



**RESOLUTIONS AND DECISION  
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL  
1986**

**SECURITY COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FIRST YEAR**

**UNITED NATIONS**

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**New York, 1987**

## 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 1986 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 1986 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 1986**

In 1986 the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

- Australia
- Bulgaria
- China
- Congo
- Denmark
- France
- Ghana
- Madagascar
- Thailand
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America
- Venezuela





# RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1986

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

### ITEMS RELATING TO THE MIDDLE EAST<sup>1</sup>

#### *The situation in the Middle East*

#### Decisions

At its 2640th meeting, on 13 January 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 6 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17717)".<sup>2</sup>

At its 2641st meeting, on 13 January 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Qatar and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2642nd meeting, on 17 January 1986, the Council decided to invite the representative of Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question

In a letter dated 17 April 1986,<sup>3</sup> the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council of his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to appoint Major-General Gustav Hägglund of Finland, who was serving as Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, to replace Lieutenant-General William Callaghan of Ireland as Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. In a letter dated 24 April 1986,<sup>4</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

<sup>1</sup> 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, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985.

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*.

<sup>3</sup> S/18032.

<sup>4</sup> S/18033.

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 17 April 1986<sup>3</sup> concerning your intention to appoint Major-General Gustav Hägglund of Finland as the new commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations held on 24 April and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 2681st meeting, on 18 April 1986, 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/17965)".<sup>5</sup>

#### **Resolution 583 (1986)**

of 18 April 1986

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 520 (1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 9 April 1986,<sup>6</sup> and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

*Taking note* of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General of 1 April 1986,<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, document S. 17965.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, document S. 17968.

*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 July 1986;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

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 1978,<sup>8</sup> approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council thereon by 19 June 1986.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2681st meeting.*

#### **Decision**

At its 2687th meeting, on 29 May 1986, 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/18061)".<sup>5</sup>

#### **Resolution 584 (1986)**

of 29 May 1986

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>9</sup>

*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 1986;

(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 2687th meeting.*

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, *Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18061.

#### **Decisions**

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 584 (1986), the President made the following statement:<sup>10</sup>

"In connection with the resolution just adopted 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:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>9</sup> states, in paragraph 25: "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." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

In a letter dated 2 June 1986,<sup>11</sup> the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council of his intention, subject to the usual consultation, to appoint Major-General Gustaf Welin of Sweden to replace Major-General Gustav Hägglund of Finland as Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. The President, after consultations with the members of the Council, addressed the following reply to the Secretary-General:<sup>12</sup>

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 June 1986<sup>11</sup> concerning your intention of appointing Major-General Gustaf Welin of Sweden as Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations held on 5 June and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter."

On 6 June 1986, following consultations, the President of the Council issued the following statement<sup>13</sup> on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council are gravely concerned at the continuing intensification of the fighting in Beirut, especially in and around the Palestinian refugee camps, with its high toll of casualties and material destruction.

"The members of the Security Council appeal to all concerned to use their influence in bringing about the cessation of the fighting in order to enable the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East as well as other humanitarian organizations to mount emergency operations for the benefit of the populations concerned, including the Palestinian refugees towards whom the international community has a particular responsibility.

"They reaffirm that the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon must be respected.

<sup>10</sup> S/18111

<sup>11</sup> S/18135

<sup>12</sup> S/18136

<sup>13</sup> S/18138

"The members of the Security Council endorse the Secretary-General's appeal to all parties concerned to exercise utmost restraint and to renew their efforts to end the present bloodshed."

directly concerned on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2699th meeting.*

At its 2699th meeting, on 18 July 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and 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/18164 and Add.1)".<sup>14</sup>

### **Resolution 586 (1986)**

**of 18 July 1986**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 520 (1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 17 June and 10 July 1986<sup>15</sup> and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

*Taking note* of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General of 7 July 1986,<sup>16</sup>

*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 six months, that is, until 19 January 1987;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

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 1978,<sup>8</sup> approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties

### **Decisions**

At its 2705th meeting, on 5 September 1986, 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: letter dated 4 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18318)".<sup>17</sup>

At the same meeting, following consultations with members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>18</sup>

"The members of the Security Council express their deep sorrow at the grave and distressing attacks which killed several members of the Irish and French contingents of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. These attacks come after various serious incidents in the recent past, in particular those of 11 and 12 August 1986, in the course of which a number of members of the Force were injured. The members of the Council express their indignation at such resort to deliberate violence, which places in jeopardy the safety of the members of the Force.

"They convey their sympathy to the afflicted families and pay tribute to the qualities of composure, courage and self-sacrifice manifested collectively by all the members of the Force, in service of the ideals of peace of the Organization.

"Given the worsening of the situation in the zone in which the Force operates, the members of the Council consider it essential to adopt with all urgency measures aimed at the effective reinforcement of the security of the members of the Force and request the Secretary-General to undertake all necessary steps to that effect.

