



**RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
1982**

SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1983

NOTE

The *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* are published on a yearly basis. The present volume contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council during the year 1982 on substantive questions, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out under general headings indicating the questions under consideration, which have themselves been divided into two parts. In each part the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The decisions of the Council concerning its agenda will be found under the heading "Items included in the agenda of the Security Council in 1982 for the first time".

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decision.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Check lists of Security Council documents (symbol S/ . . .) for the years 1946 to 1949 inclusive will be found in *Check List of United Nations Documents, part 2, No. 1* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 53.1.3), and for 1950 and subsequent years in the *Supplements to the Official Records of the Security Council*.

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1982

In 1982 the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

- China
- France
- Guyana
- Ireland
- Japan
- Jordan
- Panama
- Poland
- Spain
- Togo
- Uganda
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America
- Zaire

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1982

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST¹

Decisions

At its 2322nd meeting, on 6 January 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Israel, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

“(a) Resolution 497 (1981);

“(b) Report of the Secretary-General (S/14821)”.²

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Jordan,³ to extend an in-

invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2323rd meeting, on 7 January 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, the German Democratic Republic, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2324th meeting, on 8 January 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Hungary, Iraq, Pakistan and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2325th meeting, on 11 January 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Portugal and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2327th meeting, on 13 January 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Burundi, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Mauritania, Oman and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2329th meeting, on 20 January 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Grenada to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981.

² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1981*.

³ Document S/14824, incorporated in the record of the 2322nd meeting.

Resolution 500 (1982)

of 28 January 1982

The Security Council,

Having considered the item on the agenda of its 2329th meeting, as contained in document S/Agenda/2329/Rev.1,

Taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 2329th meeting has prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Decides to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the question contained in document S/Agenda/2329/Rev.1.

Adopted at the 2330th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Decisions

At its 2331st meeting, on 23 February 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“(a) Resolution 498 (1981);

“(b) Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/14869);⁴

“(c) Letter dated 16 February 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14875)”.⁴

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Jordan,⁵ to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982*.

⁵ Document S/14883, incorporated in the record of the 2331st meeting.

At its 2332nd meeting, on 25 February 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 501 (1982)

of 25 February 1982

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979), 459 (1979), 467 (1980), 474 (1980), 483 (1980), 488 (1981), 490 (1981) and 498 (1981),

Acting in accordance with its resolution 498 (1981), and in particular with paragraph 10 of that resolution in which it decided to review the situation as a whole,

Having studied the special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,⁶

Taking note of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council,⁷

Having reviewed the situation as a whole in the light of the report of the Secretary-General and of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General that it is the strong recommendation of the Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and also the wish of the Government of Lebanon, that the ceiling for troops of the Force should be increased, and that the Secretary-General fully supports the recommendation for an increase by one thousand of the troop strength of the Force,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 425 (1978) which reads:

“*The Security Council,*

“*Taking note* of the letters from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon⁸ and from the Permanent Representative of Israel,⁹

“*Having heard* the statements of the Permanent Representatives of Lebanon and Israel,¹⁰

“*Gravely concerned* at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and its consequences to the maintenance of international peace,

“*Convinced* that the present situation impedes the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East,

“1. *Calls* for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

“2. *Calls upon* Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;

“3. *Decides*, in the light of the request of the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for southern Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of

⁶ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982*, document S/14869.

⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/14875.

⁸ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, documents S/12600 and S/12606.

⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/12607.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year*, 2071st meeting.

Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from Member States;

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council within twenty-four hours on the implementation of the present resolution.”

2. *Decides* to approve the immediate increase in the strength of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon recommended by the Secretary-General in paragraph 6 of his report,⁶ from six thousand to approximately seven thousand troops, to reinforce present operations as well as to make further deployment possible on the lines of resolution 425 (1978);

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978¹¹ confirmed by resolution 426 (1978), and particularly:

(a) That the Force “must be able to function as an integrated and efficient military unit”;

(b) That the Force “must enjoy the freedom of movement and communication and other facilities that are necessary to the performance of its tasks”;

(c) That the Force “will not use force except in self-defence”;

(d) That “self-defence would include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council”;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to renew his efforts to reactivate the General Armistice Agreement between Lebanon and Israel of 23 March 1949¹² and, in particular, to convene an early meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government of Lebanon and the parties concerned with a view to submitting a report by 10 June 1982 on the necessary requirements for achieving further progress in a phased programme of activities with the Government of Lebanon;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the question and invites the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the situation as a whole within two months.

Adopted at the 2332nd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decisions

In a letter dated 1 March 1982,¹³ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council concerning the implementation of resolution 501 (1982), approving an immediate increase in the strength of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. In the light of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation and subject to the usual consultations,

¹¹ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611.

¹² *Ibid.*, *Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 4*.

¹³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982*, document S/14899.

he expressed his intention to request France to provide an infantry battalion to the Force, to request other troop-contributing countries whose contingents needed to be strengthened to do so and to request additions to the existing logistic and maintenance units of the Force. In a letter dated 11 March 1982,¹⁴ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

“I wish to inform you that I have brought your letter dated 1 March 1982¹³ concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 501 (1982) on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations from 4 to 10 March and agreed with the proposals contained in your letter. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has emphasized the importance of abiding by the accepted principle of equitable geographical representation in selecting contingents of the Force. The representative of the United Kingdom has further emphasized the importance of the contingents being selected in consultation with the Council and with the parties concerned, bearing in mind the accepted principle of equitable geographical representation.”

At its 2334th meeting, on 24 March 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Pakistan, Senegal and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 22 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14917)”.¹⁴

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Jordan,¹⁵ to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2338th meeting, on 26 March 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Morocco and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/14900.

¹⁵ Document S/14921, incorporated in the record of the 2334th meeting.

