

**REPORT
OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL**

16 June 1980-15 June 1981

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 2 (A/36/2)



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New York, 1981

NOTE

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report¹ is submitted to the General Assembly by the Security Council in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, and Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Charter.

2. As in previous years, the report is not intended as a substitute for the records of the Security Council, which constitute the only comprehensive and authoritative account of its deliberations, but as a guide to the activities of the Council during the period covered. It should be noted, in this connexion, that once again the present report has been prepared in accordance

¹ This is the thirty-sixth annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly. These reports are circulated as *Supplement No. 2* to the *Official Records* of each regular session of the General Assembly.

with the Council's decision in December 1974 to make its report shorter and more concise, without changing its basic structure.

3. With respect to the membership of the Security Council during the period covered, it will be recalled that the General Assembly, at its 41st and 61st plenary meetings, on 20 October and 13 November 1980, elected Ireland, Japan, Panama, Spain and Uganda as non-permanent members of the Council to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiration, on 31 December 1980, of the terms of office of Bangladesh, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal and Zambia.

4. The period covered in the present report is from 16 June 1980 to 15 June 1981. The Council held 52 meetings during that period.

Part I

QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL UNDER ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Chapter I

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

A. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and developments in the Israel-Lebanon sector

1. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED ON 16 JUNE 80

5. In a letter dated 16 June 1980 (S/13999), the representative of Israel charged that an incident had taken place that morning on the coast of Israel south of Lebanon, in which three members of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) had attempted to penetrate Israeli territory from the sea.

6. By a letter dated 16 June (S/14002), the representative of Italy transmitted the text of a declaration on the situation in Lebanon issued at Venice on 13 June by the heads of State and Government and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the European Community, meeting as the European Council.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2232ND MEETING (17 JUNE 1980)

7. At its 2232nd meeting, on 17 June, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13994)”.²

8. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Ireland, Israel, Lebanon and the Netherlands, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

9. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/14001) which had been drawn up in the course of consultations among members of the Council, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2232nd meeting, on 17 June 1980, the draft resolution (S/14001) was adopted by 12 votes in favour (Bangladesh, France, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zambia) to none against, with 2 abstentions (German Democratic Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 474 (1980). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

10. Resolution 474 (1980) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979), 459 (1979) and 467 (1980), as well as the statement by the President of the Security Council of 18 April 1980 (S/13900),

“*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 12 June 1980 (S/13994),

“*Acting* in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon and noting with concern the questions raised in its letters addressed to the Security Council on 8 May (S/13931), 17 May (S/13946) and 27 May 1980 (S/13962),

“*Convinced* that the present situation has serious consequences for peace and security in the Middle East,

“*Reaffirming* its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

“*Commending* the performance of the Force, yet expressing its concern about the continued existence of obstacles to the full deployment of the Force and its freedom of movement, the threats to its security and the safety of its headquarters,

“1. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a period of six months, that is, until 19 December 1980, and reiterates its commitment to the full implementation of the mandate of the Force throughout its entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries, according to the terms of reference and guidelines as stated and confirmed in the appropriate Security Council resolutions;

“2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and fully endorses the conclusions and recommendations expressed therein;

“3. *Strongly condemns* all actions contrary to the provisions of the mandate and, in particular, continued acts of violence that prevent the fulfilment of this mandate by the Force;

“4. *Takes note* of the steps already taken by the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission and urges the parties concerned to extend to him their full cooperation in accordance with the relevant Security Council decisions and resolutions, including resolution 467 (1980);

“5. *Takes note* of the efforts deployed by

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/35/2), paras. 267-271.

Member States, and more particularly the troop-contributing countries, in support of the Force and urges all those which are in a position to do so to continue to use their influence with those concerned so that the Force can discharge its responsibilities fully and unhampered;

“6. *Reaffirms* its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means to secure the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978);

“7. *Decides* to remain seized of the question.”

11. Following the vote, the Secretary-General made a statement. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, France, the United States, the German Democratic Republic, the USSR, Ireland and the Netherlands, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Norway.

3. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT RECEIVED BETWEEN 26 JUNE AND 16 DECEMBER 1980

12. In letters dated 26 June (S/14023), 1 July (S/14041), and 6, 15 and 19 August (S/14095, S/14108 and S/14114), the representative of Lebanon submitted complaints concerning what he termed a series of acts of aggression by Israeli forces in southern Lebanon, inside and outside the area of operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). He charged that the activities of the Israeli army had developed a pattern of near occupation and annexation of Lebanese territory.

13. In a special report dated 21 August (S/14118), the Secretary-General informed the Council of recent developments within and adjacent to the UNIFIL area of operation which had led to a dangerous escalation of tension. Between 18 and 20 August, serious incidents had occurred, owing to the shelling and bombardment of both areas by the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the *de facto* forces. The Secretary-General stated that at the time of the writing of his report, the situation was quiet and all possible efforts were being made both at United Nations Headquarters and in Lebanon to restore and maintain the cease-fire and to prevent a further dangerous escalation of the conflict.

14. In a letter dated 22 August (S/14120), the representative of Lebanon charged Israel with continued acts of aggression against Lebanon and transmitted a report on further air and ground activities carried out on 20 and 21 August north of the UNIFIL area of operation.

15. By a letter dated 2 September (S/14146), the representative of Tunisia transmitted a letter dated 28 August from the Permanent Observer of PLO, who protested Israeli military moves in Lebanon which, he charged, had placed the region in an extremely delicate situation.

16. In letters dated 19 and 22 September and 3, 13, 18, 24 and 28 October (S/14180, S/14187, S/14208, S/14218, S/14223, S/14232 and S/14238), the representative of Lebanon submitted a series of charges of continued Israeli aggression against Lebanon by air, land and sea which had caused many casualties, extensive damage to property inside and beyond the UNIFIL area of operation and a massive exodus of inhabitants. He also complained of continued movement inside Lebanon by the Israeli army, which had established fixed military positions, erected a new fence, in effect extending the border northward, and built patrol roads on Lebanese territory.

17. In letters dated 7 and 14 November and 16 December (S/14247, S/14257 and S/14297), the representative of Israel charged that on 6 November rockets had been fired from Lebanese territory at civilian targets, injuring five, and that on the nights of 12/13 November and 14 December groups of armed PLO elements had attempted to cross into Israel through UNIFIL lines.

18. In a letter dated 3 December (S/14282), the representative of Lebanon charged that Israeli forces had landed on the Lebanese coast early that morning and that Israeli naval vessels had shelled the coastal area, causing many casualties.

19. By a letter dated 4 December (S/14286), the representative of Luxembourg transmitted the text of a statement issued at a meeting of the European Council on 2 December by the heads of State and Government and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the European Community concerning the situation in Lebanon and the ability of UNIFIL to carry out its mandate.

4. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 12 DECEMBER 1980 AND FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS

20. As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 December, the Secretary-General, on 12 December, submitted a report on the activities of the Force for the period from 13 June to 11 December 1980 (S/14295).

21. Describing the situation in southern Lebanon, the Secretary-General indicated that, despite strenuous efforts at all levels during the period under review, UNIFIL had been prevented from making further progress towards implementing fully the objectives of resolution 425 (1978). He stressed that UNIFIL could successfully fulfil its mandate only if it had the full co-operation of all the parties concerned and that the situation prevailing in southern Lebanon could not be insulated from the extremely complex developments in the region. The search for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem continued to be frustrated and inevitably had a negative effect on the circumstances in which UNIFIL had to function. The Secretary-General pointed out that during the period in question, the activities of armed elements, the *de facto* forces and IDF in and near the UNIFIL area of operation had continued and, in some cases, intensified, and gave an account of the main incidents that had taken place.

22. The Secretary-General stated that the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) had continued his efforts towards the reactivation of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission, in accordance with Security Council resolution 467 (1980), and that a meeting had been convened under his chairmanship at UNIFIL headquarters at Naqoura on 1 December. Efforts were being made to convene another meeting.

23. Although UNIFIL had not been able fully to implement its mandate, the Secretary-General stated that he had no doubt that it was performing an indispensable service to peace both in southern Lebanon and with regard to the Middle East situation in general, providing a vital mechanism for conflict control in an extremely volatile situation.

24. The Secretary-General recommended that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended for a further period of six months. He indicated that the Lebanese Government had agreed to that extension and stated that a determined effort must be made by all sides to make possible the consolidation of the UNIFIL area, in

particular, through removal of the five positions established there by the *de facto* forces and the two established by armed elements.

25. In a letter dated 15 December (S/14296), the representative of Lebanon submitted a number of comments and recommendations in connexion with the forthcoming Council meeting to examine the renewal of the mandate of UNIFIL.

26. In a letter dated 16 December (S/14297), the representative of Israel charged that on the night of 14 December a group of PLO elements based in Lebanon had attempted to cross into Israel through UNIFIL lines.

5. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2258TH MEETING (17 DECEMBER 1980)

27. At its 2258th meeting on 17 December, the Council included the following item on its agenda without objection:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/14295).”

28. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Israel and Lebanon, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

29. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/14298) which had been drawn up in the course of consultations among the members of the Council.

30. In accordance with the agreement reached in the course of consultations, the President proposed first to put the draft resolution (S/14298) to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2258th meeting, on 17 December 1980, the draft resolution (S/14298) was adopted by 12 votes in favour (Bangladesh, France, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zambia) to none against, with 2 abstentions (German Democratic Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 483 (1980). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

31. Resolution 483 (1980) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979), 459 (1979), 467 (1980) and 474 (1980),

“Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 12 December 1980 (S/14295),

“Noting the letter dated 15 December 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General (S/14296),

“Convinced that the present situation has serious consequences for peace and security in the Middle East,

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

“1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;

“2. Decides to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, that is, until 19 June 1981, and reiterates its commitment to the full implementa-

tion of the mandate of the Force throughout its entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries, according to the terms of reference and guidelines as stated and confirmed in the appropriate Security Council resolution;

“3. Commends the performance of the Force and reiterates its terms of reference as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611) and approved by resolution 426 (1978), in particular that the Force must be enabled to function as an efficient military unit, that it must enjoy freedom of movement and communication and other facilities necessary for the performance of its tasks and that it must continue to be able to discharge its duties according to the above-mentioned terms of reference, including the right of self-defence;

“4. Expresses its support for the Lebanese Government in its efforts to strengthen its authority, both at the civilian and at the military level, in the zone of operation of the Force;

“5. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts to reactivate the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission, takes note of the preparatory meeting that was held on Monday, 1 December 1980, and calls on all parties to continue such efforts as are necessary for the total and unconditional implementation of the General Armistice Agreement;

“6. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to intensify discussions among all the parties concerned, so that the Force may complete its mandate, and to report periodically on the results of his efforts to the Security Council;

“7. Reaffirms its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means to secure the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978).”

32. Following the vote, the Secretary-General made a statement. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, France, Tunisia and Norway.

33. The representative of Lebanon spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

34. The meeting concluded with a statement by the President, speaking in his capacity as representative of the United States.

6. SUBSEQUENT STATEMENTS

35. At the 2261st meeting on 19 December, following discussion of the item entitled “The question of South Africa”, the representative of Tunisia spoke in connexion with recent developments in the UNIFIL area and southern Lebanon. The Secretary-General reported on the matter, and statements were made by the representatives of the USSR and Zambia, after which the President indicated that he would adjourn the meeting but would remain fully at the disposal of the Council with regard to any subject it wished to discuss.

7. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 15 DECEMBER 1980 AND 10 MARCH 1981

36. In a letter dated 15 December (S/14308), the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council of his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to make the following changes with regard to the commands of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Middle East: (a) Major-General Guenther

Greindl of Austria, Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), would replace Major-General James J. Quinn of Ireland as Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus; (b) Major-General Erkki R. Kaira of Finland, Chief of Staff of UNTSO, would replace General Greindl as Commander of UNDOF; (c) Major-General Emmanuel A. Erskine of Ghana, Commander of UNIFIL, would be reassigned to his former post as Chief of Staff of UNTSO, with the additional function of representing the Secretary-General for matters relating to United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Middle East; (d) Major-General William Callaghan of Ireland would replace General Erskine as Commander of UNIFIL.

37. In a letter dated 19 December (S/14309), the President informed the Secretary-General, in response to his letter of 15 December (S/14308), that the members of the Council had considered the matter in consultations and agreed with his proposal concerning the commands of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Middle East and Cyprus. He added that China had dissociated itself from the matter, inasmuch as it had not participated in the voting on the relevant resolutions.

38. In a letter dated 19 December (S/14307), the representative of Lebanon charged that between 17 and 19 December Israel had launched a major operation by air, land and sea against Lebanese villages and towns inside the internationally recognized Lebanese boundaries, within and beyond the UNIFIL area of operation. He transmitted a detailed description of the attacks.

39. In letters dated 23 and 30 December (S/14316 and S/14322), the representative of Israel charged that Syrian forces had subjected the civilian population of a Lebanese town near the northern Israeli border to shelling, inflicting scores of casualties, and that PLO elements based in Lebanon had attempted to cross the border into Israel through the UNIFIL area.

40. In a letter dated 30 January 1981 (S/14354), the representative of Lebanon submitted a list of charges of acts of aggression committed against Lebanon by Israel on 29 and 30 January, during which at least 8 people had been killed and 42 wounded.

41. In a letter dated 2 February (S/14355), the representative of Israel stated that 10 civilians had been injured in a series of rocket attacks, which, he charged, PLO had carried out from Lebanese territory against the town of Kiryat Shmona and other Israeli civilian centres.

42. In a letter dated 24 February (S/14381), the representative of Lebanon charged that on the night of 22/23 February, Israeli forces had shelled several villages and landed troops near Nabatiyeh, killing 7 and wounding 3 persons in a four-hour operation.

43. In a letter dated 3 March (S/14391), the representative of Lebanon requested a meeting of the Council to address the continuing problem of what he termed repeated Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

44. In letters dated 8 and 10 March (S/14394 and S/14398), the representative of Israel charged that on 7 March, PLO had attempted to fly single-seat gliders from Lebanon into Israel with the intent to take hostages and demand the release of PLO members detained in Israeli gaols. He also complained of incidents on 2 and 3 March, in which, he charged, northern Israeli towns and villages had been attacked by rockets fired by PLO elements operating from Lebanon. He trans-

mitted a list of PLO activities against Israel emanating from Lebanon since 7 April.

8. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2265TH MEETING (9 MARCH 1981)

45. At its 2265th meeting, on 9 March, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 3 March 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14391)”.

46. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Israel and Lebanon, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

47. The Council began its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Lebanon, the USSR and Israel.

9. SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 16 MARCH 1981

48. During consultations among members of the Council on 16 March, the Secretary-General made a statement that was issued that same day as a special report (S/14407). The Secretary-General said that, even as the Council was considering the complaint brought by the Government of Lebanon on the violence of 2 and 3 March, further hostilities had broken out in southern Lebanon and made the situation in the UNIFIL area extremely tense. On the morning of 16 March, the *de facto* forces located in the south had fired 24 tank rounds into the village of Al-Qantara, in the Nigerian battalion sector of UNIFIL, killing a Nigerian captain and a corporal and injuring 11 Nigerian soldiers. The *de facto* forces had threatened to resume shelling unless the platoon of Lebanese soldiers was withdrawn from Al-Qantara, and that threat had been carried out when 10 tank rounds were fired into a village in the Netherlands battalion area.

49. The Secretary-General also informed the Council that the Commander of UNIFIL had made it clear to the *de facto* forces that there was no question of withdrawing the Lebanese platoon, which had been located in Al-Qantara since April 1979 in implementation of the UNIFIL mandate as set out in resolution 425 (1978). He added that the United Nations had been in touch with the Israeli authorities, urging them to make all possible efforts to bring an end to the irresponsible behaviour of the *de facto* forces. He noted that in recent months UNIFIL had also had to contend with constant efforts by various factions of armed elements to the north and west to infiltrate its area of operation and had sustained casualties in the process.

50. The Secretary-General declared that one of the most important principles upon which UNIFIL was established was the full co-operation of all the parties concerned, but it had been all too clear throughout the history of UNIFIL, and was again underlined by the tragic events in question, that that co-operation had not been forthcoming. Therefore, all possible efforts should be made to impress upon all armed groups in the area that provocation, harassment and military offensives against UNIFIL could not and would not be accepted.

10. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2266TH MEETING
(19 MARCH 1981)

51. At its 2266th meeting, on 19 March, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 3 March 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14391);

“Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/14407)”.

52. The President, in accordance with the decisions taken at the 2265th meeting, invited the representatives of Israel and Lebanon to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

53. The President made the following statement (S/14414):

“Taking account of an earlier complaint by the Government of Lebanon, which is already being considered by the Security Council, and of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 16 March 1981 (S/14407), I have been authorized, as President of the Council, to make the following statement on behalf of its members:

“The members of the Security Council are deeply shocked and outraged at the report received about the repeated attacks on UNIFIL and the continuing killings of peace-keeping soldiers in southern Lebanon.

“These renewed barbaric acts against a peace-keeping force are a direct defiance of the authority of the Security Council and a challenge to the mission of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security which cannot be tolerated.

“The Council condemns these outrageous actions by the so-called *de facto* forces, which have caused the death and injury of UNIFIL personnel present in Lebanon under international mandate. In strongly condemning these latest outrageous acts of the so-called *de facto* forces, the Council calls on all those who share in the responsibility for this tense situation to put an end to any act which might increase the threat to international peace and security, and to put an end to military assistance to any forces which interfere with UNIFIL in the exercise of its mandate.

“The Council addresses a serious warning to all the forces responsible for these dangerous acts violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lebanese armed forces in the area, and severely hampering UNIFIL in the fulfilment of the mandate as expressed in resolution 425 (1978).

“The Council emphasizes that it is essential that UNIFIL receive the full co-operation of all parties to enable it to carry out its mandate in the entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries, thus contributing to full implementation of resolution 425 (1978).

“The Council calls for the immediate release of Lebanese military personnel and of all those persons who were kidnapped by the so-called *de facto* forces during the recent hostilities.

“The Council extends its sympathy and deep-felt condolences to the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the families of the victims.

“The Council also commends the valiant action and the courage, under the most adverse circumstances, of the commanders and soldiers of UNIFIL and expresses full support for their efforts.”

11. SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

54. In a letter dated 25 March (S/14421), the representative of the Netherlands conveyed the text of a statement on the situation in Lebanon issued at Maastricht on 24 March by the heads of State and Government and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community, meeting as the European Council.

55. In a note dated 9 April (S/14436), the representative of Japan conveyed the text of a statement regarding the existing situation in Lebanon issued on 8 April by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

56. By a letter dated 11 April (S/14435), the representative of Democratic Yemen transmitted the text of a letter dated 10 April from the Deputy Permanent Observer of PLO, who charged that on 9 and 10 April Israeli forces had made repeated attacks against areas of southern Lebanon by plane, artillery and naval vessels, followed by helicopter landings.

57. In communications dated 9, 16 and 17 April and 1 May (S/14436, S/14447, S/14450 and Corr. 1, and S/14472), the representatives of Japan, Argentina, Egypt and Uruguay expressed the concern of their Governments over the escalation of violence occurring in Lebanon.

58. In letters dated 17 and 21 April (S/14449 and S/14454), the representative of Israel charged that on 16 April a balloon had been shot down in an attempt to penetrate Israel from Lebanese territory, and that on 20 and 21 April shelling of civilian centres in the north of Israel had been carried out by PLO from Lebanon.

59. By a letter dated 28 April (S/14470), the representative of Tunisia transmitted the text of a letter dated 27 April from the Permanent Observer of PLO, who charged that Israeli war planes had conducted attacks that morning on refugee camps and other areas of Lebanon.

60. In a letter dated 8 May (S/14477), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's serious concern with regard to the situation created by the acts committed by Israel in Lebanon.

61. By a letter dated 5 June (S/14507), the representative of Yemen transmitted two letters dated 2 and 3 June from the Permanent Observer of PLO, who charged that recent Israeli attacks against Palestinian refugee camps in southern and northern Lebanon had resulted in many civilian casualties and material destruction and damage.

62. By a note verbale dated 5 June (S/14508), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a communiqué adopted on 4 June at the Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries held in New York concerning the recent Israeli attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon.

12. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED
15 JUNE 1981

63. As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 June, the Secretary-General, on 15 June, submitted a report on the activities of the Force for the period

from 12 December 1980 to 15 June 1981 (S/14537). The Secretary-General noted that, despite intensive efforts made both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field, the basic situation had remained essentially the same and that the activities of armed elements (mainly PLO and the Lebanese National Movement), the *de facto* forces (Christian and related militias), and IDF in and near the UNIFIL area of operation had continued and, on occasion, intensified.

64. The Secretary-General observed that since its establishment, UNIFIL had encountered serious difficulties in fulfilling its mandate and that the parties had not, so far, found it possible to extend to the Force the full co-operation that it required.

65. Despite the many difficulties which it had had to face, UNIFIL had continued in its endeavours to consolidate its position and, in co-operation with the Lebanese Government, to strengthen and make more effective the Lebanese presence, both civilian and military, in its area of operation.

66. The Secretary-General indicated that although the Force had not yet been able to fulfil the mandate in the way intended by the Security Council, he had no doubt that its presence and activities in southern Lebanon were an indispensable element in maintaining peace, not only in the area but in the Middle East as a whole. It would, in his view, be disastrous if UNIFIL were to be removed at a time when the international community was witnessing with acute anxiety the tensions and conflicts in that vital area of the world. For those reasons, the Secretary-General recommended to the Council that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended for a further period of six months.

67. A letter dated 16 June from the representative of Lebanon concerning the renewal of the mandate of UNIFIL was annexed to the report.

B. The situation at Jerusalem

1. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 15 AND 24 JUNE 1980

68. By a letter dated 24 June 1980 (S/14017), the representative of Tunisia transmitted the text of a communication from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States in which he stressed Jerusalem's significance for the Arab people of all faiths and their concern about the process of creeping annexation pursued by Israel in the city.

69. In a letter dated 24 June (S/14018), the representative of Bahrain, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of June, condemned the decision made by the Prime Minister of Israel to move his office and the Cabinet's conference room to the part of Jerusalem occupied by Israel since 1967.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2233RD TO 2236TH, 2238TH, 2239TH, 2241ST AND 2242ND MEETINGS (24-30 JUNE 1980)

70. At its 2233rd meeting, on 24 June, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 28 May 1980 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13966)".³

71. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Pakistan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

72. The President drew attention to a letter dated 20 June from the representative of Tunisia (S/14013), requesting that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate, in accordance with the Council's usual practice. He added that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37 or rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, but that if approved by the Council, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.