"The members of the Council express their appreciation to the Secretary-General for his immediate dispatch of a mission led by the Under-Secretary-General which is to carry out, in consultation with the Lebanese Government, an in-depth examination of the measures to be taken to enable the Force to carry out its mandate, as laid down in Council resolution 425 (1978), effectively in the necessary conditions of security.

"They invite the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, as soon as possible, a report which he will prepare following the mission.

"The members of the Council unanimously express their confidence in the Secretary-General and the Commander of the Force in the current difficult circumstances."

<sup>14</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, and *ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1986*.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1986*, document S/18164, and *ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18164/Add.1.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/18202.

<sup>17</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1986*.

<sup>18</sup> S/18320.

At its 2706th meeting, on 19 September 1986, the Council decided to invite the representative of Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/18348).<sup>17</sup>

"(b) Letter dated 18 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18353)".<sup>17</sup>

At its 2707th meeting, on 22 September 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of the United Arab Emirates,<sup>19</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Mak-soud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

### **Resolution 587 (1986)**

of 23 September 1986

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), as well as its resolutions 511 (1982), 519 (1982) and 523 (1982) and all the resolutions relating to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

*Recalling* the mandate entrusted to the Force by resolution 425 (1978) and the guidelines of the Force set forth in the report of the Secretary-General dated 19 March 1978<sup>18</sup> and approved in resolution 426 (1978),

*Further recalling* its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 520 (1982), as well as all its other resolutions relating to the situation in Lebanon,

*Solemnly reaffirming* that it firmly supports the unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

*Deeply grieved* over the tragic loss of human life and indignant at the harassment and attacks to which the soldiers of the Force are being subjected,

*Recalling* in this connection the statement made on 5 September 1986 by the President of the Council on its behalf,<sup>18</sup>

*Expressing its concern* at the new obstacles to the freedom of movement of the Force and at the threats to its security,

<sup>17</sup> Document S/18358 incorporated in the record of the 2707th meeting.

*Noting with regret* that the Force, whose mandate has been renewed for the twenty-first time, has so far been prevented from fulfilling the task entrusted to it.

*Recalling* its resolutions 444 (1979), 450 (1979), 459 (1979), 474 (1980), 483 (1980) and 488 (1981), in which it expressed its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means to secure full and unconditional implementation of resolution 425 (1978),

*Emphasizing its conviction* that this deterioration of the situation constitutes a challenge to its authority and its resolutions,

1. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the attacks committed against the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;

2. *Expresses indignation* at the support which such criminal actions may receive;

3. *Pays homage* to the courage, spirit of discipline and composure of the soldiers of the Force;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General prepared after the recent mission by his representative in the region,<sup>20</sup> particularly the paragraphs relating to the security of the Force and the withdrawal of Israeli military forces from southern Lebanon;

5. *Takes note* of the preliminary security measures decided on by the Secretary-General and requests him to take any further measures needed to enhance the security of the men of the Force in their peace mission;

6. *Urges* all the parties concerned to co-operate unreservedly with the Force in the fulfilment of its mandate.

7. *Again calls* for an end in southern Lebanon to any military presence which is not accepted by the Lebanese authorities;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for a deployment of the Force to the southern border of Lebanon, and solemnly calls on all the parties concerned to co-operate in the achievement of that objective;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it within twenty-one days on the application of this resolution.

*Adopted at the 2708th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America)*

### **Decisions**

At its 2719th meeting, on 31 October 1986, 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/18396)".<sup>21</sup>

<sup>20</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1986*, document S/18348.

<sup>21</sup> *See Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*.

At the same meeting, after consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:<sup>22</sup>

“The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report submitted by the Secretary-General<sup>23</sup> in conformity with Security Council resolution 587 (1986) requesting him to take any further measures needed to enhance the security of the men of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and to make the necessary arrangements for a deployment of the Force to the southern border of Lebanon.

“They express their gravest concern that the basic objectives of Council resolution 425 (1978) have not yet been achieved.

“The members of the Council take note of the consultations initiated by the Secretary-General with the parties concerned and others with a view to the implementation of the mandate of the Force. While they regret that the consultations aimed at implementing resolution 425 (1978) have thus far failed to yield practical results, the members of the Council request the Secretary-General actively to pursue his contacts.

“They note the new security measures decided upon since the adoption of the resolution. They request the Secretary-General to suggest any other steps he may deem necessary for increased security in connection with the movements of the Force indispensable for the fulfilment of its mandate. They approve the proposals submitted by the Secretary-General in his report and his intention to seek the approval of the General Assembly for necessary budgetary appropriation. In that connection, they call on all countries to assume their financial responsibilities towards the Force and on the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to expedite the reimbursement of the advances of funds made by the contributing countries.