At its 2340th meeting, on 30 March 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, India and Iran to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2344th meeting, on 1 April 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2348th meeting, on 2 April 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Democratic Yemen and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2352nd meeting, on 13 April 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

“Letter dated 12 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14967);¹⁶

“Letter dated 13 April 1982 from the Chargé d’affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14969)”.¹⁶

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Jordan,¹⁷ to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2353rd meeting, on 14 April 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Guinea,

Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2354th meeting, on 15 April 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Niger and Senegal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2355th meeting, on 16 April 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2356th meeting, on 19 April 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Djibouti and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2357th meeting, on 20 April 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

On 22 April 1982, following consultations with members of the Security Council, the President, on their behalf, issued the following statement:¹⁸

“The President of the Security Council and the members of the Council, having taken note of the letter dated 21 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations,¹⁹ the oral report of the Secretary-General and his appeal of 21 April 1982, which reads as follows:

“The Secretary-General has learned with deep concern of the Israeli air strikes today in Lebanon.

“He urgently appeals for an immediate cessation of all hostile acts and urges all parties to exercise the maximum restraint so that the cease-fire, which has generally held since July 1981, can be fully restored and maintained.’

“1. Urgently demand an end to all armed attacks and violations which jeopardize the cease-fire which has been in effect since 24 July 1981 and warn against any recurrence of violations of the cease-fire, in accordance with Security Council resolution 490 (1981) of 21 July 1981.

“2. Enjoin all the parties to fulfil their responsibilities with respect to peace and invite them to work for consolidation of the cease-fire.”

In a letter dated 28 April 1982,²⁰ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, Major General Erkki R. Kaira of Finland, was resigning and that it was his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to appoint Major-General Carl-Gustav Ståhl of Sweden to the

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982*.

¹⁷ Document S/14971, incorporated in the record of the 2352nd meeting.

¹⁸ S/14995

¹⁹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982*, document S/14989.

²⁰ S/15019

post of Commander of the Force, effective 1 June. In a letter dated 30 April 1982,²¹ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

“I wish to inform you that I have brought your letter dated 28 April,²⁰ concerning your intention to appoint Major-General Carl-Gustav Ståhl of Sweden to the post of Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations on 29 April and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter.”

At its 2369th meeting, on 26 May 1982, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/15079)”.¹⁶

Resolution 506 (1982)

of 26 May 1982

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,²²

Decides:

- (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);
- (b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1982;
- (c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 2369th meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 506 (1982), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:²³

“In connection with the adoption of the resolution on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council regarding the resolution just adopted:

“As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force²² states, in paragraph 28, that “despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous

and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.” This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.”

On 4 June 1982, after consultations with the members of the Council, the President was authorized to make the following statement on their behalf:²⁴

“The President and the members of the Security Council have learned with concern of the serious events which occurred today in Lebanon and of the loss of human life and the destruction caused by those events. The President and the members of the Council make an urgent appeal to all the parties to adhere strictly to the cease-fire that had been in effect since 24 July 1981 and to refrain immediately from any hostile act likely to provoke an aggravation of the situation.”

At its 2374th meeting, on 5 June 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 4 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15162)”.¹⁶

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Jordan,²⁵ to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 508 (1982)

of 5 June 1982

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and its ensuing resolutions and, more particularly, resolution 501 (1982),

²⁴ S/15163.

²⁵ Document S/15167, incorporated in the record of the 2374th meeting.

²¹ S/15020.

²² *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982*, document S/15079.

²³ Document S/15124, incorporated in the record of the 2369th meeting.

Taking note of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon dated 4 June 1982,²⁶

Deeply concerned at the deterioration of the present situation in Lebanon and in the Lebanese-Israeli border area, and its consequences for peace and security in the region,

Gravely concerned at the violation of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon,

Reaffirming and supporting the statement made by the President and the members of the Security Council on 4 June 1982,²⁴ as well as the urgent appeal issued by the Secretary-General on 4 June 1982,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,²⁷

1. *Calls upon* all the parties to the conflict to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border and not later than 0600 hours, local time, on Sunday, 6 June 1982;

2. *Requests* all Member States which are in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear upon those concerned so that the cessation of hostilities declared by Security Council resolution 490 (1981) can be respected;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake all possible efforts to ensure the implementation of and compliance with the present resolution and to report to the Security Council as early as possible and not later than forty-eight hours after the adoption of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2374th meeting.

Decision

At its 2375th meeting, on 6 June 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Egypt to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 509 (1982)

of 6 June 1982

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 508 (1982),

Gravely concerned at the situation as described by the Secretary-General in his report to the Council,²⁸

Reaffirming the need for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. *Demands* that Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon;

2. *Demands* that all parties observe strictly the terms of paragraph 1 of resolution 508 (1982) which called on them to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border;

3. *Calls* on all parties to communicate to the Secretary-General their acceptance of the present resolution within twenty-four hours;

²⁶ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982*, documents S/15161 and S/15162

²⁷ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Year*, 2374th meeting.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 2375th meeting.

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the question.

Adopted unanimously at the 2375th meeting.

Decisions

At its 2379th meeting, on 18 June 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Sweden and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/15194 and Add.1 and 2)".²⁹

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Jordan,³⁰ to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 511 (1982)

of 18 June 1982

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979), 459 (1979), 467 (1980), 483 (1980), 488 (1981), 490 (1981), 498 (1981) and 501 (1982),

Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982),

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon³¹ and taking note of the conclusions and recommendations expressed therein,

Bearing in mind the need to avoid any developments which could further aggravate the situation and the need, pending an examination of the situation by the Security Council in all its aspects, to preserve in place the capacity of the United Nations to assist in the restoration of the peace,

1. *Decides*, as an interim measure, to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a period of two months, that is, until 19 August 1982.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982*.

³⁰ Document S/15239, incorporated in the record of the 2379th meeting.

³¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982*, documents S/15194 and Add.1 and 2.

