



**RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
1976**

SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FIRST YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1977

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 1976 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 1976 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.I.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 1976

In 1976 the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Benin

China

France

Guyana

Italy

Japan

Libyan Arab Republic

Pakistan

Panama

Romania

Sweden

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United Republic of Tanzania

United States of America

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL
IN 1976**

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

A. ITEMS RELATING TO THE MIDDLE EAST¹

The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question

Decisions

At its 1870th meeting, held on 12 January 1976 pursuant to resolution 381 (1975) of 30 November 1975, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The Middle East problem including the Palestinian 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 11 votes to 1
(United States of America),
with 3 abstentions (France,
Italy, United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern
Ireland).*

At its 1871st meeting, on 13 January 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1872nd meeting, on 14 January 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mauritania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1873rd meeting, on 15 January 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1874th meeting, on 15 January 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1875th meeting, on 16 January 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Guinea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1876th meeting, on 19 January 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, India, Morocco, the Sudan and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1877th meeting, on 21 January 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Hungary, Poland and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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

*The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General
on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force*

Resolution 390 (1976)

of 28 May 1976

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,²

Having noted the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and the developments in the situation in the area,

Expressing concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months;

(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 at the 1923rd meeting by 13 votes to none.³

Resolution 398 (1976)

of 30 November 1976

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,⁴

Having noted the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and the urgent need to continue and intensify such efforts,

² *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976, documents S/12083 and Add.1.*

³ Two members (China and Libyan Arab Republic) did not participate in the voting.

⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1976, document S/12235.*

Expressing concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1977;

(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 at the 1975th meeting by 12 votes to none.⁵

Decision

At the 1975th meeting, on 30 November 1976, following the adoption of resolution 398 (1976), the President made the following statement:

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

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force⁴ states in paragraph 32 that 'despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, there can be no question that the situation in the Middle East will remain unstable and potentially dangerous unless real progress can be made towards a just and lasting settlement of the problem in all its aspects'. This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.

"Further, I have been asked by the delegations of Benin, China and the Libyan Arab Republic to say that, as they have not participated in the vote on this resolution, they take the same position with regard to the statement which I have just read on behalf of the members of the Council."

⁵ Three members (Benin, China and Libyan Arab Republic) did not participate in the voting.

*The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General
on the United Nations Emergency Force*

Decisions

In a note dated 27 May 1976,⁶ the President stated that the Secretary-General had informed him on 20 May, in connexion with the requirement of the United Nations

⁶ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976, document S/12089.*

Emergency Force of four helicopters and their crews, that after the Canadian Government had indicated that it could not accede to his request, the Australian Government had expressed its willingness to provide them. If there were no objections on the part of the Council, the Secretary-General had proposed to accept the offer of the Australian Government. After holding the necessary consultations

with the members of the Council, the President had addressed the following reply to the Secretary-General on 27 May:

"I refer to your letter dated 20 May 1976 concerning the offer made by the Australian Government to supply four helicopters with their crews and support personnel to the United Nations Emergency Force.

"I have the honour to inform you that, as you requested, I drew to the attention of the members of the Security Council your intention to accept the Australian Government's offer, and that they duly took note of it.

"In that connexion, the Soviet Union expressed reservations about any additional expenditure.

"China and the Libyan Arab Republic stated that they dissociated themselves from the matter."

At its 1964th meeting, on 22 October 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia 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 Emergency Force (S/12212)".⁷

Resolution 396 (1976)

of 22 October 1976

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 338 (1973) of 22 October, 340 (1973) of 25 October and 341 (1973) of 27 October 1973,

⁷ Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1976.

Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories

Decisions

At its 1893rd meeting, on 22 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 19 March 1976 from the Permanent Representatives of the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12017)".¹¹

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

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976.*

346 (1974) of 8 April and 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974, 368 (1975) of 17 April, 371 (1975) of 24 July and 378 (1975) of 23 October 1975.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Emergency Force,⁸

Having noted the developments in the situation in the Middle East,⁹

Recalling the Secretary-General's view that any relaxation of the search for a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be dangerous and his hope that urgent efforts will be undertaken by all concerned to tackle the Middle East problem in all its aspects, with a view both to maintaining quiet in the region and to arriving at the comprehensive settlement called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973),

Noting that the Secretary-General recommends the extension of the mandate of the Force for one year,

1. *Decides:*

(a) To call upon all the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for a period of one year, that is, until 24 October 1977;

(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);

2. *Expresses its confidence* that the Force will be maintained with maximum efficiency and economy.

*Adopted at the 1964th meeting by 13 votes to none.*¹⁰

⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/12212.

⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/12210.

¹⁰ Two members (China and Libyan Arab Republic) did not participate in the voting.

Member State when invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

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

At its 1894th meeting, on 22 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1896th meeting, on 23 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1897th meeting, on 24 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, India, Mauritania and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

The situation in the occupied Arab territories

Decisions

At its 1916th meeting, on 4 May 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 3 May 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12066)".¹²

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

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

At its 1917th meeting, on 5 May 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1918th meeting, on 10 May 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Kuwait, Somalia, the Sudan and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1920th meeting, on 14 May 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Qatar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the 1922nd meeting, on 26 May 1976, the President made the following statement:

"Following the request submitted by Egypt on 3 May 1976,¹³ the Security Council held seven meetings between 4 and 26 May to consider the situation in the occupied Arab territories. After consulting all the members, the President of the Council concludes that the majority of the members agreed on the following.