“They note with interest the instructions given by the Secretary-General to the Commander of the Force to keep under continuous review all the possibilities of varying the size and deployment of contingents if that would strengthen their security without jeopardizing the effectiveness of the Force. They request the Secretary-General to study these possibilities in consultation with the contributing countries and to put appropriate measures into effect.

“In that regard, they have noted with satisfaction the intention expressed by the Lebanese authorities to deploy a regular unit of their army in the zone of the Force to work in close liaison with it in accordance with the provisions of resolution 425 (1978).

“Once again, the members of the Security Council urge all the parties concerned to give full support to the Force in the fulfilment of its mandate and also call for an end to any military presence in southern Lebanon which is not accepted by the Lebanese authorities. They call on the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to secure the full and effective implementation of resolution 425 (1978).”

<sup>22</sup> S/18439.

<sup>23</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18396.

At its 2722nd meeting, on 26 November 1986, 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/18453)”.<sup>21</sup>

## Resolution 590 (1986)

of 26 November 1986

*The Security Council.*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>24</sup>

*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 1987;

(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 2722nd meeting.*

## Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 590 (1986), the President made the following statement:<sup>25</sup>

“In connection with the resolution just adopted 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:

“As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force<sup>24</sup> states, in paragraph 24: “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.” That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.”

On 2 December 1986, following consultations, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:<sup>26</sup>

“The members of the Security Council, mindful of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/18453.

<sup>25</sup> S/18487.

<sup>26</sup> S/18492.

of Lebanon, express their serious concern at the current escalation of violence there, affecting the civilian population in and around the Palestinian refugee camps. The members of the Council appeal to all concerned to exercise restraint in order to end these acts of violence. They also appeal to all concerned to take necessary measures

to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population. They urge all concerned to facilitate the efforts of various United Nations agencies, particularly the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide humanitarian assistance."

### *The situation in the occupied Arab territories*

#### **Decisions**

At its 2643rd meeting, on 21 January 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"(a) Letter dated 16 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17740);<sup>2</sup>

"(b) Letter dated 16 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17741)."<sup>2</sup>

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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of the United Arab Emirates,<sup>27</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Samir Mansouri under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2644th meeting, on 21 January 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Qatar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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

<sup>27</sup> Document S/17750, incorporated in the record of the 2643rd meeting.

At its 2645th meeting, on 22 January 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2646th meeting, on 27 January 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Brunei Darussalam, Guinea, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mauritania, Tunisia 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 representative of Morocco,<sup>28</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2647th meeting, on 27 January 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India, Malaysia and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2648th meeting, on 28 January 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Iraq and Nicaragua to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2649th meeting, on 30 January 1986, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2724th meeting, on 5 December 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 4 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18501)".<sup>21</sup>

<sup>28</sup> Document S/17758, incorporated in the record of the 2646th meeting.

## Resolution 592 (1986)

of 8 December 1986

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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

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

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of the United Arab Emirates,<sup>29</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Mak-soud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2725th meeting, on 8 December 1986, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>29</sup> Document S/18505, incorporated in the record of the 2724th meeting.

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the letter dated 4 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, contained in document S/18501,

*Recalling* the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>30</sup>

*Seriously concerned* about the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

*Bearing in mind* the specific status of Jerusalem,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Strongly deplores* the opening of fire by the Israeli army resulting in the death and the wounding of defenceless students;

3. *Calls upon* Israel to abide immediately and scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

4. *Further calls upon* Israel to release any person or persons detained as a result of the recent events at Bir Zeit University in violation of the above-mentioned Geneva Convention;

5. *Also calls* on all concerned parties to exercise maximum restraint, to avoid violent acts and to contribute towards the establishment of peace;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than 20 December 1986.

*Adopted at the 2727th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America)*

<sup>30</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287

## STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE OCCASION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE INAUGURATION ON 1 JANUARY 1986 OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

### Decision

At the 2642nd meeting, on 17 January 1986, prior to the adoption of the agenda,<sup>31</sup> the President made the following statement<sup>32</sup> on behalf of the members of the Council:

"On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the first meeting of the Security Council and the inauguration on 1 January 1986 of the International Year of

Peace, the members of the Security Council wish to reaffirm their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations which conferred on the Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. At the first meeting of the Council in London 40 years ago, its members assumed this special responsibility in the conviction that it would prove a new beginning of the continuing quest for lasting peace and security.

"Although peace has been preserved on a global basis for 40 years, conflicts and tensions persist. Over the course of the 2600 meetings, the Security Council has

<sup>31</sup> The agenda for the meeting was: The situation in the Middle East.  
<sup>32</sup> S/17745.

debated the most pressing issues of peace and security. The inauguration of the International Year of Peace provides an added impetus for the members of the Council to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security. They call again upon

the entire membership of the United Nations to abide by their obligations under the Charter to accept and carry out decisions of the Security Council. Let us hope that 1986 and the years to come will bring the progress which is so urgently needed for the safeguarding of peace for future generations."