2. *Authorizes* the Force during that period to carry out, in addition, the interim tasks referred to in paragraph 17 of the report of the Secretary-General on the Force;³²

3. *Calls on* all concerned to extend full co-operation to the Force in the discharge of its tasks;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the implementation of resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the present resolution.

Adopted at the 2379th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decision

At its 2380th meeting, on 19 June 1982, the Council proceeded with the further discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 4 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15162)".¹⁶

Resolution 512 (1982)

of 19 June 1982

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949³³ and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to The Hague Convention of 1907,³⁴

Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982),

1. *Calls upon* all the parties to the conflict to respect the rights of the civilian populations, to refrain from all acts of violence against those populations and to take all appropriate measures to alleviate the suffering caused by the conflict, in particular, by facilitating the dispatch and distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, in particular, the International Committee of the Red Cross;

2. *Appeals* to Member States to continue to provide the most extensive humanitarian aid possible;

3. *Stresses* the particular humanitarian responsibilities of the United Nations and its agencies, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, towards civilian populations and calls upon all the parties to the conflict not to hamper the exercise of those responsibilities and to assist in humanitarian efforts;

4. *Takes note* of the measures taken by the Secretary-General to co-ordinate the activities of the international agencies in this field and requests him to make every effort to ensure the implementation of and compliance with the

present resolution and to report on these efforts to the Security Council as soon as possible.

Adopted unanimously at the 2380th meeting.

Resolution 513 (1982)

of 4 July 1982

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the continued sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations in southern Lebanon and in west Beirut,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949³³ and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to The Hague Convention of 1907,³⁴

Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982),

1. *Calls* for respect for the rights of the civilian populations without any discrimination and repudiates all acts of violence against those populations;

2. *Calls further* for the restoration of the normal supply of vital facilities such as water, electricity, food and medical provisions, particularly in Beirut;

3. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General and the action of international agencies to alleviate the sufferings of the civilian population and requests them to continue their efforts to ensure their success.

Adopted unanimously at the 2382nd meeting.

Decision

At its 2384th meeting, on 29 July 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 4 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15162);¹⁶

"(b) Letter dated 28 July 1982 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15316)".³⁵

Resolution 515 (1982)

of 29 July 1982

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the situation of the civilian population of Beirut,

³⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1982.*

³² *Ibid.*, document S/15194/Add.2.

³³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

³⁴ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949³³ and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to The Hague Convention of 1907,³⁴

Recalling its resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982),

1. *Demands* that the Government of Israel lift immediately the blockade of the city of Beirut in order to permit the dispatch of supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population and allow the distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, particularly the International Committee of the Red Cross;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to the Government of Israel and to keep the Security Council informed of its implementation.

*Adopted at the 2385th meeting by 14 to none.*³⁶

Resolution 516 (1982)

of 1 August 1982

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 512 (1982) and 513 (1982),

Recalling its resolution 515 (1982),

Alarmed by the continuation and intensification of military activities in and around Beirut,

Taking note of the latest massive violations of the cease-fire in and around Beirut,

1. *Confirms* its previous resolutions and demands an immediate cease-fire, and a cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to deploy immediately, on the request of the Government of Lebanon, United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report back to the Security Council on compliance with the present resolution as soon as possible and not later than four hours from now.

Adopted unanimously at the 2386th meeting.

Decisions

At the 2387th meeting, on 3 August 1982, the President read out the following statement:³⁷

“Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on their behalf in connection with the present grave situation in Lebanon:

“1. The members of the Security Council are seriously concerned at the prevailing high state of tension and at reports of military movements and continued outbreaks of firing and shelling in and around

Beirut, contrary to the demand in resolution 516 (1982), which was adopted at 1325 hours, New York time, on 1 August 1982, for an immediate cease-fire and cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border. They consider it vital that these provisions be fully implemented.

“2. The members of the Security Council have taken note of the Secretary-General's reports submitted pursuant to resolution 516 (1982).³⁸ They express full support for his efforts and for the steps he has taken, following the request of the Government of Lebanon, to secure the immediate deployment of United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut. They note with satisfaction from the Secretary-General's report that some of the parties have already assured General Erskine of their full co-operation for the deployment of United Nations observers and they call urgently on all of the parties to co-operate fully in the effort to secure effective deployment of the observers and to ensure their safety.

“3. They insist that all parties must observe strictly the terms of resolution 516 (1982). They call further for the immediate lifting of all obstacles to the dispatch of supplies and the distribution of aid to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population in accordance with previous resolutions of the Council. The members of the Security Council will keep the situation under close review.”

At its 2389th meeting, on 4 August 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba and India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 517 (1982)

of 4 August 1982

The Security Council,

Deeply shocked and alarmed by the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Beirut on 3 August 1982,

1. *Reconfirms* its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 512 (1982), 513 (1982), 515 (1982) and 516 (1982);

2. *Confirms once again* its demand for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon;

3. *Censures* Israel for its failure to comply with the above resolutions;

4. *Calls* for the prompt return of Israeli troops which have moved forward subsequent to 1325 hours, eastern daylight time, on 1 August 1982;

5. *Takes note* of the decision of the Palestine Liberation Organization to move the Palestinian armed forces from Beirut;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts and steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the provisions of resolution 516 (1982) and authorizes him, as an imm-

³⁶ One member (United States of America) did not participate in the voting.

³⁷ Document S/15342, incorporated in the record of the 2387th meeting

³⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1982*, documents S/15334 and Add.1.

Resolution 519 (1982)

of 17 August 1982

mediate step, to increase the number of United Nations observers in and around Beirut;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible and not later than 1000 hours, eastern daylight time, on 5 August 1982;

8. *Decides* to meet at that time, if necessary, in order to consider the report of the Secretary-General and, in case of failure to comply by any of the parties to the conflict, to consider adopting effective ways and means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

Adopted at the 2389th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

Resolution 518 (1982)

of 12 August 1982

The Security Council.