73. The representative of the United States made a statement concerning the proposal.

Decision: *At the 2233rd meeting, on 24 June 1980, the proposal was adopted by 10 votes in favour (Bangladesh, China, German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Philippines, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zambia) to 1 against (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

74. The President further informed the Council of a letter dated 20 June (S/14012) from the representative of Tunisia, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Maksoud.

75. Statements were made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, by the Minister for National Education of Morocco, on behalf of the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee of the Islamic Conference, and by the representative of Indonesia. A statement was also made by the representative of PLO.

76. The representative of Israel spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

77. At the 2234th meeting, on 24 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Lebanon, Mauritania and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

78. Continuing its consideration of the item, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Jordan, Egypt and Mauritania.

79. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Israel and Jordan, as well as by the representative of PLO.

80. At the 2235th meeting, on 26 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cuba, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Senegal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

81. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Kuwait, Cuba and the Syrian Arab Republic. In accordance with the decision taken at the 2233rd meeting, a statement was made by Mr. Maksoud.

82. The representative of Israel spoke in exercise of the right of reply. A further statement was made by Mr. Maksoud.

83. At the 2236th meeting, on 26 June, the Presi-

³ *Ibid.*, para. 167.

dent, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Malaysia, Turkey, Yemen and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

84. The President further informed the Council that he had received a letter dated 24 June from the Rapporteur of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, who requested to be allowed to participate in the Council's consideration of the item in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to the Rapporteur of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

85. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Qatar and Yemen, and by the Rapporteur of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

86. At the 2238th meeting, on 27 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bahrain, Somalia, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

87. Continuing its discussion, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Jamaica, the USSR, the Niger, Zambia, the German Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Yugoslavia, Senegal and Iraq. The representatives of Israel, PLO and the German Democratic Republic spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

88. At its 2239th meeting, on 27 June, the Council heard statements by the representatives of the Philippines, China, Mexico, Bangladesh, Portugal, Bahrain, the Sudan, Somalia, the United Arab Emirates and Lebanon.

89. At the 2241st meeting, on 30 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Mali, Oman, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon and the Upper Volta, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

90. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/14031) sponsored by Bahrain, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, and subsequently by Algeria, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Mali, Oman, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon and the Upper Volta.

91. Discussion of the item continued with statements by the representatives of Egypt, Algeria, Israel, Jordan, France and the United Kingdom. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2233rd meeting. The representative of PLO spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

92. At the 2242nd meeting, on 30 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Gambia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. He announced that the Gambia had become a sponsor of the draft resolution (S/14031).

93. Discussion of the item was concluded with a

statement by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Norway.

94. The Council then decided to vote on the draft resolution (S/14031).

95. Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the United States.

Decision: At the 2242nd meeting, on 30 June 1980, the draft resolution (S/14031) was adopted by 14 votes in favour (Bangladesh, China, France, German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia) to none against, with 1 abstention (United States of America), as resolution 476 (1980).

96. Resolution 476 (1980) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the letter of 28 May 1980 from the representative of Pakistan, the current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, contained in document S/13966,

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

"Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem and, in particular, the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in the city,

"Reaffirming its resolutions relevant to the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 271 (1969), 298 (1971) and 465 (1980),

"Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

"Deploing the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and the status of the Holy City of Jerusalem,

"Gravely concerned about the legislative steps initiated in the Israeli Knesset with the aim of changing the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem,

"1. Reaffirms the overriding necessity for ending the prolonged occupation of Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

"2. Strongly deplores the continued refusal of Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

"3. Reconfirms that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem have no legal validity and constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

"4. Reiterates that all such measures which have altered the geographic, demographic and historical character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem are null and void and must be rescinded in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

"5. Urgently calls on Israel, the occupying Power, to abide by the present and previous Security Council resolutions and to desist forthwith from persisting in the policy and measures affecting the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem;

6. *Reaffirms* its determination, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the present resolution, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of the present resolution."

97. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Pakistan, as well as by the representative of PLO.

98. The representative of Israel spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

3. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 30 JUNE AND 14 AUGUST 1980 AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

99. By a note dated 30 June (S/14032), the President circulated the text of a letter of the same date from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations, forwarding the text of an article published on that date by *Osservatore Romano*, reflecting the position of the Holy See concerning Jerusalem and all the Holy Places.

100. In a letter dated 1 July (S/14042), the representative of Iraq informed the Council that Iraq's sponsorship of the draft resolution contained in document S/14031 was without prejudice to its well-known policy on non-recognition of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).

101. In a letter dated 2 July (S/14049), the representative of Uganda indicated that owing to delayed communication, his Mission had not signed the protocol for resolution 476 (1980) as one of the sponsors but that his Government fully supported the resolution in question.

102. In a letter dated 1 August (S/14084), the representative of Pakistan, as current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, requested an immediate Council meeting, in view of the non-compliance by Israel with resolution 476 (1980), its persistence in altering the status of Jerusalem and its proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

103. In a letter dated 4 August (S/14090), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's grave concern at Israel's latest action in planning to make Jerusalem its capital.

104. By a letter dated 11 August (S/14098), the representative of Romania transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Israeli Parliament's decision to proclaim Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

105. By a letter dated 12 August (S/14103), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a statement by the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 6 August on Israel's decision to make Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

106. In a letter dated 14 August (S/14115), the representative of Afghanistan expressed his Government's grave concern at the recent Israeli ruling to make Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

4. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2245TH MEETING (20 AUGUST 1980)

107. At its 2245th meeting, on 20 August, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 1 August 1980 from the Acting Per-

manent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14084)".

108. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the Upper Volta and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

109. The President drew attention to a letter dated 15 August from the representative of Tunisia (S/14109), requesting that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate, in accordance with the Council's usual practice. He added that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37 or rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, but that if approved by the Council, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.

110. The representative of the United States made a statement concerning the proposal.

Decision: *At the 2245th meeting, on 20 August 1980, the proposal was adopted by 10 votes in favour (Bangladesh, China, German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Philippines, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zambia) to 1 against (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

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

"The Security Council,

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

"Recalling its resolution 476 (1980), in particular paragraphs 5 and 6 therein,

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

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

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

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

"1. Condemns Israel for its refusal to comply with resolution 476 (1980):

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

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

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

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

"(a) To abide by this decision;

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

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

"6. *Calls upon* all Member States to apply measures against Israel, as provided in Article 41 of the Charter, including the interruption of economic and military relations with Israel;

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

"8. *Decides* to remain seized of this serious situation."

112. The President also drew attention to document S/14113, containing the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of consultations among members of the Council.

113. Statements were made by the representative of Pakistan, in his capacity as the current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and by the representatives of Tunisia, Israel and Egypt.

114. The Council then decided to vote on the draft resolution contained in document S/14113.

115. Before the vote, statements were made by the representative of the German Democratic Republic and by the Secretary of State of the United States.

Decision: *At the 2245th meeting, on 20 August 1980, the draft resolution (S/14113) was adopted by 14 votes in favour (Bangladesh, China, France, German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia) to none against, with 1 abstention (United States of America), as resolution 478 (1980).*

116. Resolution 478 (1980) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolution 476 (1980),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"(a) All Member States to accept this decision;

"(b) Those States that have established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution before 15 November 1980;

"7. *Decides* to remain seized of this serious situation."

117. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the USSR, the United Kingdom, France, Jordan and Israel, as well as by the representative of PLO.

118. A statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Egypt.

5. SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

119. After the adoption of resolution 478 (1980), the Secretary-General received communications from the following Member States, informing him of the withdrawal of their diplomatic missions from Jerusalem:

El Salvador—letter dated 22 August (S/14124);

Costa Rica—letter dated 26 August (S/14126);

Panama—letter dated 26 August (S/14127);

Colombia—letter dated 28 August (S/14135);

Haiti—letter dated 29 August (S/14137);

Bolivia—letter dated 29 August (S/14138);

Netherlands—letter dated 29 August (S/14144);

Guatemala—letter dated 5 September (S/14151);

Dominican Republic—note verbale dated 9 September (S/14163);

Uruguay—note verbale dated 9 September (S/14168).

120. By a letter dated 4 September (S/14169), the representative of Morocco transmitted the text of the final declaration adopted by the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee at its extraordinary session held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 16 to 18 August.

121. By a letter dated 29 September (S/14207), the representatives of Morocco transmitted the text of the final communiqué of the special session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the question of Al-Quds (Jerusalem), held at Fez, Morocco, from 18 to 20 September.

122. On 11 November, in pursuance of resolution 478 (1980) the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/14248) in which he informed the Council that all States which had had diplomatic missions at Jerusalem had withdrawn them either before or after the adoption of resolution 478 (1980). He also conveyed the text of a note dated 4 November from the representative of Israel, who reaffirmed the position expressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel asserting that only the Jewish people had made Jerusalem its capital and that the situation of the various religions represented there had never been better than that prevailing since its reunification in 1967.

C. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

1. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 20 NOVEMBER 1980

123. As the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was due to expire on 30 November, the Secretary-General submitted a report on 20 November, describing the activities of the Force for the period from 24 May to 20 November 1980 (S/14263). The Secretary-General indicated that UNDOF had continued, with the co-operation of the parties, to perform its functions effectively and that the situation in the sector had remained quiet, with no serious incidents during the period under review.

124. Nevertheless, the Secretary-General stated, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continued to be potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be reached, as called for by the Security Council in resolution 338 (1973). In the existing circumstances, the Secretary-General considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. He therefore recommended that the Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 31 May 1981, and pointed out that the Governments concerned had given their assent.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2256TH MEETING (26 NOVEMBER 1980)

125. At its 2256th meeting, on 26 November, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/14263)”.

126. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/14269) before the Council, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2256th meeting, on 26 November 1980, the draft resolution (S/14269) was adopted by 14 votes in favour (Bangladesh, France, German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zambia) to none against as resolution 481 (1980). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

127. Resolution 481 (1980) reads as follows:

“*The Security Council,*

“*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/14263).

“*Decides:*

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

“(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1981;

“(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).”

128. On behalf of the Council, the President made the following complementary statement (S/14271) regarding resolution 481 (1980):

“As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/14263) states, in paragraph 27, that ‘despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached’. This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.”

3. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 15 DECEMBER 1980 AND 20 MAY 1981

129. In a letter dated 15 December (S/14308), the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council of his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to appoint Major-General Kaira of Finland Commander of UNDOF and to make other changes in the commands of United Nations peace-keeping forces.

130. In a letter dated 19 December (S/14309), the President informed the Secretary-General, in response to his letter of 15 December (S/14308), that the Council, having considered the matter in consultations, agreed with his proposal concerning the commands of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Middle East, adding that China had dissociated itself from the matter, since it had not participated in the voting on the relevant resolutions.

4. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 20 MAY 1981

131. As the mandate of UNDOF was due to expire on 31 May, the Secretary-General, on 20 May, submitted a report on the activities of the Force for the period from 21 November 1980 to 20 May 1981 (S/14482). The Secretary-General indicated that UNDOF had continued to perform its functions effectively, with the co-operation of the parties, and that, during the period under review, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector had remained quiet, with no serious incidents.