## LETTER DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1986 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

### Decisions

At its 2651st meeting, on 4 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787)".<sup>33</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of the United Arab Emirates,<sup>34</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Samir Mansouri under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2653rd meeting, on 5 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan, the Libyan

<sup>33</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*.

<sup>34</sup> Document S/17791, incorporated in the record of the 2651st meeting.

Arab Jamahiriya and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2655th meeting, on 6 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, the German Democratic Republic, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

## THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Decisions

At its 2652nd meeting, on 5 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ethiopia, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in southern Africa: letter dated 29 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17770)".<sup>35</sup>

<sup>35</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia led by the President of that body.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Madagascar,<sup>36</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Neo Mnumzana under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

<sup>36</sup> Document S/17793, incorporated in the record of the 2652nd meeting.



At its 2654th meeting, on 6 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Botswana, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Madagascar,<sup>37</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Lesaoana Makhanda under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2656th meeting, on 7 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2657th meeting, on 10 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guyana and the Islamic Republic of Iran to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2658th meeting, on 10 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Cuba, Panama and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2659th meeting, on 11 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representative of Nigeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2660th meeting, on 12 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Hungary, Lesotho, Pakistan and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic 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 the Congo, Ghana and Madagascar,<sup>38</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Theo-Ben

Gurirab under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure

At its 2661st meeting, on 12 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

## **Resolution 581 (1986)**

of 13 February 1986

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the request of the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations contained in document S/17770,

*Bearing in mind* that all Member States are obliged to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State or from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

*Gravely concerned* at the tension and instability created by the hostile policies and aggression of the *apartheid* regime throughout southern Africa and the mounting threat they pose to the security of the region and its wider implications for international peace and security,

*Gravely concerned* that such acts of aggression can only serve to aggravate the already volatile and dangerous situation in the southern African region,

*Reiterating* its total opposition to the system of *apartheid*,

*Reaffirming* the right of all countries to give sanctuary to refugees fleeing from the oppression caused by the *apartheid* system,

*Taking note* of the communiqué of the Ministers of the front-line States and of the European Economic Community<sup>39</sup> in which, *inter alia*, the Ministers condemned South Africa's policy of destabilization in all its manifestations, including the use of any direct or indirect armed actions in neighbouring States, and agreed to deny perpetrators of such actions any assistance or support,

*Recalling* its resolutions 567 (1985), 568 (1985), 571 (1985), 572 (1985) and 580 (1985), by which, *inter alia*, it condemned South Africa's aggression against Angola, Botswana and Lesotho,

*Convinced that* the *apartheid* system of the racist régime of South Africa and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia are the source of tensions and insecurity in southern Africa,

*Gravely concerned* at the recent threats by South Africa to continue to perpetrate acts of aggression against the front-line States and other countries in southern Africa aimed at destabilizing them,

<sup>37</sup> Document S/17794, incorporated in the record of the 2654th meeting.

<sup>38</sup> Document S/17815, incorporated in the record of the 2660th meeting.

<sup>39</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement to January, February and March 1986*, document S/17809, annex.

*Conscious* of the urgent need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to peace and security in the region posed by South Africa's recent threats to use force against countries in southern Africa,

*Convinced* that only the elimination of *apartheid* can lead to a just and lasting solution to the explosive situation in South Africa in particular and in southern Africa in general,

1. *Strongly condemns* racist South Africa for its recent threats to perpetrate acts of aggression against the front-line States and other States in southern Africa;

2. *Strongly warns* the racist régime of South Africa against committing any acts of aggression, terrorism and destabilization against independent African States and its use of mercenaries;

3. *Deplores* the escalation of violence in the region and calls upon South Africa to respect fully the sanctity of international borders;

4. *Deplores* any form of assistance given by States which could be used to destabilize independent States in southern Africa;

5. *Calls upon* all States to exert pressure on South Africa to desist from perpetrating acts of aggression against neighbouring States;

6. *Reaffirms* the right of all States in the fulfilment of their international obligations to give sanctuary to the victims of *apartheid*;

7. *Demands* the immediate eradication of *apartheid* as the necessary step towards the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on self-determination and majority rule through the full and free exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, and to this end demands:

(a) The dismantling of the bantustan structures as well as the cessation of uprooting, relocation and denationalization of the indigenous African people;

(b) The abrogation of the bans and restrictions on political organizations, parties, individuals and news media opposed to *apartheid*;

(c) The unimpeded return of all the exiles;

8. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa put an end to the violence against and repression of the black people and other opponents of *apartheid*, unconditionally release all persons imprisoned, detained or restricted for their opposition to *apartheid* and lift the state of emergency;

9. *Deplores* the racist régime of South Africa for its disregard of the principles of international law and its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

10. *Commends* the front-line States and other States neighbouring South Africa for their support of freedom and justice in South Africa and requests Member States to extend urgently all forms of assistance to these States in order to strengthen their capacities to receive, maintain and protect South African refugees in their respective countries;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor developments related to South Africa's threats to escalate acts of aggression against independent States in southern Africa and to report to the Security Council as the situation demands;

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

*Adopted at the 2662nd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

## Decisions

At its 2684th meeting, on 22 May 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, India, Senegal, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in southern Africa: letter dated 21 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council requesting 'an urgent meeting of the Security Council in order to consider South Africa's aggression against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe' (S/18072)"<sup>40</sup>

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*.