Recalling its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 512 (1982), 513 (1982), 515 (1982), 516 (1982) and 517 (1982),

Expressing its most serious concern about continued military activities in Lebanon and, particularly, in and around Beirut,

1. *Demands* that Israel and all parties to the conflict observe strictly the terms of Security Council resolutions relevant to the immediate cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and, particularly, in and around Beirut;

2. *Demands* the immediate lifting of all restrictions on the city of Beirut in order to permit the free entry of supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population in Beirut;

3. *Requests* the United Nations observers in, and in the vicinity of, Beirut to report on the situation;

4. *Demands* that Israel co-operate fully in the effort to secure the effective deployment of the United Nations observers, as requested by the Government of Lebanon, and in such a manner as to ensure their safety;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to meet, if necessary, in order to consider the situation upon receipt of the report of the Secretary-General.

Adopted unanimously at the 2392nd meeting.

Decision

At its 2393rd meeting, on 17 August 1982, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/15357)".³⁵

The Security Council.

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979), 459 (1979), 467 (1980), 483 (1980), 488 (1981), 490 (1981), 498 (1981), 501 (1982) and 511 (1982),

Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), as well as subsequent resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied with grave concern the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon³⁹ and noting its conclusions and recommendations and the wishes of the Government of Lebanon as set out therein,

Bearing in mind the need, pending an examination by the Security Council of the situation in all its aspects, to preserve in place the capacity of the United Nations to assist in the restoration of the peace and of the authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of two months, that is, until 19 October 1982;

2. *Authorizes* the Force during that period to continue to carry out, in addition, the interim tasks in the humanitarian and administrative fields assigned to it in paragraph 2 of resolution 511 (1982);

3. *Calls on* all concerned, taking into account paragraphs 5, 8, and 9 of the report of the Secretary-General on the Force, to extend full co-operation to it in the discharge of its tasks;

4. *Supports* the efforts of the Secretary-General, with a view to optimum use of observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, as envisaged by relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

5. *Decides* to consider the situation fully and in all its aspects before 19 October 1982.

Adopted at the 2393rd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decision

At its 2394th meeting, on 16 September 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Kuwait and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 4 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15162);¹⁶

"(b) Letter dated 28 July 1982 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15316);³⁵

³⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/15357.

“(c) Letter dated 16 September 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15392)”.³⁵

Resolution 520 (1982)

of 17 September 1982

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 15 September 1982,⁴⁰

Condemning the murder of Bashir Gemayel, the constitutionally elected President-elect of Lebanon, and every effort to disrupt by violence the restoration of a strong, stable government in Lebanon,

Having listened to the statement by the Permanent Representative of Lebanon,⁴¹

Taking note of the determination of Lebanon to ensure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 516 (1982) in all their components;

2. *Condemns* the recent Israeli incursions into Beirut in violation of the cease-fire agreements and of Security Council resolutions;

3. *Demands* an immediate return to the positions occupied by Israel before 15 September 1982, as a first step towards the full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

4. *Calls again* for the strict respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon through the Lebanese Army throughout Lebanon;

5. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982), which call for respect for the rights of the civilian populations without any discrimination, and repudiates all acts of violence against those populations;

6. *Supports* the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement resolution 516 (1982), concerning the deployment of United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut, and requests all the parties concerned to cooperate fully in the application of that resolution;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the question and asks the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of developments as soon as possible and not later than within twenty-four hours.

Adopted unanimously at the 2395th meeting.

Decision

At its 2396th meeting, on 18 September 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Democratic Yemen and Greece to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/15382/Add.1.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Year*, 2394th meeting.

Resolution 521 (1982)

of 19 September 1982

The Security Council,

Appalled at the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut,

Having heard the report of the Secretary-General⁴² at its 2396th meeting,

Noting that the Government of Lebanon has agreed to the dispatch of United Nations observers to the sites of greatest human suffering and losses in and around that city,

1. *Condemns* the criminal massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut;

2. *Reaffirms* once again its resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982), which call for respect for the rights of the civilian populations without any discrimination, and repudiates all acts of violence against those populations;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, as an immediate step, to increase the number of United Nations observers in and around Beirut from ten to fifty, and insists that there shall be no interference with the deployment of the observers and that they shall have full freedom of movement;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to ensure the rapid deployment of those observers in order that they may contribute in every way possible within their mandate to the effort to ensure full protection for the civilian populations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to initiate appropriate consultations and, in particular, consultations with the Government of Lebanon on additional steps which the Security Council might take, including the possible deployment of United Nations forces, to assist that Government in ensuring full protection for the civilian populations in and around Beirut and requests him to report to the Council within forty-eight hours;

6. *Insists* that all concerned must permit United Nations observers and forces established by the Security Council in Lebanon to be deployed and to discharge their mandates and, in this connection, solemnly calls attention to the obligation of all Member States, under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed on an urgent and continuing basis.

Adopted unanimously at the resumed 2396th meeting.

Decisions

At its 2400th meeting, on 18 October 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/15455 and Corr.1)”.⁴³

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative

⁴² *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1982*, document S/15400.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1982*.

of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Resolution 523 (1982)

of 18 October 1982

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the President of the Republic of Lebanon,⁴⁴

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 519 (1982),

Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), as well as all subsequent resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁵ and taking note of its conclusions and recommendations,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of three months, that is, until 19 January 1983;

2. *Insists* that there shall be no interference under any pretext with the operations of the Force and that it shall have full freedom of movement in the discharge of its mandate;

3. *Authorizes* the Force during that period to carry out, with the consent of the Government of Lebanon, interim tasks in the humanitarian and administrative fields, as indicated in resolutions 511 (1982) and 519 (1982), and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the security of all the inhabitants of the area without any discrimination;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within the three-month period, to consult with the Government of Lebanon and to report to the Security Council on ways and means of ensuring the full implementation of the mandate of the Force as defined in resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), and the relevant decisions of the Council;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of his consultations.