132. The Secretary-General stated that, despite the prevailing quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continued to be potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive, just and durable peace settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be reached, as called for in resolution 338 (1973). In the circumstances, the Secretary-General con-

sidered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. He therefore recommended that the Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1981, and pointed out that the Governments concerned had expressed their agreement.

5. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2278TH MEETING (22 MAY 1981)

133. At its 2278th meeting, on 22 May, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/14482)".

134. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/14484) before the Council, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2278th meeting, on 22 May 1981, the draft resolution (S/14484) was adopted by 14 votes in favour (France, German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America) to none against as resolution 485 (1981). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

135. Resolution 485 (1981) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/14482).

"Decides:

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

"(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1981;

"(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)."

136. On behalf of the Council, the President made the following complementary statement (S/14485) regarding resolution 485 (1981):

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/14482) states in paragraph 26 that 'despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached'. That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

D. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

I. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT RECEIVED BETWEEN 16 JUNE AND 18 DECEMBER 1980

137. In a note dated 16 June 1980 (S/14000), the President stated that, following informal consultations, the Council had decided to maintain the original composition of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the

situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

138. By a note dated 10 July (S/14057), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolution 1 (XXXVI), entitled "Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine", adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 13 February 1980.

139. By two letters dated 29 and 30 July (S/14075 and S/14082), the representative of Tunisia transmitted two letters from the Permanent Observer of PLO, who in the first letter charged that the Israeli authorities had subjected 76 Palestinian prisoners in Nafha Prison in the Negev Desert to inhumane conditions. The detainees had launched a hunger strike in protest, and two of them had died as a result of forced feeding. In the second letter, the Permanent Observer drew attention to what he termed a serious and escalating situation, stating that 206 Palestinian prisoners in Asqalan Prison and 350 others in Gaza Prison had started a hunger strike.

140. The treatment of Palestinian detainees in Israeli prisons was the subject of two further communications: the first a letter dated 4 August (S/14089) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and the second a letter dated 7 August (S/14096) from the representative of Qatar.

141. In a letter dated 15 August (S/14110), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People stated that he had been authorized by the Committee to draw attention to the reported new Israeli regulations aimed at controlling Palestinian institutions of higher learning in the occupied territories and silencing any expression for the attainment of national aspirations.

142. In a note dated 20 August (S/14116), the President of the Council stated that, following informal consultation, members of the Council had no objection to the request made by the Chairman of the Security Council Commission established under Security Council resolution 446 (1979) to extend the date of submission of the Commission's report until 25 November 1980.

143. In a letter dated 29 September (S/14209), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People stated that the Israeli Supreme Court had upheld the Government's expulsion order against the Mayors of Hebron (Al-Khalil) and Halhoul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron, and had ruled that the two Mayors had the right to appeal to an Israeli military review committee, not in person but by proxy. The Chairman requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to have the Palestinian leaders allowed to participate in the appeal of their case. In a reply dated 10 October (S/14215), the Secretary-General informed the Chairman of the Committee that the Government of Israel had decided, on 6 October, to allow the Mayors of Hebron (Al-Khalil) and Halhoul to return to the West Bank to appeal their deportation order before a military review board and that the two Mayors had already been invited to appear personally before that board between 14 and 16 October.

144. In a letter dated 24 October (S/14235), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's concern over reports indicating that the appeal of the Mayors before the military board had been rejected and that while attempts were being made

by their lawyers to carry their appeal further, the Mayors continued to be held in confinement at the border post where the appeal had been heard and where they were on a hunger strike.

145. In a reply dated 29 October (S/14242), the Secretary-General expressed his continuing concern with the implementation of resolutions 468 (1980) and 469 (1980), and added that he had been informed that the Supreme Court of Israel was scheduled to hear the appeal submitted by the lawyer for the two Mayors on 30 October and that the Israeli occupation authorities had decided to transfer the two Mayors from the customs terminal where they had been confined to Ramleh Prison in Israel.

146. By a note verbale dated 27 October (S/14239), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted a message from the Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, who charged that Israel had revealed its hostile intentions by discussion in the Knesset of a bill calling for the annexation of Syrian territory on the Golan Heights.

147. By a letter dated 29 October (S/14241), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a statement by an official Jordanian spokesman, in which it was charged that a fire that had broken out on 14 October in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem was a premeditated act and constituted another episode in the Israeli policy directed against the Holy Places of the Islamic and Christian faiths.

148. In a reply dated 4 November (S/14243), the representative of Israel stated that the fire had been caused by the toppling of a devotional candle onto the wooden floor.

149. In a letter dated 19 November (S/14261), the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's concern over reports indicating that the Israeli military forces had fired and wounded 11 students during demonstrations against the closure of Bir Zeit University to prevent observance of Palestine Week. In the same connexion, the representative of Tunisia, by a letter dated 20 November (S/14262), transmitted a letter dated 18 November from the Permanent Observer of PLO regarding the attack on student demonstrators by Israeli soldiers.

150. In two letters dated 20 and 26 November (S/14264 and S/14273), the representative of Israel charged PLO with waging a campaign of intimidation and subversion in the areas that he called "Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District", which, he charged, had taken the forms of political assassinations of Arab leaders and street disturbances. He added that the student disturbances on 17 and 18 November had resulted from earlier deliberate incitement at the University of Bir Zeit. In the second letter, the representative of Israel included a list of eight incidents that he claimed had been committed by PLO against leading Arabs since 1967.

151. On 25 November, the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) submitted its report to the Council (S/14268). In that report, the Commission gave an account of its visit between 26 September and 4 October to Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco, presented information it had obtained with regard to settlements and to the depletion of water resources in the occupied territories and, in section V, set out its conclusions and recommendations.

152. In letters dated 8 and 9 December (S/14291 and S/14292), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exer-

cise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's concern over the arrest of Mr. Gabbi Baramki, President of Bir Zeit University, by the Israeli authorities and the failure of the Israeli authorities to comply with resolutions 468 (1980) and 469 (1980) concerning the illegal expulsion of the Mayors of Al-Khalil (Hebron) and Halhoul and the Sharia Judge of Al-Khalil.

153. By a note dated 18 December (S/14302), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 35/122, entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories", and cited paragraph 5 of resolution 35/122 F.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2259TH AND 2260TH MEETINGS (19 DECEMBER 1980)

154. At its 2259th meeting, on 19 December, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories".

155. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Egypt, Israel and Kuwait, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

156. The President drew attention to a letter dated 18 December from the representative of Tunisia (S/14303), requesting that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate on the item, in accordance with the Council's previous practice. He added that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37 or rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, but that if approved by the Council, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.

157. The representative of the United States made a statement.

Decision: *At the 2259th meeting, on 19 December 1980, the proposal was adopted by 10 votes in favour (Bangladesh, China, German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Philippines, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zambia) to 1 against (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

158. The President then drew attention to a letter dated 18 December from the representative of Tunisia (S/14305), requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Maksoud.

159. The President also drew the Council's attention to another letter dated 18 December from the representative of Tunisia (S/14304), requesting that invitations under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Fahd Qawasma, Mayor of Al-Khalil (Hebron), and to Mr. Mohamed Milhem, Mayor of Halhoul. In the absence of objection, the President extended invitations under rule 39 to Mr. Qawasma and Mr. Milhem.

160. The President stated that in the course of consultations on 17 December, the Council had agreed that the meeting was related to the expulsion of the Mayors

of Al-Khalil (Hebron) and Halhoul and the Sharia Judge of Al-Khalil.

161. The President drew the Council's attention to the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of consultations among its members (S/14306).

162. The Secretary-General made a statement, reviewing efforts he had undertaken and developments concerning the question.

163. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Kuwait and Israel. Statements were also made by Mr. Milhem and Mr. Qawasma.

164. At its 2260th meeting, on the same day, the Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Tunisia, Bangladesh, the USSR, Zambia, China, the German Democratic Republic and Egypt, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United States. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud. A statement was also made by the representative of PLO.

165. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2260th meeting, on 19 December 1980, the draft resolution (S/14306) was adopted unanimously as resolution 484 (1980).*

166. Resolution 484 (1980) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 468 (1980) and 469 (1980),

"Taking note of General Assembly resolution 35/122 F of 11 December 1980,

"Expressing its grave concern at the expulsion by Israel of the Mayor of Hebron and the Mayor of Halhoul,

"1. Reaffirms the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967;

"2. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to adhere to the provisions of the Convention;

"3. Declares it imperative that the Mayor of Hebron and the Mayor of Halhoul be enabled to return to their homes and resume their responsibilities;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present solution as soon as possible."

167. Following the vote, the Council heard a statement by Mr. Milhem.

3. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT RECEIVED BETWEEN 23 DECEMBER 1980 AND 15 JUNE 1981

168. By a note verbale dated 23 December (S/14315), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a communiqué adopted on that date at a plenary meeting of the non-aligned countries in New York which expressed full support for the two Palestinian Mayors and the Sharia Judge and called upon the Security Council to take all the necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of its resolutions 468 (1980), 469 (1980) and 484 (1980).

169. In a letter dated 23 December (S/14317), the representative of Jordan, referring to Israel's letter of 4 November (S/14243) concerning the fire that had occurred in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusa-

lem, disputed the account given in that communication and quoted an account charging that arson had been involved.

170. By a letter dated 24 December (S/14319), the representative of Tunisia transmitted the text of a message of the same date from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, in which he called on the Security Council to undertake all measures that would ensure the safe return of the two Palestinian Mayors.

171. On 30 January 1981, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/14350) in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/122 D of 11 December 1980 and Security Council resolution 484 (1980). The Secretary-General set out the text of a letter that he had addressed to the Prime Minister of Israel on 17 December 1980 and recapitulated the report that he had made at the 2259th meeting of the Council. Following the adoption of resolution 484 (1980), the Secretary-General, on 14 January, had addressed a note verbale to the representative of Israel seeking information for inclusion in his report. In his reply dated 23 January, the representative of Israel had stated that the position of his Government with regard to the Mayors of Hebron (Al-Khalil) and Halhoul remained consistent with that elaborated by him in the Council on 19 December 1980, adding that the two Mayors had abused their positions in order to incite the Arab population to acts of violence.

172. By a letter dated 2 February (S/14356), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a message he had received from the General Islamic Congress for Beitul-Maqdis (Jerusalem), in which it charged that the Israeli occupying authorities had arrested three Muslim religious preachers at Nablus and Tulkarm, and 20 other Muslim religious leaders and preachers throughout the West Bank, including the Islamic Higher Council at Jerusalem. In a reply dated 18 February (S/14376), the representative of Israel said that the three Muslim religious functionaries had been arrested on suspicion of involvement in terrorist activities and not in connexion with their religious functions. All three had already been released, one on bail, and, he added, no other Muslim religious functionaries had lately been arrested. In a further letter, dated 11 March (S/14404), the representative of Jordan reiterated his Government's charges and stated that the Israeli authorities had detained five Islamic religious leaders, who had been subjected to brutal persecution and torture.

173. In a note verbale dated 24 February (S/14383), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic charged that the Israeli occupation authorities were employing measures of pressure and coercion against the Syrian citizens of the occupied Golan Heights in order to change the character of the territory. In a reply dated 11 March (S/14402), the representative of Israel denied the Syrian charges. By a further note verbale, dated 17 March (S/14411), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic further charged Israel with measures aimed at changing the demography and institutional structure of the occupied Golan Heights by expelling Syrians and establishing Israeli settlements, and by replacing the Syrian curriculum with an Israeli one and teaching Hebrew while reducing the hours allocated to the teaching of Arabic.