At its 2685th meeting, on 23 May 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Botswana, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Morocco,<sup>41</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2686th meeting, on 23 May 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>40</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*.

<sup>41</sup> Document S/18088, incorporated in the record of the 2685th meeting.

## THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ<sup>42</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2663rd meeting, on 18 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: letter dated 12 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17821)".<sup>43</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of the United Arab Emirates,<sup>44</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Chedli Klibi under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2664th meeting, on 19 February 1986, the Council 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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At its 2665th meeting, on 20 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### Resolution 582 (1986)

of 24 February 1986

*The Security Council,*

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

*Recalling that the Security Council has been seized with the question of the situation between Iran and Iraq for almost six years and that decisions have been taken thereon,*

*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 the Charter and in particular the obligation of all Member States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,*

*Noting that both the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq are parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,<sup>45</sup>*

*Emphasizing the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,*

*Taking note of the efforts of mediation pursued by the Secretary-General,*

1. *Deplores* the initial acts which gave rise to the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq and deplores the continuation of the conflict;

2. *Also deplores* the escalation of the conflict, especially territorial incursions, the bombing of purely civilian population centres, attacks on neutral shipping or civilian aircraft, the violation of international humanitarian law and other laws of armed conflict and, in particular, the use of chemical weapons contrary to obligations under the 1925 Geneva Protocol;

3. *Calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to observe an immediate cease-fire, a cessation of all hostilities on land, at sea and in the air and withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries without delay;

4. *Urges* that a comprehensive exchange of prisoners-of-war be completed within a short period after the cessation of hostilities in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross;

5. *Calls upon* both parties to submit immediately all aspects of the conflict to mediation or to any other means of peaceful settlement of disputes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his ongoing efforts, to assist the two parties to give effect to this resolution and to keep the Council informed;

7. *Calls upon* all other States to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to a

<sup>42</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985.

<sup>43</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*.

<sup>44</sup> Document S/17841, incorporated in the record of the 2663rd meeting.

<sup>45</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

further escalation and widening of the conflict and, thus, to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution:

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

*Adopted unanimously at the 2666th meeting.*

### Decisions

At its 2667th meeting, on 21 March 1986, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: report of the mission dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq (S/17911 and Add.1)".<sup>43</sup>

At the same meeting, the President of the Council made the following statement:<sup>46</sup>

"On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I am authorized to make the following declaration:

"The members of the Security Council, seized with the continuing conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, have considered the report of the mission of specialists dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between Iran and Iraq.<sup>47</sup>

"Profoundly concerned by the unanimous conclusion of the specialists that chemical weapons on many occasions have been used by Iraqi forces against Iranian forces, most recently in the course of the present Iranian offensive into Iraqi territory, the members of the Council strongly condemn this continued use of chemical weapons in clear violation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925<sup>45</sup> which prohibits the use in war of chemical weapons.

"They recall the statements by the President of the Council of 30 March 1984<sup>48</sup> and 25 April 1985,<sup>49</sup> and demand again that the provisions of the Geneva Protocol be strictly observed.

"At the same time, the members of the Council condemn the prolongation of the conflict which continues to take a heavy toll of human lives and to cause considerable material damage, as well as to endanger peace and security in the region.

"They express concern over the risk of an extension of the conflict to other States in the region and call upon the two sides to respect the territorial integrity of all States, including those that are not parties to the hostilities.

"The members of the Council reaffirm resolution 582 (1986) of the Security Council and note that the Government of Iraq has expressed its willingness to heed the call for the immediate cessation of hostili-

ties. They stress the urgent need for full compliance by both parties with this resolution, which would open the way for a prompt, comprehensive, just and honourable settlement of the conflict.

"The members of the Council note that both parties have declared themselves ready to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his ongoing efforts to restore peace to the peoples of Iran and Iraq, and express their support for these efforts."

At its 2709th meeting, on 3 October 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Tunisia and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: letter dated 30 September 1986 from the Permanent Representatives of Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18372)".<sup>50</sup>

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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Oman,<sup>51</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Chedli Klibi under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2710th meeting, on 3 October 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Bangladesh, the German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2711th meeting, on 6 October 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Chad, Cuba and Mexico to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question

<sup>46</sup> S/17932.