"Grave anxiety was expressed over the present situation in the occupied Arab territories: concern was also expressed about the well-being of the population of those territories.

"The Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹⁴ is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967. The occupying Power was therefore called upon to comply strictly with the provisions of that Convention and to refrain from and rescind any measure which would violate them. In this regard, the measures taken by Israel in the occupied Arab territories which alter their demographic composition or geographical character, and in particular the establishment of settlements, were deplored. Such measures, which cannot prejudice the outcome of the efforts to achieve peace, constitute an obstacle to peace.

"The Security Council should continue to follow the situation closely."

At its 1966th meeting, on 1 November 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 20 October 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12218)".¹⁵

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

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

At its 1967th meeting, on 4 November 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Mauritania and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1968th meeting, on 9 November 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Indonesia, Morocco and Nigeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, p. 287.

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1976*.

¹² *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1976*.

¹³ *Ibid.*, document S/12066.

At the 1969th meeting, on 11 November 1976, the President made the following statement:

"As a result of consultations over which I presided with all members of the Council, I am authorized as President to make the following statement on behalf of the Council.

"Following the request submitted by Egypt on 20 October 1976,¹⁶ the Security Council held four meetings between 1 and 11 November to consider the situation in the occupied Arab territories, with the participation of the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization. After consulting all the members, the President of the Council states that the Council has agreed:

"1. To express its grave anxiety and concern over the present serious situation in the occupied Arab territories as a result of continued Israeli occupation.

"2. To reaffirm its call upon the Government of Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the territories and to facilitate the return of those inhabitants who have fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities.

"3. To reaffirm that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War¹⁴ is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967. Therefore, the occupying Power is called upon once again to comply strictly with the provisions of that Convention and to refrain from any measure that violates

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, document S/12218.

The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights

Decisions

At its 1924th meeting, on 9 June 1976, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman, the Rapporteur and other members of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to participate in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights: report of the Committee established under General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) (S/12090)".¹⁷

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

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

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 35*.

them. In this regard, the measures taken by Israel in the occupied Arab territories which alter their demographic composition or geographical character, and in particular the establishment of settlements, are strongly deplored. Such measures, which have no legal validity and cannot prejudice the outcome of the efforts to achieve peace, constitute an obstacle to peace.

"4. To consider once more that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, including expropriation of land and properties thereon and the transfer of populations, which tend to change the legal status of Jerusalem, are invalid and cannot change that status, and urgently to call upon Israel once more to rescind all such measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any further action which tends to change the status of Jerusalem. In this connexion, the Council deplores the failure of Israel to show any regard for Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971 and General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967.

"5. To recognize that any act of profanation of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites or any encouragement of, or connivance at, any such act may seriously endanger international peace and security.

"The Council decides to keep the situation under constant attention with a view to meeting again should circumstances require."

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1928th meeting, on 18 June 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Saudi Arabia and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1933rd meeting, on 24 June 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania and Morocco 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 Libyan Arab Republic,¹⁸ to extend an invitation to Mr. Amin Hilmy II, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976, document S/12113*.

At its 1934th meeting, on 25 June 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Indonesia, Oman and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1935th meeting, on 28 June 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bulgaria, Guinea and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1936th meeting, on 28 June 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Iraq and

Poland to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1937th meeting, on 29 June 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Czechoslovakia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1938th meeting, on 29 June 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Qatar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

B. ITEMS RELATING TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

*Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia*¹⁹

Decision

At its 1907th meeting, on 6 April 1976, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: special report of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia on the expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (S/11913)".²⁰

Resolution 388 (1976)

of 6 April 1976

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 216 (1965) of 12 November and 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965, 221 (1966) of 9 April and 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 and 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970,

Reaffirming that the measures provided for in those resolutions, as well as the measures initiated by Member States in pursuance thereof, shall continue in effect,

Taking into account the recommendations made by the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia in its special report of 15 December 1975,²¹

Reaffirming that the present situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that all Member States shall take appropriate measures to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territories do not insure:

(a) Any commodities or products exported from Southern Rhodesia after the date of the present resolution in contravention of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) which they know or have reasonable cause to believe to have been so exported;

(b) Any commodities or products which they know or have reasonable cause to believe to be destined or intended for importation into Southern Rhodesia after the date of the present resolution in contravention of resolution 253 (1968);

(c) Commodities, products or other property in Southern Rhodesia of any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Southern Rhodesia, in contravention of resolution 253 (1968);

2. *Decides* that all Member States shall take appropriate measures to prevent their nationals and persons in their Territories from granting to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Southern Rhodesia the right to use any trade name or from entering into any franchising agreement involving the use of any trade name, trade mark or registered design in connexion with the sale or distribution of any products, commodities or services of such an undertaking;

3. *Urges* States not Members of the United Nations, having regard to the principle stated in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1907th meeting.

¹⁹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

²⁰ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1975.*

²¹ *Ibid.*, document S/11913.