174. In a letter dated 27 February (S/14389), the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's serious concern over Israel's continued confiscation of Arab land in occupied Pales-

inian territory, stating that, according to press reports, the Israeli authorities had, during January and February, confiscated vast areas to be designated for settlements.

175. By a letter dated 25 March (S/14418), the representative of Tunisia transmitted the text of a letter dated 17 March from the Permanent Observer of PLO, drawing attention to what he termed "recent Israeli attempts to consolidate its illegal presence on occupied Palestinian lands" by establishing two Israeli local governments in three Zionist settlements and planning to establish others.

176. In a letter dated 7 April (S/14430), the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's grave concern at recent reports concerning the Israeli Government's intention of building a canal across the Gaza strip, linking the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean, a project that would be fraught with consequences for the future status of the Gaza Strip. In a letter dated 9 April (S/14432), the representative of Jordan conveyed his Government's profound concern with regard to the same matter. By a letter dated 13 April (S/14439), the representative of Egypt forwarded his Government's strong objection to the planned Israeli project.

177. By a letter dated 7 April (S/14431), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a memorandum from the Jordanian Minister of Labour to the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation concerning the decisions of the Israeli occupation authorities and the Israeli Supreme Court pertaining to the take-over of the concession of the electric corporation of the Governorate of Jerusalem granted by the Government of Jordan before the Israeli occupation.

E. Communications and reports concerning other aspects of the situation in the Middle East

178. By a letter dated 18 June 1980 (S/14008), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq regarding the agreement reached between Oman and the United States to give the United States aerial and maritime facilities near the Arabian Gulf.

179. By a letter dated 30 June (S/14040), the representative of Oman transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Oman, rejecting attempts to misinterpret the objective of its agreement with the United States, which was solely aimed at enhancing Oman's efforts towards economic development and strengthening its defensive capabilities.

180. In a letter dated 16 June (S/14009), the representative of Italy set out the text of a declaration issued at Venice on 13 June by the heads of State and Government and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the nine members of the European Community, in which they stated their position regarding the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

181. In letters dated 24 June, 11 and 25 August, 27 October and 28 November 1980, and 14 January, 10 April and 6 and 28 May 1981 (S/14016, S/14101, S/14125, S/14237, S/14278, S/14328, S/14438, S/14476 and S/14492), the representative of Israel submitted 31 complaints of what he described as terrorist incidents, in which bombs, hand-grenades and explosive devices had been placed or detonated in Israeli towns and cities,

in bus stations, markets, parks, cafés and other public places.

182. By a letter dated 27 June (S/14045), the representative of Israel conveyed his Government's protest against the release of three studies issued by the United Nations Secretariat that had been prepared under the aegis of the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights. With his letter, he transmitted the text of a memorandum of law prepared by Professor Julius Stone dealing with some of the main propositions of the studies in question.

183. By a letter dated 24 July (S/14073), the representative of Iraq transmitted a message from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, who protested what he termed "the organized Zionist attack and the blatant threats directed against Iraq" because of its programme for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

184. By a letter dated 29 July (S/14081), the representative of Israel complained that what he described as a PLO terrorist had thrown two grenades at 40 Jewish children at Antwerp, Belgium, killing 1 and wounding 7 others and 10 adults.

185. By a note dated 5 August (S/14088), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution ES-7/2 entitled "Question of Palestine", adopted by the Assembly on 29 July.

186. By a note verbale dated 8 August (S/14097), the representative of Jordan transmitted the texts of the general report, the final declaration and the resolution on the Palestinian question adopted by the Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at its second extraordinary session, held at Amman on 11 and 12 July.

187. By a letter dated 14 August (S/14107), the representative of Israel transmitted a photocopy in the original Arabic of what he called the political "programme" and resolutions adopted at the fourth Congress of Al-Fatah in May and charged that the documents indicated that PLO remained committed to the liquidation of Israel.

188. On 24 October, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 34/70 of 6 December 1979, the Secretary-General submitted a report covering developments in the Middle East situation in all its aspects (S/14234). The report dealt with: the status of the ceasefire and the activities of the United Nations peace-keeping forces; the efforts undertaken by the United Nations concerning the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the question of Jerusalem; the Palestinian refugee problem; the question of the rights of the Palestinian people; developments in connexion with the search for a peaceful settlement. With respect to the over-all situation, the Secretary-General reiterated his view that the main aspects of the Middle East problem were interdependent and could not be separated. He emphasized that a continuous and determined effort must be made to achieve a comprehensive settlement through negotiations involving all the parties concerned, including PLO. A future solution would have to be based on the right of all States in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, on the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, including their right to self-determination, and on withdrawal from occupied territories. In that context, the question of Jerusalem was of primary importance and could not be solved through any unilateral decision. The Secretary-General continued to believe that the United Nations could play an increasingly important role in facilitating a settlement.

189. On 11 November, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/14250), in pursuance of paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution ES-7/2. The Secretary-General indicated that in a letter dated 30 July he had requested the representative of Israel to inform him of measures taken or envisaged by his Government in implementation of resolution ES-7/2 and set out the text of the reply he had received on 4 November. The Secretary-General also reported the measures that he had taken in compliance with the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 13 of the resolution, as well as measures that could be taken towards the implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 59 to 72 of the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, which had been submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-first session as a basis for the solution of the question of Palestine.

190. By a letter dated 21 November (S/14267), the representative of Israel transmitted excerpts from an article published in *The New York Times Magazine* on 2 November, in which it was alleged that PLO, with the support of the Soviet Union, was a terrorist organization.

191. In a letter dated 4 December (S/14285), the representative of Luxembourg set out the text of a statement issued at Luxembourg on 2 December by the heads of State and Government and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the nine members of the European Community, with regard to action taken since the adoption of the Venice declaration on the Middle East on 13 June (S/14009).

192. By a note dated 4 December (S/14289), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of the final declaration issued by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November.

193. By a note dated 23 January 1981 (S/14342), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to paragraphs 4 and 13 of General Assembly resolution 35/169 A, entitled "Question of Palestine".

194. By a letter dated 5 February (S/14365), the

representative of Morocco, on behalf of the Arab Group, complained of remarks attributed to the Mayor of the city of New York during his visit to the Middle East.

195. By a letter dated 10 March (S/14400), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a message from Rabbi Moshe Hirsch on behalf of Neturei Karta of Jerusalem, who charged that on 7 March, Israeli security forces had committed an unprovoked and grave assault against hundreds of defenceless Orthodox Jews within the sanctity of their synagogue. In a reply dated 23 March (S/14416), the representative of Israel charged that the representative of Jordan was promoting a distorted version of measures undertaken by Israeli authorities. In a letter dated 1 April (S/14424), the representative of Jordan, referring to the Israeli reply of 23 March, maintained that it was designed to divert attention from his charges of brutal police action against unarmed Orthodox Jews, which he considered part of a pattern of political suppression inflicted upon indigenous Palestinians of all faiths.

196. In letters dated 11 and 16 March (S/14403 and S/14409), the representative of Israel charged that on 11 and 14 March, two civilian buses had been subjected to what he described as terrorist attacks by PLO.

197. In letters dated 3 and 17 April (S/14427 and S/14448), the representative of Israel charged that on the evenings of 30 March and 13 April, a number of Katyusha rockets had been fired from Jordanian territory in the direction of villages and towns in the upper Jordan Valley.

198. In a letter dated 11 June (S/14516), the representative of the German Democratic Republic set out the text of a government statement, in which the German Democratic Republic reiterated its view on the requirements for peace and security in the Middle East, namely, the complete withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and Arab territories, and a guarantee of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including return to its homeland, self-determination and an independent Palestinian State.

Chapter 2

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

A. Communications to the Security Council received between 16 June and 31 December 1980 and reports of the Secretary-General

199. In a letter dated 30 June 1980 (S/14051), the Secretary-General appealed to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies for additional voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

200. In letters dated 25 and 29 July (S/14074 and S/14080), the representative of Cyprus protested the content and purport of statements made by the former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Mr. Gunes, in the Turkish newspaper *Hürriyet* on 20 July and by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Rauf Denktaş, on 23 and 24 July.

201. By a letter dated 4 August (S/14086), the representative of Turkey transmitted a communication from Mr. Nail Atalay, forwarding a letter from Mr. Rauf Denktaş, who expressed doubts as to whether President Kyprianou of Cyprus, in fact, intended to seek a

bi-communal and bi-zonal federal solution to the problems of Cyprus.

202. In a report dated 11 August (S/14100), the Secretary-General stated that in pursuance of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council, the intercommunal talks had been resumed on 9 August. He attached the text of the opening statement that had been presented on his behalf by his Special Representative in Cyprus.

203. In a letter dated 20 August (S/14119), the representative of Cyprus rejected allegations expressed by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Rauf Denktaş, in his letter to the Secretary-General, which was published in the Turkish Cypriot *Special News Bulletin* on 19 August.

204. By a letter dated 26 August (S/14131), the representative of Turkey transmitted a communication from Mr. Nail Atalay, forwarding a message from Mr. Rauf Denktaş, who stated that disclosure by Greek Cypriots of past plans to annihilate the Turkish Cypriot population must be taken seriously and would require

greater efforts to reach a solution of the Cyprus problem.

205. By a letter dated 27 August (S/14132), the representative of Turkey transmitted a communication from Mr. Nail Atalay, forwarding a letter from Mr. Rauf Denktaş, who stated that it was unfortunate that the United Nations Secretariat had expressed its regret to the Foreign Ministry of Cyprus about the use in the UNFICYP magazine *Blue Beret* of the Turkish names "Lefkosa" instead of "Nicosia" and "Kibris" instead of "Cyprus".

206. By a letter dated 12 September (S/14173 and Corr. 1), the representative of Turkey transmitted a communication from Mr. Nail Atalay, forwarding a letter from Mr. Rauf Denktaş, who protested the representation of Cyprus at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly by a delegation composed wholly of Greek Cypriots.

207. Before the mandate of UNFICYP was due to expire, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council, on 1 December, a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 1 June to 30 November 1980 (S/14275).

208. The Secretary-General reported that during the period under review UNFICYP had continued to perform its peace-keeping functions along the cease-fire lines and in the area between the lines, as well as its humanitarian functions, and stated that its activities, with the co-operation of the parties, had contributed to keeping the situation in the island calm.

209. A substantial step forward had been achieved when the intercommunal talks were formally resumed on 9 August. While progress had been slow, the discussions, on the whole, had been constructive.

210. The Secretary-General had continued his efforts to devise an acceptable formula for establishing an investigating body to trace and account for missing persons of both communities. He expressed his hope that the current intensive consultations would make it possible to move towards an acceptable and practical solution of that humanitarian problem.

211. The Secretary-General expressed his concern about the financial situation of UNFICYP.

212. In the light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, the Secretary-General concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP remained necessary, both in helping to maintain calm in the island and in creating the conditions in which the search for a peaceful settlement could best be pursued. He therefore recommended to the Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months.

213. In an addendum issued on 11 December (S/14275/Add.1), the Secretary-General stated that, following consultations, the parties concerned had signified their concurrence in the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP for a further six months.

214. In a letter dated 15 December (S/14308) addressed to the President of the Council, the Secretary-General expressed his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to appoint Major-General Guenther Greindl of Austria to replace Major-General James J. Quinn as Commander of UNFICYP.