<sup>47</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*, documents S/17911 and Add.1.

<sup>48</sup> See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1984*, p. 10.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, 1985, pp. 6-7.

<sup>50</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*.

<sup>51</sup> Document S/18375, incorporated in the record of the 2709th meeting.

At its 2712th meeting, on 7 October 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guyana, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Peru and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2713th meeting, on 8 October 1986, the Council decided to invite the representative of Uruguay to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### **Resolution 588 (1986)**

of 8 October 1986

*The Security Council,*

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

*Noting* that the Council has been seized with this question for over six years and that decisions have been taken thereon,

*Deeply alarmed* about the prolongation and intensification of the conflict resulting in heavy losses of human lives and considerable material damage and endangering international peace and security,

*Noting* the obligation of Member States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

*Recalling* the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in particular the obligation of all Member States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

*Recalling further* that, under the Charter, Member States have conferred on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to this end have agreed to accept the role of the Security Council in the settlement of disputes,

*Commending* the efforts of the Secretary-General in the search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict,

1. *Calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to implement fully and without delay resolution 582 (1986) adopted unanimously on 24 February 1986;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts with the parties to give effect to the above-mentioned resolution and to report to the Council no later than 30 November 1986;

3. *Decides* to meet again to consider the report of the Secretary-General and the conditions for the establishment of a durable peace between the two countries in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of justice and international law.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2713th meeting*

### **Decision**

At its 2730th meeting, on 22 December 1986, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: report of the Secretary-General (S/18480)".<sup>50</sup>

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement:<sup>52</sup>

"The Security Council met today to consider the report of the Secretary-General of 26 November 1986<sup>53</sup> requested by Security Council resolution 588 (1986). After consultations, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council take note of the report of the Secretary-General and express profound concern at the serious situation which continues to exist between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. They reiterate their call for the implementation of Council resolutions 582 (1986) and 588 (1986) and for the resolution of the prolonged conflict by peaceful means. They again emphasize the obligation of Member States to settle their disputes by peaceful means and, in this context, to co-operate with the Security Council. In this regard, the members of the Council urge the Secretary-General to continue with his efforts and call upon the parties to co-operate with him.

"The members of the Council continue to deplore the violation of international humanitarian law and other laws of armed conflict. They express their deepening concern over the widening of the conflict through the escalation of attacks on purely civilian targets, on merchant shipping and oil installations of the littoral States. They call for respect, in accordance with international law, for the territorial integrity of the States of the region and for the right of free navigation and commerce, as well as for the operation of off-shore installations."

<sup>52</sup> S/18538.

<sup>53</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18480.

**LETTER DATED 25 MARCH 1986 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALTA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**LETTER DATED 25 MARCH 1986 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**LETTER DATED 26 MARCH 1986 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**Decisions**

At its 2668th meeting, on 26 March 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17940);<sup>54</sup>

“Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17941);<sup>54</sup>

“Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17946)”.<sup>54</sup>

At its 2669th meeting, on 27 March 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, the

<sup>54</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1986*.

German Democratic Republic, India, Mongolia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2670th meeting, on 27 March 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Lao People's Democratic Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of the United Arab Emirates,<sup>55</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Mak-soud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2671st meeting, on 31 March 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Mozambique and Nicaragua to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>55</sup> Document S/17948, incorporated in the record of the 2670th meeting.

**LETTER DATED 12 APRIL 1986 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MALTA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**Decisions**

At its 2672nd meeting, on 12 April 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Malta to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17982)”.<sup>56</sup>

<sup>56</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*.

At its 2673rd meeting, on 14 April 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of the United Arab Emirates,<sup>57</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Mak-soud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

<sup>57</sup> Document S/17985, incorporated in the record of the 2673rd meeting.

**LETTER DATED 15 APRIL 1986 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**LETTER DATED 15 APRIL 1986 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BURKINA FASO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**LETTER DATED 15 APRIL 1986 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**LETTER DATED 15 APRIL 1986 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF OMAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

### Decisions

At its 2674th meeting, on 15 April 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Oman, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991);<sup>58</sup>

“Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992);<sup>58</sup>

“Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993);<sup>58</sup>

“Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994)”.<sup>58</sup>

At its 2675th meeting, on 15 April 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, India, Qatar and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of the United Arab Emirates,<sup>59</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Mak-soud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2676th meeting, on 16 April 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2677th meeting, on 16 April 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Benin, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Lao People's Democratic Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2678th meeting, on 17 April 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Nicaragua and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2679th meeting, on 17 April 1986, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bangladesh to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2680th meeting, on 18 April 1986, the Council 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 10 to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

<sup>58</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*.

<sup>59</sup> Document S/17997, incorporated in the record of the 2675th meeting.

At its 2682nd meeting, on 21 April 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Malta and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Morocco,<sup>60</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Ahmet Engin Ansay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

<sup>60</sup> Document S/18025, incorporated in the record of the 2682nd meeting.

## THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS <sup>61</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2688th meeting, on 13 June 1986, 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/18102 and Add.1 and 2)".<sup>62</sup>

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

### Resolution 585 (1986)

of 13 June 1986

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 31 May and 11 and 12 June 1986,<sup>63</sup>

*Noting* the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council 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 1986,

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

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 1986;

2. *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 1986.

3. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate

*Adopted unanimously at the 2688th meeting.*

### Decisions

At its 2729th meeting, on 11 December 1986, 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/18491 and Add.1)".<sup>64</sup>

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

### Resolution 593 (1986)

of 11 December 1986

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 2 and 10 December 1986,<sup>65</sup>

*Noting* the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council 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

<sup>61</sup> 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, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985.

<sup>62</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, documents S/18102 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>64</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, documents S/18491 and Add.1.



necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1986.

*Reaffirming* the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) and other relevant resolutions.

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 1987.

2. *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 1987.

3. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2729th meeting.*

## THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA<sup>66</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2690th meeting, on 13 June 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guyana, India, Romania and Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 10 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Zaire to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18146)".<sup>67</sup>

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

At the same meeting, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council<sup>68</sup>

"The members of the Security Council, on the occasion of the observance of the tenth anniversary of the wanton killings perpetrated by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa against the African people in Soweto, wish to recall Council resolution 392 (1976) which strongly condemned the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination. They are convinced that a repetition of such tragic events would aggravate the already serious threat that the situation in South Africa poses to the security of the region and could have wider implications for international peace and security.

"They condemn the policy and all the repressive measures which only serve to perpetuate the *apartheid* system, in particular the recent imposition of a nation-wide state of emergency and the arrest and detention of thousands of persons involved in the struggle against *apartheid*. They urge the immediate and unconditional re-

lease of all persons detained in this respect. In particular, they call for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency in order to allow the observance of the tenth anniversary of the Soweto massacre without any provocative interference or intimidation on the part of the police and military forces.

"In this regard, the members of the Council, committed as they are to work for a just and equitable solution which will totally eradicate *apartheid* and avert further human suffering in South Africa, warn the South African Government that it will be held fully responsible for any violence, bloodshed, loss of life, injury and damage to property which may result from acts of repression and intimidation on the occasion of the observance of the tenth anniversary of the Soweto massacre.

"The members of the Security Council reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total elimination of *apartheid* and recall previous resolutions calling upon the racist regime in South Africa to abolish *apartheid* and to establish a non-racial democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult universal suffrage by all the people in a united and unfragmented South Africa."

At its 2723rd meeting, on 28 November 1986, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 24 November 1986 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18474)".<sup>69</sup>

### Resolution 591 (1986)

of 28 November 1986

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 418 (1977), in which it decided upon a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,

<sup>66</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question, which had been adopted by the Council in 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985.

<sup>67</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*.

<sup>68</sup> S/18157.

<sup>69</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*.

Recalling its resolution 421 (1977), by which it entrusted a committee consisting of all the members of the Council with the task of, among other things, studying ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo could be made more effective against South Africa and to make recommendations to the Council.

Recalling its resolution 473 (1980) on the question of South Africa,

Recalling the 1980 report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective,<sup>70</sup>

Recalling resolution 558 (1984), in which all States were requested to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa,

Recalling further resolution 473 (1980), by which the Security Council requested the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) to redouble its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa by recommending measures to close all loopholes in the arms embargo, reinforce it and make it more comprehensive,

Reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and the establishment of a democratic society in accordance with their inalienable human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of *apartheid*, for the killing of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 417 (1977),

Reaffirming its resolution 418 (1977) and stressing the continuing need for strict application of all its provisions,

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Urges States to take steps to ensure that components of embargoed items do not reach the South African military establishment and police through third countries;

2. Calls upon States to prohibit the export of spare parts for embargoed aircraft and other military equipment belonging to South Africa and any official involvement in the maintenance and service of such equipment;

3. Urges all States to prohibit the export to South Africa of items which they have reason to believe are destined for the military and/or police forces of South Africa, have a military capacity and are intended for military purposes, namely, aircraft, aircraft engines, aircraft parts, electronic and telecommunication equipment, computers and four-wheel drive vehicles;

4. Requests of all States that henceforth the term "arms and related materiel" referred to in resolution 418 (1977) shall include, in addition to all nuclear, strategic and conventional weapons, all military, paramilitary police vehicles and equipment, as well as weapons and ammunition, spare parts and supplies for the aforementioned and the sale or transfer thereof;

5. Requests all States to implement strictly its resolution 418 (1977) and to refrain from any co-operation in the nuclear field with South Africa which will contribute to the manufacture and development by South Africa of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

6. Renews its request to all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa;

7. Calls upon all States to prohibit the import or entry of all South African armaments for display in international fairs and exhibitions under their jurisdiction;