Request by Mozambique under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations in relation to the situation which has arisen as a result of its decision to impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in full implementation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council

Decisions

At its 1890th meeting, on 16 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Request by Mozambique under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations in relation to the situation which has arisen as a result of its decision to impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in full implementation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council: telegram dated 10 March 1976 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique to the President of the Security Council (S/12009)".²²

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Jamaica, Kenya and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 386 (1976)

of 17 March 1976

The Security Council,

Taking note of the statement made by the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique on 3 March 1976,²³

Having heard the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique,²⁴

Gravely concerned at the situation created by the provocative and aggressive acts committed by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia against the security and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Recalling its resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 imposing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia,

²² *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976.*

²³ *Ibid.*, document S/12005, annex.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year*, 1890th meeting.

Recalling further its resolutions 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 318 (1972) of 28 July 1972,

Noting with appreciation the decision of the Government of Mozambique to sever immediately all trade and communication links with Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the decision of the Council and in strict observance of economic sanctions.

Considering that this decision constitutes an important contribution to the realization of the United Nations objectives in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter.

Recognizing that the action of the Government of Mozambique is in accordance with resolution 253 (1968).

Bearing in mind the provisions of Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter.

1. *Commends* the Government of Mozambique for its decision to sever all economic and trade relations with Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Condemns* all provocative and aggressive acts, including military incursions, against the People's Republic of Mozambique by the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia;

3. *Takes note* of the urgent and special economic needs of Mozambique arising from its implementation of resolution 253 (1968), as indicated in the statement by its Minister for Foreign Affairs;

4. *Appeals* to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, so that Mozambique can carry out its economic development programme normally and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions;

5. *Requests* the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, in particular the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and all United Nations specialized agencies, to assist Mozambique in the present economic situation and to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Mozambique as envisaged in the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to organize, with immediate effect, all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique to enable it to overcome the economic difficulties arising from its application of economic sanctions against the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

Adopted unanimously at the 1892nd meeting.

Decisions

At its 1880th meeting, on 27 January 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mauritius, Nigeria and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: letter dated 16 December 1975 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/11918)".²⁶

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, composed of the President of that body and the representatives of Finland, Indonesia, Poland and Mexico.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania,²⁷ to extend an invitation to Mr. Moses M. Garoeb under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 1881st meeting, on 27 January 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Liberia, Mauritania and South Africa 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 Rapporteur of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

At its 1882nd meeting, on 28 January 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, India, Jordan, Mali, Poland and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1883rd meeting, on 29 January 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Burundi, Kenya, Kuwait and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

²⁵ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975.

²⁶ Mimeographed. For the text of the resolution transmitted in the letter, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34*, resolution 3399 (XXX).

²⁷ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976*, document S/11943.

Resolution 385 (1976)

of 30 January 1976

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,²⁸

Having considered the statement by Mr. Moses M. Garoeb, Administrative Secretary of the South West Africa People's Organization,²⁸

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the Assembly terminated South Africa's Mandate over the Territory of Namibia, and resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established a United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as all other subsequent resolutions on Namibia, in particular resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and resolution 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975,

Recalling its resolutions 245 (1968) of 25 January and 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968, 264 (1969) of 20 March and 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969, 276 (1970) of 30 January, 282 (1970) of 23 July, 283 (1970) and 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970, 300 (1971) of 12 October and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971, 310 (1972) of 4 February 1972 and 366 (1974) of 17 December 1974,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971²⁹ that South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its presence from the Territory,

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia,

Concerned at South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice,

Gravely concerned at South Africa's brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, and its aggressive military build-up in the area,

Strongly deploring the militarization of Namibia by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa,

1. *Condemns* the continued illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia by South Africa;

2. *Condemns* the illegal and arbitrary application by South Africa of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in Namibia;

3. *Condemns* the South African military build-up in Namibia and any utilization of the Territory as a base for attacks on neighbouring countries;

4. *Demands* that South Africa put an end forthwith to its policy of bantustans and the so-called homelands aimed at violating the national unity and the territorial integrity of Namibia;

5. *Further condemns* South Africa's failure to comply with the terms of Security Council resolution 366 (1974);

²⁸ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year*, 1880th meeting.

²⁹ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970)*, *Advisory Opinion*, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

6. *Further condemns* all attempts by South Africa calculated to evade the clear demand of the United Nations for the holding of free elections under United Nations supervision and control in Namibia;

7. *Declares* that, in order that the people of Namibia may be enabled freely to determine their own future, it is imperative that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations be held for the whole of Namibia as one political entity;

8. *Further declares* that, in determining the date, timetable and modalities for the elections in accordance with paragraph 7 above, there shall be adequate time, to be decided upon by the Security Council, for the purpose of enabling the United Nations to establish the necessary machinery within Namibia to supervise and control such elections, as well as to enable the people of Namibia to organize politically for the purpose of such elections;

9. *Demands* that South Africa urgently make a solemn declaration accepting the foregoing provisions for the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control, undertaking to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 in regard to Namibia, and recognizing the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as a nation;

10. *Reiterates its demand* that South Africa take the necessary steps to effect the withdrawal, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 264 (1969), 269 (1969) and 366 (1974), of its illegal administration maintained in Namibia and to transfer power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations;

11. *Demands again* that South Africa, pending the transfer of power provided for in paragraph 10 above:

(a) Comply fully in spirit and in practice with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(b) Release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connexion with offences under so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are held without charge and whether held in Namibia or South Africa;

(c) Abolish the application in Namibia of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices, particularly bantustans and homelands;

(d) Accord unconditionally to all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons full facilities for return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to meet on or before 31 August 1976 for the purpose of reviewing South Africa's compliance with the terms of the present resolution and, in the event of non-compliance by South Africa, for the purpose of considering the appropriate measures to be taken under the Charter of the United Nations.