215. In a letter dated 19 December (S/14309), the President informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had considered the matter in consultations on 17 December and agreed with the proposals contained in the Secretary-General's letter

(S/14308). The representative of China had dissociated his delegation from the matter.

216. In a letter dated 24 December (S/14324), the Secretary-General appealed to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies for additional voluntary contributions for the financing of UNFICYP.

B. Consideration at the 2257th meeting (11 December 1980)

217. At its 2257th meeting, on 11 December, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/14275 and Add.1)".

218. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

219. The President stated that in the course of consultations, members of the Council had agreed that the Council should extend an invitation to Mr. Nail Atalay under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

220. The President then drew attention to a draft resolution (S/14293) which had been drawn up in the course of consultations among members of the Council. In the absence of any objection, the draft resolution was put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2257th meeting on 11 December 1980, the draft resolution (S/14293) was adopted by 14 votes in favour (Bangladesh, France, German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zambia) to none against as resolution 482 (1980). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

221. Resolution 482 (1980) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 1 December 1980 (S/14275),

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

"Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1980,

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

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

"1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period, ending on 15 June 1981;

"2. Notes with satisfaction that the parties have resumed the intercommunal talks within the framework of the ten-point agreement and urges

them to pursue these talks in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1981."

222. Following the adoption of the resolution, the Secretary-General made a statement. Discussion continued, with statements by the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Atalay, in accordance with its previous decision. The representative of Cyprus spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Communications to the Security Council received between 1 January and 15 June 1981 and report of the Secretary-General

223. By a letter dated 23 February 1981 (S/14382), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay, forwarding a communication from Mr. Rauf Denktaş, who declared that the Turkish Cypriot community did not consider itself bound by any decisions on Cyprus taken in its absence at the New Delhi Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries or at any other international conference or forum at which it was not represented. In a letter dated 6 March (S/14396), the representative of Cyprus rejected the views expressed in the Turkish letter and cited the paragraph on Cyprus contained in the final communiqué of the New Delhi Conference.

224. In a letter dated 9 March (S/14399), the representative of Cyprus protested the Turkish Foreign Ministry's inclusion of the "Mission of the Turkish Federated State of Kibris" in its 1981 list of foreign diplomatic missions at Ankara. In reply to the Cypriot complaint, the representative of Turkey, in a letter dated 14 April (S/14445), stated that in view of what it regarded as the unilateral destruction of the bi-communal institutions of the Republic of Cyprus, his Government had no choice but to recognize the Turkish "Federated" State of Cyprus until new structures were agreed upon by the two communities. In the same connexion, the representative of Turkey, in a further letter dated 14 April (S/14446), forwarded a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay, stating that the "Turkish Federated State of Kibris" had maintained a representative's office at Ankara since 1975.

225. In a letter dated 10 April (S/14437), the representative of Cyprus protested reports that the Turkish Cypriot leadership had taken steps to issue title deeds to Turkish Cypriots for properties in the occupied area of Cyprus owned by Greek Cypriot refugees.

226. Before the mandate of UNFICYP was due to expire, the Secretary-General, on 27 May, submitted a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 1 December 1980 to 27 May 1981 (S/14490). In his report, the Secretary-General said that, in the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council, the intercommunal talks in Cyprus had continued in a generally constructive atmosphere, although, regrettably, with limited practical results. A more intensive pace of those deliberations was planned as from the beginning of July, following both sets of elections.

227. The Secretary-General had maintained direct personal contact at appropriate levels with all concerned, with a view to facilitating the negotiations and

exploring possible new approaches. During the first months of the year, those contacts had led to intensive efforts by his representatives, in consultation with the parties, to devise the basis and content of a partial interim agreement that would take into account the matters to which the 10-point accord of 19 May 1979 assigned priority or special importance. While there had been some advance in conceptualizing that approach, difficulties, though not insuperable ones, remained with regard to its possible impact on the political and legal positions of the parties, the geographical scope and the nature of the new régime for Varosha, and the method and extent of the easing of economic restrictions in connexion with the reopening of the Nicosia international airport.

228. An important forward step had been taken at Nicosia on 22 April, when the Special Representative of the Secretary-General announced on his behalf that agreement had been reached on the establishment and terms of reference of a missing persons committee to trace and account for missing persons of both communities.

229. In the light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, the Secretary-General concluded once again that the continued presence of UNFICYP remained necessary, both in helping to maintain calm in the island and in creating the conditions in which the search for a peaceful settlement could best be pursued. He therefore recommended to the Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months. He also drew attention to the financial situation of UNFICYP.

230. In an addendum issued on 4 June (S/14490/Add.1), the Secretary-General stated that, following consultations, the parties concerned had signified their concurrence in the proposed extension.

231. In a letter dated 3 June (S/14504), the representative of Cyprus complained about further violations of Cypriot air space by jet fighters of the Turkish air force.

232. By a letter dated 10 June (S/14538), the representative of Turkey transmitted a communication from Mr. Nail Atalay, who protested recent statements by Archbishop Christostomos which had been published by the Greek Cypriot daily *Agon* on 17 May.

233. In a letter dated 13 June (S/14539), the representative of Cyprus drew attention to statements by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Denktaş, and cited a statement in reply by the President of Cyprus.

D. Consideration at the 2279th meeting (4 June 1981)

234. At its 2279th meeting, on 4 June, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/14490 and Add.1)".

235. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

236. The President stated that in the course of consultations, members of the Council had agreed that the Council should extend an invitation to Mr. Nail Atalay under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

237. The President drew attention to the text of a

draft resolution (S/14500) that had been prepared in the course of prior consultations. In the absence of any objection, the draft resolution was put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2279th meeting, on 4 June 1981, the draft resolution (S/14500) was adopted by 14 votes in favour (France, German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America) to none against as resolution 486 (1981). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

238. Resolution 486 (1981) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 27 May 1981 (S/14490 and Add. I),

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

"Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1981,

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

"Reiterating its support of the ten-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which

was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

*"1. Extends *once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period, ending on 15 December 1981;*

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

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1981."

239. Following the adoption of the resolution, a statement was made by the Secretary-General. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Atalay, in conformity with its earlier decision. A further statement was made by the representatives of Cyprus. Thereafter, the President of the Council and the representatives of France, Uganda, the German Democratic Republic, China, Japan and the USSR expressed appreciation to the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs, Mr. Mikhail Sytenko, who was leaving the Secretariat, and Mr. Sytenko expressed appreciation for their statements.

Chapter 3

COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

A. Communications to the Security Council received between 16 and 27 June 1980 and request for a meeting

240. In a letter dated 26 June 1980 (S/14022), the representative of Angola charged that about eight battalions of South African forces, including a company of AML-90 motorized tanks, were currently inside Angola and requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Council.

241. By a letter dated 27 June (S/14028), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter from the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, rejecting the allegations of aggression against Angola. The border area between Namibia and Angola, he charged, had been and still was the centre of recurring incidents of terrorist activity by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and that conditions of civil war and instability had prevailed for a period of some five years in the southern part of Angola. He stated that the combat team engaged in the operation against SWAPO had commenced their return to base some days previously and that the withdrawal would be completed within the next day or two.

242. By a letter dated 27 June (S/14030), the representative of Angola transmitted details of attacks which, he charged, had been carried out by South Africa against Angola since 7 June. He stated that the South African forces were still in Angola and disputed South Africa's argument that its actions were directed at SWAPO.

B. Consideration at the 2237th and 2240th meetings (26-27 June 1980)

243. At its 2237th meeting, on 26 June, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Complaint by Angola against South Africa:

"Letter dated 26 June 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14022)".

244. At the same meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, India, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Romania and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

245. The President drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 26 June from the representatives of the Niger, Tunisia and Zambia (S/14025), in which they requested that the Council extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Gurirab.

246. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, the German Democratic Republic

lic, Portugal, the USSR, China, Jamaica, the Niger, Yugoslavia, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Brazil, Mexico, Nicaragua, India, Romania, Pakistan, Cuba, Algeria and Botswana.

247. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Gurirab, in accordance with the decision taken at the meeting.

248. The representative of Zambia introduced a draft resolution (S/14024) sponsored by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mexico, the Niger, the Philippines, Tunisia and Zambia.

249. At the 2240th meeting, on 27 June, the President invited the representatives of Benin, Guinea, Madagascar and Nigeria, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

250. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 27 June from the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, in which he requested that a delegation of the Council for Namibia, composed of the Acting President and the representatives of India and Yugoslavia, be invited to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. In accordance with previous practice, the President proposed that the Council should extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to the Acting President and the other members of the delegation. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

251. The President also drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 26 June from the representative of Tunisia (S/14026), in which he requested that the Council extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Maksoud.

252. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Tunisia, the United States, Benin, Nigeria, Guinea, Madagascar, the United Kingdom, France, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Norway.

253. The Council heard a statement by the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

254. The Council then proceeded to vote on the seven-Power draft resolution (S/14024).

Decision: *At the 2240th meeting, on 27 June 1980, the draft resolution (S/14024) was adopted by 12 votes in favour (Bangladesh, China, German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zambia) to none against, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America), as resolution 475 (1980).*

255. Resolution 475 (1980) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the request by the Permanent Representative of Angola contained in document S/14022, in which he requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council,

"Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola,

"Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979) and 454 (1979), by which it, inter alia, condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that

South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

"Gravely concerned at the escalation of hostile, unprovoked and persistent acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions committed by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

"Convinced that the intensity and timing of these acts of armed invasion are intended to frustrate efforts at negotiated settlements in southern Africa, particularly in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978),

"Grieved at the tragic loss in human life, mainly that of civilians, and concerned about the damage and destruction of property, including bridges and livestock, resulting from the escalated acts of aggression and armed incursions by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola,

"Gravely concerned that these wanton acts of aggression by South Africa form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations aimed at weakening the unrelenting support given by the front-line States to the movements for freedom and national liberation of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa,

"Conscious of the need to take effective measures to maintain international peace and security,

"1. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of the People's Republic of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country as well as a serious threat to international peace and security;

"2. Strongly condemns also South Africa's utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a spring-board for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola;

"3. Demands that South Africa should withdraw forthwith all its military forces from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, cease all violations of Angola's air space and, henceforth, scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola;

"4. Calls upon all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in Security Council resolution 418 (1977);

"5. Requests Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola and the other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacities in the face of South Africa's acts of aggression against these countries;

"6. Calls for the payment by South Africa of full and adequate compensation to the People's Republic of Angola for the damage to life and property resulting from these acts of aggression;

"7. Decides to meet again in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola by the South African racist régime, in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof;

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

C. Communications to the Security Council received between 30 June 1980 and 24 February 1981

256. In a letter dated 30 June (S/14036), the representative of Angola charged that despite the adoption of resolution 475 (1980), South African forces remained on Angolan territory and that the actions of the South African troops throughout the month of June had resulted in substantial loss of life and property for Angola.

257. In a letter dated 30 June (S/14037), the representative of South Africa stated that all South African troops had completed their withdrawal from Angola.

258. In a letter dated 2 July (A/14044), the representative of Angola charged that the intensity and volume of South African military actions in Angola had not diminished and gave details of the situation which, he charged, had prevailed between 23 and 29 June.

259. By a letter dated 4 September (S/14148), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a com-

munique issued by the Angolan Ministry of Defence, describing attacks which, it was charged, had been carried out by South Africa against Angola between 25 July and 29 August.