8. Further calls upon States which have not done so to put an end to exchanges as well as to visits and exchanges of visits by government personnel, when such visits and exchanges maintain or increase South Africa's military or police capabilities;

9. Further calls upon all States to refrain from participating in any activities in South Africa which they have reason to believe might contribute to its military capability;

10. Requests all States to ensure that their national legislation or comparable policy directives guarantee that specific provisions to implement resolution 418 (1977) include penalties to deter violations;

11. Further requests all States to adopt measures to investigate violations, prevent future circumventions and strengthen their machinery for the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) with a view to the effective monitoring and verification of transfers of arms and other equipment in violation of the arms embargo;

12. Further requests all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

13. Further requests the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, in pursuance of resolution 418 (1977), to continue its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa in order to make it more effective;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution, the first report to be submitted as soon as possible but in any event no later than 30 June 1987;

15. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid., *Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

## COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA <sup>71</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2691st meeting, on 16 June 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Cuba, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zaire and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Angola against South Africa: letter dated 12 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18148)" <sup>72</sup>

<sup>71</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984 and 1985.

<sup>72</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*.

At its 2692nd meeting, on 17 June 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2693rd meeting, on 18 June 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Czechoslovakia, India and Mongolia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

## LETTER DATED 27 JUNE 1986 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

### Decisions

At its 2694th meeting, on 1 July 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India and Nicaragua to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 27 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18187)". <sup>73</sup>

At its 2695th meeting, on 2 July 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Spain, the Syrian Arab

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*

Republic and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2696th meeting, on 2 July 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Mongolia and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2697th meeting, on 3 July 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Guyana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

## LETTER DATED 22 JULY 1986 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

### Decisions

At its 2700th meeting, on 29 July 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Democratic Yemen, El Salvador, India, Nicaragua and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated

22 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18230)". <sup>74</sup>

<sup>74</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1986*.

At its 2701st meeting, on 29 July 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Czechoslovakia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2703rd meeting, on 31 July 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Honduras, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2702nd meeting, on 30 July 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Poland to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2704th meeting, on 31 July 1986, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

#### **LETTER DATED 17 OCTOBER 1986 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

##### **Decisions**

At its 2715th meeting, on 21 October 1986, the Council decided to invite the representative of Nicaragua to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18415)".<sup>75</sup>

At its 2716th meeting, on 22 October 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Cuba,

India, Iraq, Mexico, Peru and Yugoslavia to participate without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2717th meeting, on 27 October 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Guatemala, Honduras, Spain and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2718th meeting, on 28 October 1986, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1986

#### **LETTER DATED 13 NOVEMBER 1986 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHAD TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

##### **Decision**

At its 2721st meeting, on 18 November 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Chad, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the the item entitled "Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18456)".<sup>76</sup>

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*

**LETTER DATED 9 DECEMBER 1986 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**Decision**

At its 2728th meeting, on 10 December 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Honduras and Nicaragua to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 9 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18513)".<sup>77</sup>

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*

***Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council***

**RECOMMENDATION REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**<sup>78</sup>

At its 2714th meeting, held in private on 10 October 1986, the Council considered the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

<sup>78</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1950, 1953, 1957, 1962, 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981.

**Resolution 589 (1986)**

of 10 October 1986

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

*Recommends* to the General Assembly that Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office from 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1991.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2714th (closed) meeting.*

## ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1986 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 1986 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year*, 2640th to 2730th meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1986, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2651st	4 February 1986
The situation in southern Africa . . . . .	2652nd	5 February 1986
Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 25 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 26 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2668th	26 March 1986
Letter dated 12 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2672nd	12 April 1986
Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2674th	15 April 1986
Letter dated 27 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2694th	1 July 1986
Letter dated 22 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2700th	29 July 1986
Letter dated 17 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2715th	21 October 1986
Letter dated 13 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2721st	18 November 1986

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Letter dated 9 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2728th	10 December 1986

**CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED  
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1986**

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
581 (1986)	13 February 1986	The situation in southern Africa	9
582 (1986)	24 February 1986	The situation between Iran and Iraq	11
583 (1986)	18 April 1986	The situation in the Middle East	1
584 (1986)	29 May 1986	The situation in the Middle East	2
585 (1986)	13 June 1986	The situation in Cyprus	16
586 (1986)	18 July 1986	The situation in the Middle East	3
587 (1986)	23 September 1986	The situation in the Middle East	4
588 (1986)	8 October 1986	The situation between Iran and Iraq	13
589 (1986)	10 October 1986	Recommendation regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General	21
590 (1986)	26 November 1986	The situation in the Middle East	5
591 (1986)	28 November 1986	The question of South Africa	17
592 (1986)	8 December 1986	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	7
593 (1986)	11 December 1986	The situation in Cyprus	16