Adopted at the 2400th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decisions

In a letter dated 27 October 1982,⁴⁶ the Secretary-General informed the Council that, in accordance with the decision

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Year*, 2400th meeting.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15455 and Corr.1

⁴⁶ S/15468.

of the Government of Nepal, the Nepalese contingent would be repatriated from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. Subject to the usual consultations, he intended to accept the offer of Finland to provide a replacement contingent of equivalent strength for service with the Force. In a letter dated 28 October,⁴⁷ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

“I wish to inform you that I have brought your letter dated 27 October 1982⁴⁶ concerning the organization of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations on 28 October and agreed with the proposals contained in your letter.”

At its 2401st meeting, on 12 November 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Morocco, Niger and Senegal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

“Letter dated 5 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15481);⁴³

“Letter dated 9 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Niger to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15483)”.⁴³

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 12 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At its 2403rd meeting, on 29 November 1982, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/15493)”.⁴³

⁴⁷ S/15469.

Resolution 524 (1982)

of 29 November 1982

The Security Council,
Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,⁴⁸

Decides:

- (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);
- (b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1983;
- (c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

*Adopted unanimously at the
2403rd meeting.*

⁴⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982, document S/15493*

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 524 (1982), the President made the following statement:⁴⁹

“In connection with the adoption of the resolution on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council regarding the resolution just adopted:

“As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force⁴⁸ states, in paragraph 27, that “despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.” This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.”

⁴⁹ S/15504.

COMPLAINT BY SEYCHELLES⁵⁰

Decisions

In a note dated 27 January 1982,⁵¹ the President of the Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) had informed him that, owing to the delay encountered as a result of the complexity of the preparatory work, the Commission would find it difficult to report to the Council by 31 January, as called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 496 (1981). Accordingly, the Commission had requested an extension of the date of submission of its report until early in March. The President added that, following informal consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the Commission's request and that the Chairman of the Commission had been so informed.

At its 2359th meeting, on 20 May 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Botswana, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Honduras, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta and Seychelles to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Complaint by Seychelles: report of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) (S/14905).”⁵²

⁵⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1981.

⁵¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982, document S/14850.*

⁵² Replaced by S/14905/Rev.1 (*Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Special Supplement No. 2*).

At its 2361st meeting, on 21 May 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Barbados, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Mali, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2365th meeting, on 24 May 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2367th meeting, on 25 May 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Mongolia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Swaziland and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 507 (1982)

of 28 May 1982

The Security Council,
Having examined the report of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981),⁵³

⁵³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Special Supplement No. 2.*

Gravely concerned at the violation of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Seychelles,

Deeply grieved at the loss of life and substantial damage to property caused by the mercenary invading force during its attack on the Republic of Seychelles on 25 November 1981,

Gravely concerned at the mercenary aggression against the Republic of Seychelles, prepared in and executed from South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the danger which mercenaries represent for all States, particularly the small and weak ones, and for the stability and independence of African States,

Concerned at the long-term effects of the mercenary aggression of 25 November 1981 on the economy of the Republic of Seychelles,

Reiterating resolution 496 (1981), in which it affirms that the territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Seychelles must be respected,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) and expresses its appreciation for the work accomplished;

2. *Strongly condemns* the mercenary aggression against the Republic of Seychelles;

3. *Commends* the Republic of Seychelles for successfully repulsing the mercenary aggression and defending its territorial integrity and independence;

4. *Reaffirms* its resolution 239 (1967) by which, *inter alia*, it condemns any State which persists in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of Member States;

5. *Condemns* all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of Member States, including the use of mercenaries to destabilize States and/or to violate the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of States;

6. *Further condemns* the illegal acts against the security and safety of civil aviation committed in the Republic of Seychelles on 25 November 1981;

7. *Calls upon* all States to provide the Security Council with any information they might have in connection with the mercenary aggression of 25 November 1981 likely to throw further light on the aggression, in particular transcripts of court proceedings and testimony in any trial of any member of the invading mercenary force;

8. *Appeals* to all States and international organizations, including the specialized agencies of the United Nations, to assist the Republic of Seychelles to repair the damage caused by the act of mercenary aggression;

9. *Decides* to establish, by 5 June 1982, a special fund for the Republic of Seychelles, to be supplied by voluntary contributions, through which assistance should be channelled for economic reconstruction;

10. *Decides* to establish an *ad hoc* committee, before the end of May 1982, composed of four members of the Security Council, to be chaired by France, to co-ordinate and mobilize resources for the Special Fund established under paragraph 9 of the present resolution, for immediate disbursement to the Republic of Seychelles;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee for the implementation, in particular, of paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to mandate the Commission of Inquiry to examine all further developments and present by 15 August 1982 a supplementary report, with appropriate recommendations, which should take into account, *inter alia*, the evidence and testimony presented at any trial of any member of the invading mercenary force;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution and paragraph 12 above;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the question.

Adopted unanimously at the 2370th meeting.

Decisions

In a note dated 28 May 1982,⁵⁴ the President of the Council, after referring to paragraph 10 of resolution 507 (1982), in which the Council decided to establish an *ad hoc* committee before the end of May composed of four members of the Council, to be chaired by France, to co-ordinate and mobilize resources for the Special Fund established under paragraph 9 of the resolution for immediate disbursement to the Republic of Seychelles, announced that, following consultations with the members of the Council, agreement had been reached that the other three members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee would be Guyana, Jordan and Uganda.

In a note dated 13 August 1982,⁵⁵ the President of the Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) had informed him that, owing to the need for the Commission to receive and study the record of the evidence and testimony presented at trials in both Seychelles and South Africa, it would need further time to submit its supplementary report as called for in paragraph 12 of resolution 507 (1982). Accordingly, the Chairman of the Commission had requested an extension of the date of submission of its report until 31 October. The President added that, following informal consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the Commission's request and that the Chairman of the Commission had been so informed.