Adopted unanimously at the 1885th meeting.

Decisions

At its 1954th meeting, on 31 August 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Madagascar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia".

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 headed by the Acting President of that body.

At its 1956th meeting, on 28 September 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius and Morocco 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 Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania,³⁰ to extend an invitation to Mr. Sam Nujoma under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 1957th meeting, on 30 September 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1958th meeting, on 1 October 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1959th meeting, on 5 October 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ethiopia, Niger and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1960th meeting, on 7 October 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Burundi, Poland and Sri Lanka to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1961st meeting, on 13 October 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Botswana, the German Democratic Republic and Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1963rd meeting, on 19 October 1976, the Council decided to extend an invitation, at the request of the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania,³¹ to Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

³⁰ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1976*, document S/12205.

³¹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1976*, document S/12216.

Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola

Decisions

At its 1900th meeting, on 26 March 1976, the Council decided, pursuant to Article 32 of the Charter, to invite the representative of the People's Republic of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola: letter dated 10 March 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12007)".³²

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Yugoslavia and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1901st meeting, on 29 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Poland to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1902nd meeting, on 29 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India and the United Republic of Cameroon 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 a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, composed of the President and four members of that body.

At its 1903rd meeting, on 30 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mali, the Syrian Arab Republic and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1904th meeting, on 30 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Congo, Saudi Arabia and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1905th meeting, on 31 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bulgaria, Guinea-Bissau and Portugal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1906th meeting, on 31 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 387 (1976)

of 31 March 1976

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter of the Permanent Representative of Kenya on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations,³³

Having heard the statement of the representative of the People's Republic of Angola,³⁴

Recalling the principle that no State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State,

Recalling also the inherent and lawful right of every State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to request assistance from any other State or group of States,

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

Gravely concerned at the acts of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Condemning the utilization by South Africa of the international Territory of Namibia to mount that aggression,

Gravely concerned also at the damage and destruction done by the South African invading forces in Angola and by their seizure of Angolan equipment and materials,

Noting the letter of the Permanent Representative of South Africa regarding the withdrawal of South African troops,³⁵

1. *Condemns* South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola;

2. *Demands* that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola;

³³ *Ibid.*, document S/12007.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year*, 1900th meeting.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976*, document S/12026.

³² *Ibid.*, *Supplement for January, February and March 1976*.

3. *Demands also* that South Africa desist from the utilization of the international Territory of Namibia to mount provocative or aggressive acts against the People's Republic of Angola or any other neighbouring African State;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to meet the just claims of the People's Republic of Angola for a full compensation for the damage and destruction inflicted on its State and for the restoration of the equipment and materials which its invading forces seized;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 1906th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (France, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).³⁶

³⁶ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the apartheid régime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas

Decisions

At its 1929th meeting, on 18 June 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Cuba, Liberia and Madagascar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas:

"(a) Letter dated 18 June 1976 from the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania to the President of the Security Council (S/12100);³⁷

"(b) Telegram dated 18 June 1976 from the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the Secretary-General (S/12101)."³⁷

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania,³⁸ to extend an invitation to Mr. Thami Mhlambiso and Mr. David Sibeko under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

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

At its 1930th meeting, on 19 June 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India, South Africa, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

³⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976*.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/12102.

Resolution 392 (1976)

of 19 June 1976

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter of the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the African Group at the United Nations, concerning the measures of repression, including wanton killings, perpetrated by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa against the African people in Soweto and other areas in South Africa;³⁹

Having considered also the telegram from the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the Secretary-General;⁴⁰

Deeply shocked over large-scale killings and wounding of Africans in South Africa, following the callous shooting of African people including schoolchildren and students demonstrating against racial discrimination on 16 June 1976,

Convinced that this situation has been brought about by the continued imposition by the South African Government of *apartheid* and racial discrimination, in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

1. *Strongly condemns* 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;

2. *Expresses* its profound sympathy to the victims of this violence;

3. *Reaffirms* that the policy of *apartheid* is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and seriously disturbs international peace and security;

4. *Recognizes* the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Calls upon* the South African Government urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

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

Adopted at the 1930th meeting by consensus.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/12100.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/12101.

Complaint by Zambia against South Africa

Decisions

At its 1944th meeting, on 27 July 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Zambia, South Africa and Mauritania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Zambia against South Africa: letter dated 19 July 1976 from the Chargé d'affaires *a.i.* of the Permanent Mission of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12147)".⁴¹

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, composed of the Acting President of that body and the representatives of Botswana and Yugoslavia.

At its 1945th meeting, on 28 July 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Madagascar, Uganda and Zaire 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 a representative of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Benin,⁴² to extend an invitation to Mr. O. T. Emvula under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 1946th meeting, on 29 July 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Botswana, Mozambique, Qatar, Sierra Leone and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1947th meeting, on 30 July 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Guinea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1948th meeting, on 30 July 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mauritius to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1976.

⁴² *Ibid.*, document S/12154.

