuse to accord any recognition to the "basic law" on Jerusalem and calls upon all States:

(a) To abide by this decision;

(b) Not to deal with the Israeli institutions established in Jerusalem;

(c) In particular those States that have established diplomatic representation in Jerusalem, to withdraw such representations from the Holy City;

6. Calls upon all Members of the United Nations to apply measures against Israel as provided in Article 41, Chapter VII of the Charter, including the interruption of economic and military relations with Israel;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution before 15 November 1980;

8. Decides to remain seized of this serious situation.

The representative of Tunisia, who introduced the 35-Power draft resolution, stated that the sponsors would not call for an immediate vote on its text.

The President called attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/14113), which had been prepared in the course of consultations.

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The Security Council then voted on the draft resolution and adopted it by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America), as resolution 478 (1980).

Resolution 478 (1980) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980,

Reaffirming again that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible,

Deeply concerned over the enactment of a "basic law" in the Israeli Knesset proclaiming a change in the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, with its implications for peace and security,

Noting that Israel has not complied with Security Council resolution 476 (1980),

Reaffirming its determination to examine practical ways and means, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to secure the full implementation of its resolution 476 (1980), in the event of non-compliance by Israel,

1. Censures in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "basic law" on Jerusalem and the refusal to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions;

2. Affirms that the enactment of the "basic law" by Israel constitutes a violation of international law and does not affect the continued application of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and, in particular, the recent "basic law" on Jerusalem, are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith;

4. Affirms also that this action constitutes a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. Decides not to recognize the "basic law" and such other actions by Israel that, as a result of this law, seek to alter the character and status of Jerusalem and calls upon all Members of the United Nations:

/...

- (a) To accept this decision;
 - (b) And upon those States that have established diplomatic Missions in Jerusalem to withdraw such Missions from the Holy City;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution before 15 November 1980;
 7. Decides to remain seized of this serious situation.