In a note dated 31 October 1982,⁵⁶ the President of the Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) had informed him that the Commission had begun the examination of the record of the court proceedings which had been received from the Republic of Seychelles and South Africa on 7 September and 5 October 1982, respectively. However, owing to the length of the South African transcript, the Commission had not yet been able to complete

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982*, document S/15138.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1982*, document S/15359.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15473.

its work and, accordingly, had requested a further extension of the date of submission of its supplementary report. The President added that, following informal consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Council

had any objection to the Commission's request, and that the Chairman of the Commission had been informed that the Council agreed to an extension of two weeks until the middle of November 1982.

**LETTER DATED 19 MARCH 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NICARAGUA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**

Decisions

At its 2335th meeting, on 25 March 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Argentina, Cuba, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/14913)".⁵⁷

At its 2337th meeting, on 26 March 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2339th meeting, on 29 March 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Grenada, India, Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

⁵⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982*.

At its 2341st meeting, on 30 March 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin, El Salvador, the German Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2342nd meeting, on 31 March 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Chile, Colombia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2343rd meeting, on 31 March 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, the Congo and Costa Rica to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2347th meeting, on 2 April 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

**LETTER DATED 1 APRIL 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

Decisions

At its 2345th meeting, on 1 April 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Argentina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14942)".⁵⁸

At the same meeting, after consultations among the members of the Council, the President made the following statement⁵⁹ on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has heard statements from the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina

about the tension which has recently arisen between the two Governments.

"The Security Council has taken note of the statement issued by the Secretary-General, which reads as follows:

"The Secretary-General, who has already seen the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina earlier today, renews his appeal for maximum restraint on both sides. He will, of course, return to Headquarters at any time, if the situation demands it."

"The Security Council, mindful of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, expresses its concern about the tension in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas). The Council accordingly calls on the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to exercise the utmost restraint at this time and, in particular, to refrain from the use or threat of force in the region and to continue the search for a diplomatic solution.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the question."

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1982.

⁵⁹ Document S/14944, incorporated in the record of the 2345th meeting.

At its 2349th meeting, on 2 April 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Canada and New Zealand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2350th meeting, on 3 April 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Peru to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 502 (1982)

of 3 April 1982

The Security Council,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 2345th meeting of the Council on 1 April 1982⁵⁹ calling on the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to refrain from the use or threat of force in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas),

Deeply disturbed at reports of an invasion on 2 April 1982 by armed forces of Argentina,

Determining that there exists a breach of the peace in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas),

1. *Demands* an immediate cessation of hostilities;
2. *Demands* an immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas);

3. *Calls* on the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to seek a diplomatic solution to their differences and to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Adopted at the 2350th meeting by 10 votes to 1 (Panama), with 4 abstentions (China, Poland, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decision

On 5 May 1982, following consultations of the Council, the President of the Council announced that he had been authorized to issue the following statement⁶⁰ on behalf of the members of the Council:

“The members of the Security Council express deep concern at the deterioration of the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and the loss of lives.

“The members of the Security Council also express strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General with regard to his contacts with the two parties.

“The members of the Security Council have agreed to meet for further consultations tomorrow, Thursday, 6 May 1982.”

⁶⁰ S/15047.

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA⁶¹

Decision

At its 2351st meeting, on 9 April 1982, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled “The question of South Africa: letter dated 8 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14959)”.⁶²

Resolution 503 (1982)

of 9 April 1982

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 473 (1980) and its statement of 5 February 1981⁶³ regarding the death sentences passed by the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court at Pretoria on Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi, Petrus Tsepo Mashigo and

Naphtali Manana, three members of the African National Congress of South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the confirmation of the death sentences by the South African Court of Appeal on 7 April 1982,

Deeply concerned that the carrying out of the death sentences would further aggravate the situation in South Africa,

1. *Calls upon* the South African authorities to commute the death sentences;
2. *Urges* all States and organizations to use their influence and to take urgent measures in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments to save the lives of the three men.

Adopted unanimously at the 2351st meeting.

Decisions

At its 2398th meeting, on 23 September 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Cuba and Ghana to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The question of South Africa: report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways

⁶¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981.

⁶² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982.*

⁶³ Document S/14361, incorporated in the record of the 2264th meeting.

and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective (S/14179)".⁶⁴

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

On 4 October 1982, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President issued the following statement⁶⁵ on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council have entrusted me to express, on their behalf, their grave concern at the death sentences passed on 6 August 1982 in South Africa on Mr. Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Mr. Jerry Semano Mosololi and Mr. Marcus Thabo Motaung, three members of the African National Congress of South Africa.

"The members of the Security Council strongly urge the Government of South Africa, in order to avoid further aggravating the situation in South Africa, to commute the death sentences."

At its 2404th meeting, on 7 December 1982, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa".

⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*.

⁶⁵ S/15444.

Resolution 525 (1982)

of 7 December 1982

The Security Council,

Having considered the question of the death sentences passed on 19 August 1981 in South Africa on Mr. Anthony Tsotsobe, Mr. Johannes Shabangu and Mr. David Moise,

Recalling its statement of 4 October 1982⁶⁵ regarding the death sentences passed on 6 August 1982 in South Africa on Mr. Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Mr. Jerry Semano Mosololi and Mr. Marcus Thabo Motaung, members of the African National Congress of South Africa, and reiterating its urgent appeal for executive clemency in this case,

Gravely concerned at the confirmation by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa on 26 November 1982 of the death sentences imposed on Mr. Anthony Tsotsobe, Mr. Johannes Shabangu and Mr. David Moise,

Conscious that the carrying out of the death sentences will further aggravate the situation in South Africa,

1. *Calls upon* the South African authorities to commute the death sentences imposed on the six men;
2. *Urges* all States and organizations to use their influence and to take urgent measures, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments, to save the lives of the six men.