Resolution 393 (1976)

of 30 July 1976

The Security Council.

Taking note of the letter of the representative of the Republic of Zambia contained in document S/12147,⁴¹

Having considered the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia,⁴³

Gravely concerned at the numerous hostile and unprovoked acts by South Africa violating the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia, resulting in death and injury of innocent people as well as in the destruction of property and culminating on 11 July 1976 in an armed attack which resulted in the regrettable loss of 24 innocent lives and the injury of 45 other persons.

Gravely concerned at South Africa's use of the international Territory of Namibia as a base for attacking neighbouring African countries,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to liberate their country from the illegal occupation of the racist régime of South Africa,

Convinced that the continuance of the deteriorating situation in southern Africa could constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Conscious of the need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace and security,

Recalling its resolution 300 (1971) of 12 October 1971, which, *inter alia*, called upon South Africa to respect fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia,

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

1. *Strongly condemns* the armed attack of South Africa against the Republic of Zambia, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia;

2. *Demands* that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia;

3. *Demands* that South Africa desist forthwith from the use of the international Territory of Namibia as a base for launching armed attacks against the Republic of Zambia and other African countries;

4. *Commends* the Republic of Zambia and other "front-line" States for their steadfast support of the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle for the liberation of their country from illegal occupation by the racist régime of South Africa;

5. *Declares* that the liberation of Namibia and Zimbabwe and the elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa are necessary for the attainment of justice and lasting peace in the region;

⁴³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year*, 1944th meeting.

6. *Further declares* that, in the event of South Africa committing further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia, the Security Council will meet again to consider the adoption of effective measures,

in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

Adopted at the 1948th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa

Decisions

At its 1981st meeting, on 21 December 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lesotho and Madagascar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa: letter dated 16 December 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Lesotho to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12257)".⁴⁴

At its 1982nd meeting, on 22 December 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Botswana and Mauritius to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 402 (1976)

of 22 December 1976

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho on 21 December 1976,⁴⁵

Gravely concerned at the serious situation created by South Africa's closure of certain border posts between South Africa and Lesotho aimed at coercing Lesotho into according recognition to the bantustan Transkei,

Recalling relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 3411 D (XXX) of 28 November 1975, condemning the establishment of bantustans and calling on all Governments to deny recognition to the bantustans,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976, on the so-called independent Transkei and other bantustans, which, *inter alia*, calls upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called independent Transkei and to refrain from having any dealings with the so-called independent Transkei or other bantustans,

Noting with appreciation the decision of the Government of Lesotho not to recognize the bantustan Transkei in compliance with United Nations decisions,

Considering that the decision of Lesotho constitutes an important contribution to the realization of United Nations objectives in southern Africa in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the urgent and special economic needs of Lesotho arising from the closure of the border posts,

1. *Endorses* General Assembly resolution 31/6 A, which, *inter alia*, calls upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called independent Transkei and to refrain from having any dealings with the so-called independent Transkei or other bantustans;

2. *Commends* the Government of Lesotho for its decision not to recognize the so-called independence of the Transkei;

3. *Condemns* any action by South Africa intended to coerce Lesotho into according recognition to the bantustan Transkei;

4. *Calls upon* South Africa to take immediately all necessary steps to reopen the border posts;

5. *Appeals* to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho so that it can carry out its economic development programmes and enhance its capacity to implement fully the United Nations resolutions on *apartheid* and bantustans;

6. *Requests* the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme and all the United Nations specialized agencies, to assist Lesotho in the present situation and to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Lesotho as envisaged in the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to organize, with immediate effect, all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to the Kingdom of Lesotho to enable it to overcome the economic difficulties arising from the closure of the border posts by South Africa owing to the refusal of Lesotho to recognize the so-called independence of the Transkei;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review, to maintain close liaison with Member States, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and international financial institutions, and to report to the Security Council at its subsequent meeting on the question;

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

Adopted at the 1982nd meeting by consensus.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1976.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year*, 1981st meeting.

C. THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS⁴⁶

Decisions

At its 1925th meeting, on 11 June 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece 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/12093)".⁴⁷

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

Resolution 391 (1976)

of 15 June 1976

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 5 June 1976⁴⁸ that in existing circumstances the presence of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is essential not only to help maintain quiet in the island but also to facilitate the continued search for a peaceful settlement,

Noting from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

Noting also from the report that the freedom of movement of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and its civil police is still restricted in the north of the island and that progress is being made in discussions regarding the stationing, deployment and functioning of the Force, and expressing the hope that those discussions will lead speedily to the elimination of all existing difficulties,

Noting further that, in paragraph 70 of his report, the Secretary-General has expressed the view that the best hope of achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem lies in negotiations between the representatives of the two communities and that the usefulness of those negotiations depends upon the willingness of all parties concerned to show the necessary flexibility, taking into account not only their own interests but also the legitimate aspirations and requirements of the opposing side,

Expressing its concern at actions which increase tension between the two communities and tend to affect adversely the efforts towards a just and lasting peace in Cyprus,

Emphasizing the need for the parties concerned to adhere to the agreements reached at all previous rounds of the talks held under the auspices of the Secretary-General and expressing the hope that future talks will be meaningful and productive,

Noting also the concurrence of the parties concerned with the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the

⁴⁶ 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 and 1975.