260. In a letter dated 19 January 1981 (S/14335), the representative of Angola charged that South African attacks against Angola had been renewed on 11 January and that fierce fighting was still taking place in Cunene and Huila provinces.

261. In a letter dated 22 January (S/14340), the representative of Angola charged that South African troops remained in occupation of Cuamato and that fierce fighting continued in that area.

262. By a letter dated 24 February (S/14385), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a communique from the Angolan Ministry of Defence, outlining attacks which, it was charged, had been launched by South African troops from Namibia against Angola since the beginning of February.

Chapter 4

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA

A. Reports and communications to the Security Council received between 17 September and 6 October 1980 and request for a meeting

263. By a letter dated 17 September 1980 (S/14156), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the Committee's annual report, adopted unanimously on 11 September and submitted to the General Assembly and Security Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 34/93 of 12 and 17 December 1979. (The report was issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22)*.)

264. By letters dated 4 September (S/14156/Add. 1 and 2), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted special reports of the Committee on the implementation of United Nations resolutions on *apartheid* by Governments and intergovernmental organizations and on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa. By a letter dated 1 October (S/14156/Add.3), the Chairman of the Special Committee transmitted a special report of the Committee on the proposed international conference on sanctions against South Africa. (The reports were issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 A (A/35/22/ Add.1-3)*.)

265. By a letter dated 5 September (S/14160), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the text of the Declaration issued by the International Non-Governmental Organizations Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa, held at Geneva from 30 June to 3 July.

266. In a letter dated 23 September (S/14189), the representative of Sierra Leone, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of September, requested the urgent convening of the Council to consider the situation in South Africa.

267. In a letter dated 6 October (S/14212), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of Afri-

can Unity, referred to the request of 23 September (S/14189) from the representative of Sierra Leone on behalf of the African Group and to his discussion that morning with the President of the Security Council. He confirmed that it was the wish of the African Group that the Council remain seized of the question and added that, after consultation, an appropriate date would be suggested for the Council's consideration of the matter.

B. Reports to the Security Council concerning the implementation of resolution 473 (1980) and consideration at the 2261st meeting (19 December 1980)

268. On 12 September, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council (S/14167) on the implementation of resolution 473 (1980). The Secretary-General indicated in his report that, on 13 June, he had transmitted the text of the resolution to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa and that on 2 July, he had addressed notes to all States (S/14167, annex I), drawing attention to paragraph 10 of the resolution, in which the Council had called on all States strictly and scrupulously to implement resolution 418 (1977) and to enact, as appropriate, effective national legislation for that purpose, as well as to paragraph 12, in which the Council had requested him to report by 15 September on the implementation of the resolution. The Secretary-General stated that, as of 12 September, he had received 26 replies from Member and non-member States in response to his request for information on the measures taken by their Governments in accordance with the provisions of the resolutions. The 26 States from which replies were set out in the report (S/14167, annex II) were Angola (S/14128), Austria (S/14105), Benin,⁴ Brazil (S/14150), Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (S/14092), Canada,⁴ China (S/14157), Colombia,⁴ Cuba,⁴ Denmark (S/14134), Egypt (S/14130), Finland (S/14142), German Democratic Republic (S/14104), India (S/14162), Ireland (S/14172), Jordan,⁴ Mexico,⁴ Netherlands,⁴ Norway (S/14161), Poland (S/14171), Republic of Korea (S/14112), Sweden,⁴ Ukrainian

⁴ Not previously circulated.

Soviet Socialist Republic (S/14099), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (S/14091), United Kingdom (S/14165 and Corr. 1) and United States (S/14143).

269. In an addendum (S/14167/Add. 1) to the above report issued on 18 December, it was indicated that between 13 September and 18 December replies had been received from the following 11 States: Czechoslovakia (S/14177), France,⁴ Hungary (S/14204), Iraq,⁴ Israel,⁴ Japan (S/14188), Kuwait,⁴ New Zealand,⁴ Pakistan (S/14233), Rwanda,⁴ and Suriname (S/14299).

270. On 15 September, the President of the Council issued a note (S/14166), stating that, following informal consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the request of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa for an extension until 19 September of the date for submission of the report called for in paragraph 11 of resolution 473 (1980) and that the Chairman of the Committee had been so informed.

271. On 19 September, the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) transmitted the Committee's report (S/14179) on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective, adopted by the Committee at its 45th meeting on 19 September and submitted in accordance with paragraph 11 of resolution 473 (1980). The report dealt with the objectives, scope and State obligations set out in resolution 418 (1977), the mandate of the Committee, problems encountered in the implementation of the arms embargo, including circumvention of the embargo and cases of alleged violations of the embargo, legislative and other measures taken by States and the compliance of those measures with the arms embargo, the phraseology of resolution 418 (1977) and the Committee's conclusions and recommendations.

272. At its 2261st meeting, on 19 December, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The question of South Africa:

“Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 473 (1980) (S/14167 and Add. 1);

“Report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective (S/14179)”.

273. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Bangladesh, Mexico, Zambia, the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, Tunisia, France and the United Kingdom.

C. Communications received between 28 November 1980 and 4 February 1981

274. By a letter dated 28 November (S/14277), the representative of Senegal, Chairman of the African Group for the month of November, forwarded “for necessary action” a copy of a letter of the same date from the representative of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) concerning the death sentences passed by the South African Supreme Court on three members of ANC.

275. By a letter dated 1 December (S/14279), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the text of a statement issued by him on 26

November in connexion with the sentences imposed by the Pretoria Supreme Court on nine freedom fighters, three of whom had been sentenced to death.

276. By a letter dated 1 December (S/14280), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the text of a statement issued by him on 26 November in connexion with the action taken by the South African régime to grant “independence” to Ciskei.

277. By a letter dated 28 November (S/14281), the representative of Bangladesh transmitted a copy of the report issued by the Colloquium of Experts, organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/99 of 16 December 1978, on the prohibition of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law, held at Geneva from 20 to 24 October.

278. By a note dated 4 December (S/14284), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 35/32 of 14 November, entitled “Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa”.

279. By a letter dated 10 December (S/14294), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a message from the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, concerning, among other things, the need to eliminate the *apartheid* régime in South Africa.

280. By a note dated 23 December (S/14315), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of the communiqué adopted at the plenary meeting of the movement of non-aligned countries held in New York on 23 December concerning, among other things, the situation of the three South African members of ANC sentenced to death by the Pretoria régime.

281. By a note dated 16 January 1981 (S/14329), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 35/146 of 12 December 1980, entitled “Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa” and, in particular, to paragraphs 5 and 7 of resolution 35/146 A, relating to the prohibition of nuclear co-operation and collaboration with the régime of South Africa and acquisition by that régime of nuclear weapons, and to paragraph 5 of resolution 35/146 B, relating to the recommendation of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, regarding the question of nuclear co-operation and collaboration with South Africa.

282. By a note dated 4 February (S/14359), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolutions 35/206 A to Q of 16 December 1980, entitled “Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa”, and, in particular, to paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution A, relating to a mandatory oil embargo; paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution B, relating to the mandatory arms embargo; paragraph 1 of resolution C, relating to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions; paragraph 3 of resolution D, relating to a mandatory production on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products; paragraph 6 of resolution O, relating to immediate and total mandatory sanctions;

and the operative paragraph of resolution Q, relating to foreign investments.

D. Consideration at the 2264th meeting (5 February 1981)

283. At its 2264th meeting, on 5 February, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The question of South Africa:

“Letter dated 28 November 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14277)”.

284. The President then made the following statement (S/14361) on behalf of the members of the Council:

“The members of the Security Council have entrusted me to express, on their behalf, their grave concern over the death sentences recently passed by the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court in Pretoria on Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi (28), Petrus Tsepo Mshigo (20) and Naphtali Manana (24), and which may be considered shortly by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein.

“Having this in mind, I strongly urge that the Government of South Africa, in order to avert further aggravating the situation in South Africa, should take into account the concerns expressed for the lives of these three young men.”

E. Communications received between 10 April and 11 June 1981

285. By a letter dated 10 April (S/14442), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the Declaration issued by the International Seminar on the Implementation and Reinforcement of the Arms Embargo against South Africa, held in London from 1 to 3 April.

286. By a letter dated 10 April (S/14443), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the Declaration issued by the International Seminar on Loans to South Africa, held at Zurich from 5 to 7 April.

287. By a letter dated 11 May (S/14479), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted a statement issued by him on that date regarding a proposed conference to be held at Buenos Aires, which he said would, according to press reports, deal with the idea, revived by the South African régime, of a “South Atlantic alliance”.

288. By a note dated 25 May (S/14485), the President of the Council brought to the notice of Member States the text of his message to the President of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May, delivered by his representative at the Conference on 25 May.

289. By a letter dated 22 May (S/14487), the representative of Brazil transmitted a copy of the letter he had sent to the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* in response to the latter’s statement of 11 May (S/14479). He pointed out that Brazil had never been associated with the conference in question, which, he stated, was being organized by private, non-Brazilian institutions. He further stated that the position of the Brazilian Government, contrary to the undertaking of military alliances with the Government of Pretoria, was well known and remained unaltered.

290. By a note verbale dated 5 June (S/14508), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a communiqué adopted by the extraordinary plenary meeting of the movement of non-aligned countries held in New York on 4 June concerning, among other things, the question of South Africa.

291. By a letter dated 11 June (S/14531), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the text of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa, adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa held in Paris.

Chapter 5

THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

A. Communications to the Security Council and reports received between 20 June 1980 and 28 January 1981 and request for a meeting

292. By a letter dated 20 June 1980 (S/14011) addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, the Secretary-General, referring to the points raised in the Minister’s letter of 12 May 1980,⁵ elaborated on matters relating to the establishment of a demilitarized zone on Namibia’s northern borders during the proposed transitional period prior to that Territory’s independence and suggested that an early date should be agreed upon for a cease-fire and for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

293. By letters dated 20 June (S/14014 and S/14015), 9 July (S/14065), 15 July (S/14066), 16 July (S/14067) and 1 August (S/14083), the President and

Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the report of that Council’s Missions of consultation to the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom (21 April to 1 May), to New Zealand and Australia (7 to 15 May), to the United States and Canada (11 to 17 May), to Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago (26 April to 13 May), to Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana (14 to 24 April and from 17 to 20 May) and to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kuwait and Iraq (2 to 11 June 1980), respectively.

294. By a letter dated 3 July (S/14050), the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia reported that, according to available information, South Africa had established a so-called Council of Ministers in Namibia, in violation of Security Council resolution 439 (1978), thereby undermining the implementation of resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

295. In a further letter of the same date (S/14052), the Acting President of the United Nations Council for

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/35/2)*, para. 634.

Namibia transmitted the text of a statement issued by him on that day in the name of the Council, denouncing the establishment by South Africa of the so-called Council of Ministers in Namibia.

296. By a letter dated 29 July (S/14078), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date addressed to the Secretary-General by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, reporting, and protesting against, a military incursion into Namibia by units described as composed of personnel of SWAPO, operating from Angola.

297. By a letter dated 28 August (S/14133), the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples transmitted the text of a consensus adopted by the Committee on 21 August concerning the question of Namibia and drew particular attention to paragraph 12 of that consensus, in which the Committee recommended that the Security Council should convene urgently to consider imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter.