Adopted unanimously at the 2404th meeting.

LETTER DATED 31 MARCH 1982 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ENCLOSING THE LETTER DATED 18 MARCH 1982 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decision

At its 2358th meeting, on 30 April 1982, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad to the President of the Security Council (S/15012)".⁶⁶

Resolution 504 (1982)

of 30 April 1982

The Security Council,

Having taken note of the letters of President Arap Moi of Kenya, current Chairman of the Organization of African

⁶⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982*.

Unity, dated 2 December 1981⁶⁷ and 31 March 1982,⁶⁸ and of the letter of President Goukouni Weddeye of Chad dated 18 March 1982,⁶⁸

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Takes note* of the decision of the Organization of African Unity to establish, in agreement with the Government of the Republic of Chad, a peace-keeping force for the maintenance of peace and security in Chad;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a fund for assistance to the peace-keeping force of the Organization of African Unity in Chad, to be supplied by voluntary contributions;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the management of the fund in liaison with the Organization of African Unity.

Adopted at the 2358th meeting by consensus.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/15011.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/15012.

QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE REGION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

Decisions

At its 2360th meeting, on 21 May 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas):

“(a) Letter dated 4 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15037);⁶⁹

“(b) Letter dated 20 May 1982 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15099);⁶⁹

“(c) Letter dated 21 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15100)”.⁶⁹

At its 2362nd meeting, on 22 May 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2363rd meeting, on 23 May 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Belgium and Indonesia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2364th meeting, on 24 May 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Greece, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2366th meeting, on 25 May 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Chile, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy and the Netherlands to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2368th meeting, on 26 May 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 505 (1982)

of 26 May 1982

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 502 (1982),

Noting with the deepest concern that the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) has seriously deteriorated,

Having heard the statement made by the Secretary-General at its 2360th meeting, on 21 May 1982, as well as the statements made in the debate by the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Concerned to achieve, as a matter of the greatest urgency, a cessation of hostilities and an end to the present conflict between the armed forces of Argentina and the United Kingdom,

1. *Expresses appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the efforts that he has already made to bring about an agreement between the parties, to ensure the implementation of resolution 502 (1982), and thereby to restore peace to the region;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the present resolution, to undertake a renewed mission of good offices, bearing in mind resolution 502 (1982) and the approach outlined in his statement of 21 May 1982;

3. *Urges* the parties to the conflict to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in his mission with a view to ending the present hostilities in and around the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into contact immediately with the parties with a view to negotiating mutually acceptable terms for a cease-fire, including, if necessary, arrangements for the dispatch of United Nations observers to monitor compliance with the terms of the cease-fire;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Security Council as soon as possible and, in any case, not later than seven days after the adoption of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2368th meeting.

Decisions

At its 2371st meeting, on 2 June 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas): letter dated 31 May 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15145)”.⁶⁹

At its 2372nd meeting, on 3 June 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Honduras to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Thirty seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS⁷⁰

Decisions

At its 2378th meeting, on 15 June 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/15149 and Add.1)".⁷¹

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Nail Atalay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 510 (1982)

of 15 June 1982

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 1 June,⁷²

Noting the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1982,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 186 (1964) and other relevant resolutions,

Reiterating its support of the ten-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General,⁷³

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period, ending on 15 December 1982;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the parties have resumed the intercommunal talks within the framework of the ten-point agreement and urges them to pursue these talks in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1982.

Adopted unanimously at the 2378th meeting.

⁷⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981.

⁷¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982*.

⁷² *Ibid.*, document S/15149.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979* document S/13369, para. 51.

Decisions

At its 2405th meeting, on 14 December 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/15502 and Corr.1 and Add.1)".⁷⁴

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Nail Atalay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 526 (1982)

of 14 December 1982

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 1 December 1982,⁷⁵

Noting the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1982,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 186 (1964) and other relevant resolutions,

Reiterating its support of the ten-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General,⁷³

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period, ending on 15 June 1983;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the parties have resumed the intercommunal talks within the framework of the ten-point agreement and urges them to pursue these talks in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1983.

Adopted unanimously at the 2405th meeting.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/15502 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ⁷⁶

Decision

At its 2383rd meeting, on 12 July 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq"

Resolution 514 (1982)

of 12 July 1982

The Security Council,

Having considered again the question entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq",

Deeply concerned about the prolongation of the conflict between the two countries, resulting in heavy losses of human lives and considerable material damage and endangering peace and security,

Recalling the provisions of Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, and that the establishment of peace and security in the region requires strict adherence to these provisions,

Recalling that by virtue of Article 24 of the Charter the Security Council has the primary responsibility for maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling its resolution 479 (1980), adopted unanimously on 28 September 1980, as well as the statement of the President of the Security Council of 5 November 1980,⁷⁷

Taking note of the efforts of mediation pursued notably by the Secretary-General and his representative, as well as by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

1. *Calls* for a cease-fire and an immediate end to all military operations;
2. *Calls further* for a withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries;
3. *Decides* to dispatch a team of United Nations observers to verify, confirm and supervise the cease-fire and withdrawal, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council a report on the arrangements required for that purpose;
4. *Urges* that the mediation efforts be continued in a co-ordinated manner through the Secretary-General with a view to achieving a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement, acceptable to both sides, of all the outstanding issues, on the basis of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of States;
5. *Requests* all other States to abstain from all actions that could contribute to the continuation of the conflict and to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within three months on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2383rd meeting.

Decisions

On 15 July 1982, the President of the Council issued the following statement:⁷⁸

"The Security Council met in informal consultations this morning, 15 July 1982, to consider the recent developments in the situation between Iran and Iraq.