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976*.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/12093.

Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting 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 1976,

1. *Reaffirms* the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, as well as subsequent resolutions and decisions on the establishment and maintenance of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and other aspects of the situation in Cyprus;

2. *Reaffirms once again* its resolution 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, by which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) adopted unanimously on 1 November 1974, and calls once again for the urgent and effective implementation of those resolutions as well as of its resolution 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975;

3. *Urges* the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint to refrain from any unilateral or other action likely to affect adversely the prospects of negotiations and to continue and accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council;

4. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 December 1976, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force;

5. *Appeals again* to all parties concerned to extend their fullest co-operation so as to enable the United Nations Peace-keeping Force to perform its duties effectively;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to him by paragraph 6 of resolution 367 (1975), to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 October 1976.

*Adopted at the 1927th meeting by 13 votes to none.*⁴⁹

Decisions

At its 1979th meeting, on 14 December 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece 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/12253 and Add.1)".⁵⁰

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

⁴⁹ Two members (Benin and China) did not participate in the voting.

⁵⁰ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1976*.

Resolution 401 (1976)

of 14 December 1976

The Security Council,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 9 December 1976⁵¹ that in existing circumstances the presence of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is essential not only to help maintain quiet in the island but also to facilitate the continued search for a peaceful settlement,

Noting from the report the conditions prevailing in the island,

Noting also from the report that the freedom of movement of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and its civil police is still restricted in the north of the island and that further progress is being made in discussions regarding the stationing, deployment and functioning of the Force, and expressing the hope that ways will be found to surmount the remaining obstacles,

Noting further that the Secretary-General has expressed the view that the best hope of achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem lies in negotiations between the representatives of the two communities and that the usefulness of those negotiations depends upon the willingness of all parties concerned to show the necessary flexibility, taking into account not only their own interests but also the legitimate aspirations and requirements of the opposing side,

Expressing its concern at actions which increase tension between the two communities and tend to affect adversely the efforts towards a just and lasting peace in Cyprus,

Emphasizing the need for the parties concerned to adhere to the agreements reached at all previous rounds of the talks held under the auspices of the Secretary-General and expressing the hope that future talks will be meaningful and productive,

Noting also the concurrence of the parties concerned with 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 that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1976,

1. *Reaffirms* the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, as well as subsequent resolutions and decisions on the establishment and maintenance of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and other aspects of the situation in Cyprus;

2. *Reaffirms once again* its resolution 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, by which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX) adopted unanimously on 1 November 1974, and calls once again for the urgent and effective implementation of those resolutions as well as of its resolution 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975;

3. *Urges* the parties concerned to act with the utmost restraint to refrain from any unilateral or other action likely to affect adversely the prospects of negotiations for a just and peaceful solution and to continue and accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council;

4. *Extends* once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force, established under Security Council resolution 186 (1964), for a further period ending 15 June 1977, in the expectation that by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the Force;

5. *Appeals again* to all parties concerned to extend their fullest co-operation so as to enable the United Nations Peace-keeping Force to perform its duties effectively;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the mission of good offices entrusted to him by paragraph 6 of resolution 367 (1975), to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution by 30 April 1977.

*Adopted at the 1979th meeting by 13 votes to none.*⁵²

⁵² Two members (Benin and China) did not participate in the voting.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, document S/12253.

D. COMPLAINT BY GREECE AGAINST TURKEY

Decision

At its 1949th meeting, on 12 August 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Greece against Turkey: letter dated 10 August 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12167)".⁵³

⁵³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1976*.

Resolution 395 (1976)

of 25 August 1976

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Greece dated 10 August 1976,⁵⁴

Having heard and noted the various points made in the statements by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Greece⁵⁵ and Turkey,⁵⁶

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/12167.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year*, 1949th meeting.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 1950th meeting.

Expressing its concern over the present tensions between Greece and Turkey in relation to the Aegean Sea,

Bearing in mind the principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as the various provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter concerning procedures and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Noting the importance of the resumption and continuance of direct negotiations between Greece and Turkey to resolve their differences,

Conscious of the need for the parties both to respect each other's international rights and obligations and to avoid any incident which might lead to the aggravation of the situation and which, consequently, might compromise their efforts towards a peaceful solution,

1. *Appeals* to the Governments of Greece and Turkey to exercise the utmost restraint in the present situation;

2. *Urges* the Governments of Greece and Turkey to do everything in their power to reduce the present tensions in the area so that the negotiating process may be facilitated;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of Greece and Turkey to resume direct negotiations over their differences and appeals to them to do everything within their power to ensure that these negotiations will result in mutually acceptable solutions;

4. *Invites* the Governments of Greece and Turkey in this respect to continue to take into account the contribution that appropriate judicial means, in particular the International Court of Justice, are qualified to make to the settlement of any remaining legal differences which they may identify in connexion with their present dispute.

Adopted at the 1953rd meeting by consensus.

E. THE SITUATION IN THE COMOROS

Decisions

At its 1886th meeting, on 4 February 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Comoros to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Comoros:

"(a) Telegram dated 28 January 1976 from the Head of State of the Comoros to the President of the Security Council (S/11953);⁵⁷

"(b) Letter dated 3 February 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Guinea-Bissau to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/11959)."⁵⁷

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1888th meeting, on 6 February 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Nigeria and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976.*

**F. COMMUNICATIONS FROM FRANCE AND SOMALIA CONCERNING
THE INCIDENT OF 4 FEBRUARY 1976**

Decision

At its 1889th meeting, on 18 February 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Somalia and Ethiopia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976:

“(a) Letter dated 4 February 1976 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/11961);⁵⁸

“(b) Letter dated 5 February 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/11969).”⁵⁸

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

**G. COMPLAINT BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF MAURITIUS, CURRENT CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANIZATION
OF AFRICAN UNITY, OF THE “ACT OF AGGRESSION” BY ISRAEL AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

Decisions

At its 1939th meeting, on 9 July 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, Israel, Kenya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Qatar, Uganda and the United Republic of Cameroon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the ‘act of aggression’ by Israel against the Republic of Uganda:

“(a) Letter dated 6 July 1976 from the Assistant Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12126);⁵⁹

“(b) Letter dated 6 July 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12128);⁵⁹

“(c) Letter dated 4 July 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/12123);⁵⁹

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1976.

“(d) Letter dated 5 July 1976 from the Chargé d’affaires *a.i.* of the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12124).”⁵⁹

At its 1940th meeting, on 12 July 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1941st meeting, on 12 July 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1942nd meeting, on 13 July 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1943rd meeting, on 14 July 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Cuba to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

H. THE SITUATION IN TIMOR⁶⁰

Decisions

At its 1908th meeting, on 12 April 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Portugal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Timor: report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 384 (1975) (S/12011)".⁶¹

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Indonesia,⁶² to extend invitations to Mr. Guilherme Maria Gonçalves, Mr. Mario Carrascalão, Mr. José Gonçalves and Mr. João Pedro Soares under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Guinea-Bissau,⁶³ to extend an invitation to Mr. José Ramos Horta under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Mozambique,⁶⁴ to extend an invitation to Mr. Ken Fry under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 1909th meeting, on 14 April 1976, the Council decided, at the request of the representative of Indonesia,⁶⁵ to extend an invitation to Mr. Rex K. M. Syddell under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 1910th meeting, on 15 April 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guinea-Bissau and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1911th meeting, on 20 April 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Malaysia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1912th meeting, on 20 April 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guinea and Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution .89 (1976)

of 22 April 1976

The Security Council,
Recalling its resolution 384 (1975) of 22 December 1975,
Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 12 March 1976,⁶⁶

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Portugal and Indonesia,

Having heard the statements of representatives of the people of East Timor,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Believing that all efforts should be made to create conditions that will enable the people of East Timor to exercise freely their right to self-determination,

Noting that the question of East Timor is before the General Assembly,

Conscious of the urgent need to bring to an end the continued situation of tension in East Timor,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of Indonesia,⁶⁷

1. *Calls upon* all States to respect the territorial integrity of East Timor, as well as the inalienable right of its people to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Indonesia to withdraw without further delay all its forces from the Territory;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to have his Special Representative continue the assignment entrusted to him under paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 384 (1975) and pursue consultations with the parties concerned;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and submit a report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

5. *Calls upon* all States and other parties concerned to co-operate fully with the United Nations to achieve a peaceful solution to the existing situation and to facilitate the decolonization of the Territory;

⁶⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1975.

⁶¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976*.

⁶² *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1976*, document S/12043.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, document S/12045.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/12047.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/12049.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for January, February and March 1976*, document S/12011.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year*, 1909th meeting.

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the situation.

Adopted at the 1914th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Japan, United States of America).⁶⁸

Decision

On 21 June 1976, the President issued a note⁶⁹ in which he referred to a letter and note verbale dated 10 June from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United

⁶⁸ One member (Benin) did not participate in the voting.

⁶⁹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976*, document S/12104.

Nations, extending an invitation through the President to the Security Council to visit East Timor commencing on 24 June. Following consultations with the members of the Council, the President addressed the following reply to the Permanent Representative of Indonesia on 21 June:

"I have the honour to acknowledge your letter and your note verbale of 10 June 1976 extending an invitation from the Government of Indonesia to the Security Council to visit East Timor from 24 June 1976.

"As you are aware, the Security Council, which considered the situation in East Timor in December 1975 and again in April 1976, adopted resolutions 384 (1975) and 389 (1976) on the subject.

"Having regard to the decisions which it has taken on the situation in East Timor, the Security Council has concluded that it is unable to accept the invitation of the Government of Indonesia."

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS⁷⁰

A. Application of the People's Republic of Angola

Decisions

At its 1931st meeting, on 22 June 1976, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the People's Republic of Angola⁷¹ for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 1932nd meeting, on 23 June 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Portugal and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item on the basis of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members⁷² concerning the application of the People's Republic of Angola for admission to membership in the United Nations.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania,⁷³ to afford an opportunity to the representative of the People's Republic of Angola to present the views of his Government on the question under discussion.

At the same meeting, the Council, having failed to recommend the People's Republic of Angola for membership, approved a special report⁷⁴ to the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 1973rd meeting, on 19 November 1976, the Council decided, at the request of the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic

of Tanzania,⁷⁵ to reconsider the application for membership of the People's Republic of Angola and, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure, to refer it once again to the Committee on the Admission of New Members.