"The members of the Security Council expressed concern at the serious situation existing between Iran and Iraq and at the fact that resolution 514 (1982) had not yet been implemented. The Council remains actively seized of this question. The President will remain in contact with the two sides concerned, with a view to exploring all possible means of advancing the efforts to achieve an end to the fighting and to secure a settlement of the underlying issues."

At its 2399th meeting, on 4 October 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: letter dated 1 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15443)".⁷⁹

Resolution 522 (1982)

of 4 October 1982

The Security Council,

Having considered again the question entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq",

Deploring the prolongation and the escalation of the conflict between the two countries, resulting in heavy losses of human lives and considerable material damage and endangering peace and security,

Reaffirming that the restoration of peace and security in the region requires all Member States strictly to comply with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 479 (1980), adopted unanimously on 28 September 1980, as well as the statement of the President of the Security Council of 5 November 1980,⁷⁷

Further recalling its resolution 514 (1982), adopted unanimously on 12 July 1982, and the statement of the President of the Security Council of 15 July 1982,⁷⁸

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1982,⁸⁰

1. *Urgently calls again* for an immediate cease-fire and an end to all military operations;
2. *Reaffirms* its call for a withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries;

⁷⁸ S/15296.

⁷⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982.*

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1982, document S/15293.

⁷⁶ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1980.

⁷⁷ See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1980*, p. 23.

3. *Welcomes* the fact that one of the parties has already expressed its readiness to co-operate in the implementation of resolution 514 (1982) and calls upon the other to do likewise;

4. *Affirms* the necessity of implementing without further delay its decision to dispatch United Nations observers to verify, confirm and supervise the cease-fire and withdrawal;

5. *Reaffirms* the urgency of the continuation of the current mediation efforts;

6. *Reaffirms* its request to all other States to abstain from all actions which could contribute to the continuation of the conflict and to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution within seventy-two hours.

Adopted unanimously at the 2399th meeting.

COMPLAINT BY LESOTHO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA⁸¹

Decisions

At its 2406th meeting, on 14 December 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Botswana, India, Lesotho and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa: letter dated 9 December 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15515)".⁸²

At its 2407th meeting, on 15 December 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Guinea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Yugoslavia and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 527 (1982)

of 15 December 1982

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 9 December 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,⁸³

Having heard the statement by His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II of the Kingdom of Lesotho,

Bearing in mind that all Member States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the recent premeditated aggressive act by South Africa, in violation of the sovereignty, airspace

and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Lesotho, and its consequences for peace and security in southern Africa,

Gravely concerned that this wanton aggressive act by South Africa is aimed at weakening the humanitarian support given by Lesotho to South African refugees,

Deeply concerned about the gravity of the aggressive acts of South Africa against Lesotho,

Grieved at the tragic loss in human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the aggressive act by South Africa against the Kingdom of Lesotho,

1. *Strongly condemns* the *apartheid* régime of South Africa for its premeditated aggressive act against the Kingdom of Lesotho which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country;

2. *Demands* the payment by South Africa of full and adequate compensation to the Kingdom of Lesotho for the damage to life and property resulting from this aggressive act;

3. *Reaffirms* the right of Lesotho to receive and give sanctuary to the victims of *apartheid* in accordance with its traditional practice, humanitarian principles and its international obligations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into immediate consultations with the Government of Lesotho and agencies of the United Nations to ensure the welfare of the refugees in Lesotho in a manner consistent with their security;

5. *Requests* Member States urgently to extend all necessary economic assistance to Lesotho in order to strengthen its capacity to receive and maintain South African refugees;

6. *Declares* that there are peaceful means to resolve international problems and that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, only these should be employed;

7. *Calls upon* South Africa to declare publicly that it will, in the future, comply with provisions of the Charter and that it will not commit aggressive acts against Lesotho either directly or through its proxies;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and to report regularly to the Security Council as the situation demands;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 2407th meeting.

⁸¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1976 and 1977.

⁸² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982.*

⁸³ *Ibid.*, document S/15515.

Decisions

At its 2408th meeting, on 16 December 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin, Grenada, Kenya and Nicaragua to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2409th meeting, on 16 December 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the United Republic

of Tanzania and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Togo, Uganda and Zaire⁸⁴ to extend invitations to Mr. Johnstone Makatini and Mr. Ike F. Mafole under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

⁸⁴ Documents S/15526 and S/15527, incorporated in the record of the 2409th meeting.

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE⁸⁵

Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

Decision

On 19 March 1982, the Security Council at its 2333rd meeting, and the General Assembly at the 107th meeting of its resumed thirty-sixth session, elected Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria) to the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Abdullah El-Erian.

⁸⁵ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1948, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1980 and 1981.

INCLUSION OF ARABIC AMONG THE OFFICIAL AND WORKING LANGUAGES OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Resolution 528 (1982)

of 21 December 1982

The Security Council,

Having considered the question concerning the inclusion of Arabic among the official and working languages of the Security Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 35/219 of 17 December 1980,

Bearing in mind also General Assembly resolutions 3190 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 and 34/226 of 20 December 1979,

Taking into account that the General Assembly, in its resolution 35/219 A, after affirming that, in the interest of the full effectiveness of the work of the United Nations, Arabic should be accorded the same status as the other official and working languages, requested, *inter alia*, the Security Council to include Arabic among its official and working languages not later than 1 January 1983,

Decides to include Arabic among the official and working languages of the Security Council and to amend rules 41 and 42 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to read as follows:

“Rule 41

“Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be both the official and the working languages of the Security Council.

“Rule 42

“Speeches made in any of the six languages of the Security Council shall be interpreted into the other five languages.”

Adopted at the 2410th meeting by consensus.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1982 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE: The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of a provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1982 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year*, 2322nd to 2410th meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1982, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	2335th	25 March 1982
Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	2345th	1 April 1982
Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad to the President of the Security Council	2358th	30 April 1982
Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	2360th	21 May 1982
Inclusion of Arabic among the official and working languages of the Security Council	2410th	21 December 1982

**CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1982**

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