At its 1974th meeting, on 22 November 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item on the basis of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members⁷⁶ concerning the application of the People's Republic of Angola for admission to membership in the United Nations.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania,⁷⁷ to afford an opportunity to the representative of the People's Republic of Angola to present the views of his Government on the question under discussion.

Resolution 397 (1976)

of 22 November 1976

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the People's Republic of Angola⁷¹ for admission to the United Nations,

Recommends to the General Assembly that the People's Republic of Angola be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted at the 1974th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).⁷⁸

⁷⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975.

⁷¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976*, document S/12064.

⁷² *Ibid.*, document S/12109.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, document S/12111.

⁷⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 26, document A/31/113.

⁷⁵ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1976*, document S/12230.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, document S/12234.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/12236.

⁷⁸ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

B. *Application of the Republic of Seychelles*

Decision

At its 1951st meeting, on 16 August 1976, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Seychelles⁷⁹ for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 394 (1976)

of 16 August 1976

The Security Council,
Having examined the application of the Republic of Seychelles⁷⁹ for admission to the United Nations,
Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Seychelles be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

*Adopted unanimously at the
1952nd meeting.*

⁷⁹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1976*, document S/12164.

C. *Application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam*

Decisions

At its 1955th meeting, on 10 September 1976, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam⁸⁰ for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

On 14 September 1976, a decision of the Council⁸¹ was issued stating that, at the initiative of the French delegation, the Council had decided to postpone consideration of the candidature of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam until a date in November, in order that the General Assembly might discuss that candidature at its thirty-first session.

At its 1970th meeting, on 12 November 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Demo-

cratic Republic, Madagascar, Malta, Mongolia, Poland, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item on the basis of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members⁸² concerning the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for admission to membership in the United Nations.

At its 1971st meeting, on 15 November 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Democratic Yemen, India and Mexico to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item.

At its 1972nd meeting, on 15 November 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guinea and Mali to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Benin, China, France,

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/12183.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, document S/12200.

⁸² *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1976*, document S/12225.

Guyana, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,⁸³ to afford an opportunity to the Permanent Observer of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations to present the views of his Government on the question under discussion.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, document S/12229.

At the same meeting, the Council, having failed to recommend the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for membership, approved a special report⁸⁴ to the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.

⁸⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 26, document A/31/330.

D. Application of Western Samoa

Decisions

At its 1976th meeting, on 1 December 1976, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of Western Samoa⁸⁵ for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 1977th meeting, on 1 December 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Fiji and New Zealand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item on the basis of the report of the Committee on the

⁸⁵ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1976*, document S/12245.

Admission of New Members⁸⁶ concerning the application of Western Samoa for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 399 (1976)

of 1 December 1976

The Security Council,
Having examined the application of Western Samoa⁸⁵ for admission to the United Nations,
Recommends to the General Assembly that Western Samoa be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted unanimously at the 1977th meeting.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, document S/12249.

RECOMMENDATION REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL⁸⁷

At its 1978th meeting, held in private on 7 December 1976, the Council considered the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Resolution 400 (1976)

of 7 December 1976

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. Kurt Waldheim be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office from 1 January 1977 to 31 December 1981.

Adopted unanimously at the 1978th meeting (private meeting).

⁸⁷ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1950, 1953, 1957, 1962, 1966 and 1971.

**ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
IN 1976 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 1976 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year*, 1870th to 1982nd meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1976, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question	1870th	12 January 1976
The situation in the Comoros	1886th	4 February 1976
Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976	1889th	18 February 1976
Request by Mozambique under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations in relation to the situation which has arisen as a result of its decision to impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in full implementation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council	1890th	16 March 1976
Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories	1893rd	22 March 1976
Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola	1900th	26 March 1976
The situation in the occupied Arab territories	1916th	4 May 1976
The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights	1924th	9 June 1976
Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the <i>apartheid</i> régime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas	1929th	18 June 1976
Complaint by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, of the "act of aggression" by Israel against the Republic of Uganda	1939th	9 July 1976
Complaint by Zambia against South Africa	1944th	27 July 1976
Complaint by Greece against Turkey	1949th	12 August 1976
Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa	1981st	21 December 1976

**CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1976**

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
385 (1976)	30 January 1976	The situation in Namibia	8
386 (1976)	17 March 1976	Request by Mozambique under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations in relation to the situation which has arisen as a result of its decision to impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in full implementation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council	7
387 (1976)	31 March 1976	Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola	10
388 (1976)	6 April 1976	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia	6
389 (1976)	22 April 1976	The situation in Timor	18
390 (1976)	28 May 1976	The situation in the Middle East	2
391 (1976)	15 June 1976	The situation in Cyprus	14
392 (1976)	19 June 1976	Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the <i>apartheid</i> régime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas	11
393 (1976)	30 July 1976	Complaint by Zambia against South Africa	12
394 (1976)	16 August 1976	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Seychelles)	21
395 (1976)	25 August 1976	Complaint by Greece against Turkey	15
396 (1976)	22 October 1976	The situation in the Middle East	3
397 (1976)	22 November 1976	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Angola)	20
398 (1976)	30 November 1976	The situation in the Middle East	2
399 (1976)	1 December 1976	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Western Samoa)	22
400 (1976)	7 December 1976	Recommendation regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General	22
401 (1976)	14 December 1976	The situation in Cyprus	15
402 (1976)	22 December 1976	Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa	13