298. By a letter dated 29 August (S/14139), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date addressed to the Secretary-General by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, referring to the proposed arrangements during the transition period prior to the independence of Namibia.

299. By a letter dated 19 September (S/14186), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of a statement he had issued on that day in the name of the Council regarding the intention of the illegal South African administration in Namibia to establish compulsory military service for Namibians.

300. By a letter dated 19 September (S/14184), the Secretary-General informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa of his intention to send a team of senior United Nations officials to South Africa at the end of the month for the purpose of holding discussions with the South African authorities on matters relating to the implementation of the United Nations independence plan for Namibia.

301. By a letter dated 22 September (S/14185), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date addressed to the Secretary-General by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, in which the Minister took note of the proposal contained in the Secretary-General's letter of 19 September but suggested that, owing to prior engagements of South African officials, the United Nations senior officials delay their visit by about three weeks.

302. On 25 September, the Secretary-General sent a letter (S/14202) to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, agreeing to the timing proposed by the Minister for the visit of senior United Nations officials to South Africa.

303. By a letter dated 15 October (S/14220), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of the declaration approved at the International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia, held at Paris from 11 to 13 September, and adopted by the Council for Namibia on 6 October.

304. On 24 November, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/14266) on the outcome of the discus-

sions held in South Africa from 20 to 25 October between his representatives and the South African authorities on the modalities for the implementation of resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), including agreement to hold a pre-implementation, multiparty meeting from 7 to 14 January 1981, under the auspices and chairmanship of the United Nations, in which the parties concerned in the envisaged election would be included, with a view to creating the necessary climate of confidence and understanding.

305. By a letter dated 10 December (S/14294), the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitted the text of a message from the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the participants in the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, stating that it was the United Nations foremost task to bring about the genuine independence of Namibia.

306. On 19 January 1981, the Secretary-General issued a further report (S/14333) on the implementation of resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). The report contained an account of the pre-implementation meeting held at Geneva from 7 to 14 January under the auspices and chairmanship of the United Nations. After observing that the meeting had not succeeded in achieving its objectives, the Secretary-General appealed to South Africa to review the implications of the meeting and to reconsider its position with regard to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) as soon as possible.

307. By a letter dated 28 January (S/14346), the representative of South Africa transmitted a letter of the same date addressed to the Secretary-General by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, commenting on the Secretary-General's report of 19 January and stating South Africa's position with regard to the unsuccessful pre-implementation meeting held at Geneva. The letter also enclosed texts of the statements made at that meeting by three leaders of the "internal parties" in Namibia.

308. In a letter dated 29 January (S/14347), the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of January, requested a meeting of the Council as soon as possible to examine the further report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).

B. Consideration at the 2263rd meeting (30 January 1981)

309. At its 2263rd meeting, on 30 January, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Namibia:

"Further report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia (S/14333);

"Letter dated 29 January 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14347)";

310. The meeting opened with a statement by the Secretary-General. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of Tunisia, Mexico, Panama, the USSR, Japan, the German Democratic Republic, the Philippines, the Niger, Uganda, Ireland, Spain, France, the United Kingdom, and by the Presi-

dent, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China, and by the representative of the United States.

C. Communications received between 1 March and 10 April 1981 and request for a meeting

311. By a letter dated 1 March (S/14390), the representative of the United Republic of Cameroon, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of March, transmitted the text of the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-sixth regular session, held at Addis Ababa from 23 February to 1 March, in which the Council of Ministers invited the African Group at the United Nations to call for the convening of a meeting of the Security Council by the middle of April, with a view to adopting comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

312. By a letter dated 6 March (S/14395), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date addressed to the Secretary-General by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, protesting and setting forth South Africa's position with regard to the rejection of its credentials by the General Assembly and its subsequent inability to participate in the debate on the question of Namibia during the resumed thirty-fifth session of the Assembly from 2 to 6 March.

313. By a note dated 1 April (S/14423), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolution 35/227, adopted by the General Assembly on 6 March on the question of Namibia, in which the Assembly had called upon the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa and requested the Council to take action to ensure that that State did not continue to acquire nuclear technology from other countries.

314. By a letter dated 10 April (S/14434), the representative of Uganda, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of April, requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the question of Namibia in the light of South Africa's refusal to implement Council resolutions on Namibia.

D. Consideration at the 2267th to 2277th meetings (21-30 April 1981)

315. At its 2267th meeting, on 21 April, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The situation in Namibia:

“Letter dated 10 April 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14434)”.

316. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

317. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 20 April from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, requesting that a delegation composed of the President and five Vice-Presidents of that Council be invited to participate in the discussion. In accordance with previous practice, the President proposed that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to the President and

other members of the Council for Namibia. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

318. The President drew the attention of the Council to a letter dated 20 April from France, the United Kingdom and the United States (S/14451), containing a request that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Peter Kalangula and the others associated with his request.

319. Statements in regard to that proposal were made by the representatives of Panama, France, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR.

320. The Council then proceeded to vote on the proposal contained in document S/14451.

Decision: *The proposal received 6 votes in favour (France, Ireland, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) to 9 against (China, German Democratic Republic, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required majority of votes.*

321. Following the voting, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, the German Democratic Republic and Spain, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ireland.

322. The President then drew attention to a letter dated 20 April from the representatives of the Niger, Tunisia and Uganda (S/14452), requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Peter Mueshihange, Secretary for Foreign Relations of SWAPO. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Mueshihange.

323. The representative of France made a statement.

324. The Council began its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Uganda, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone, the Minister of External Relations of Cuba, the representative of Tunisia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Niger, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica.

325. At the 2268th meeting, on 22 April the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Kenya, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

326. The President drew attention to a letter dated 21 April from Tunisia (S/14453), requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Clovis Maksoud, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Maksoud.

327. The Council continued its discussion of the item with statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Senegal and the Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa.

328. At the 2269th meeting, on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Romania, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

329. Discussion of the item continued with state-

ments by the Minister for External Relations of Panama, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Togo, the Minister for External Affairs of India, the representative of Zaire and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe.

330. At the 2270th meeting, on 23 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Brazil, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

331. The Council continued its discussion of the item with statements by the Minister of State for External Affairs of Nigeria, the representative of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia.

332. The Council heard a statement by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2267th meeting.

333. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Mueshikange, to whom an invitation under rule 39 had been extended at the 2267th meeting.

334. At the 2271st meeting, on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bangladesh and Democratic Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

335. Continuing its discussion of the item, the Council heard statements by the Minister for External Relations of Angola and the representatives of Benin, the USSR, Guinea, the United Kingdom, Kenya, Brazil and the United States.

336. At the 2272nd meeting, on 24 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Burundi, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Pakistan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

337. The President drew attention to a letter dated 23 April from the Niger, Tunisia and Uganda (S/14456), requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Johnstone Makatini, representative of ANC. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Makatini.

338. The Council continued its discussion of the item with statements by the representatives of China, Sri Lanka, Democratic Yemen and Romania.

339. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud, to whom an invitation under rule 39 had been extended at the 2268th meeting.

340. At the 2273rd meeting, on the same day, the Council continued its discussion of the item with statements by the representatives of Burundi, the Minister of State in the Presidency of Mozambique, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, the representatives of Japan and the Philippines, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania and the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

341. At the 2274th meeting, on 27 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Guyana, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

342. Discussion of the item was continued with statements by the representatives of Canada, Bangladesh, Mexico and the Federal Republic of Germany.

343. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Makatini, to whom an invitation under rule 39 had been extended at the 2272nd meeting.

344. At the 2275th meeting, on 28 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Singapore, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

345. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 28 April from the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, requesting an invitation to participate in the discussion. In accordance with previous practice, the President proposed that the Council extend an invitation under rule 39 to the Chairman of the Committee. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

346. The Council continued its discussion of the item with statements by the representatives of Singapore, Spain, France and Guyana, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ireland.

347. The Council also heard a statement by the Chairman of the Special Committee, in accordance with the decision taken at that meeting.

348. At the 2276th meeting, on 29 April, the Council continued its discussion of the item with a statement by the representative of Uganda, in the course of which he introduced five draft resolutions: the first (S/14459) sponsored by Mexico, the Niger, Panama, the Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda, and the remaining four (S/14460, S/14461, S/14462 and S/14463) sponsored by the Niger, Tunisia and Uganda.

349. The draft resolution contained in document S/14459 read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the situation in Namibia,

"Having heard all the statements made before the Council,

"Taking into account the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Taking into account the statement of Mr. Peter Mueshikange, Secretary for Foreign Relations of the South West Africa People's Organization,

"Taking into account the statements made by the Foreign Ministers mandated by the Organization of African Unity and the movement of non-aligned countries,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/14333,

"Reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, 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,

"Reaffirming its relevant resolutions, in particular, resolutions 269 (1969), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),

"Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V),

"Deeply concerned at the persistent refusal by South Africa to implement the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly demanding immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its illegal administration from Namibia,

"Deploring the fact that the attitude of the Government of South Africa towards the Security Council's

resolutions and decisions on Namibia undermines the authority of the United Nations,

“Gravely concerned at the blatant refusal by South Africa to implement the provisions of resolution 435 (1978),

“Deeply concerned at the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated against independent and sovereign States in southern Africa,

“Conscious of the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

“Conscious also of the duties incumbent upon it under Article 6 of the Charter,

“Acting, therefore, under Chapter VII of the Charter,

“1. Determines, in the context of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations:

“(a) That the persistent refusal of South Africa to comply with Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Namibia constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

“(b) That the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes a breach of international peace and an act of aggression;

“(c) That the repeated armed attacks perpetrated by South Africa against independent and sovereign States in southern Africa constitute grave acts of aggression;

“2. Condemns South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, thus defying the authority of the United Nations and violating the principles of the Charter;

“3. Further condemns South Africa for its repeated acts of aggression against the independent and sovereign States in southern Africa:

“4. Decides, under Chapter VII of the Charter and in conformity with its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

“5. Decides, therefore, to this end, and as an urgent measure, under Article 41 of the Charter, to adopt effective measures, including:

“(a) Economic and political sanctions;

“(b) Oil embargo;

“(c) Arms embargo;

“6. Calls upon all Member States in conformity with Article 25 of the Charter, to assist effectively in the implementation of the measures called for by the present resolution and as elaborated in the appropriate resolutions before the Security Council;

“7. Further calls upon the specialized agencies to take all necessary measures to implement these resolutions;

“8. Urges, having regard to the principles stated in Article 2 of the Charter, States not members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

“9. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council to monitor the implementation of the present resolution;

“10. Calls upon States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council

Committee on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

“11. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution and to submit his first report by _____ at the latest;

“12. Decides to maintain this item on its agenda for further action, as appropriate, in the light of developments in the situation.”

350. The draft resolution contained in document S/14460 read as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Having examined the situation in Namibia,

“Having heard all the statements made before the Council,

“Taking into account the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

“Taking into account the statement of Mr. Peter Mueshihange, Secretary for Foreign Relations of the South West Africa People’s Organization,

“Taking into account the statements made by the Foreign Ministers mandated by the Organization of African Unity and the movement of non-aligned countries,

“Having examined the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/14333,

“Reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, 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,

“Reaffirming its resolutions 276 (1970), 283 (1970), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), as well as the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia,

“Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations with respect to Namibia in terms of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V),

“Strongly condemning South Africa for its continued refusal to implement United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia,

“Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, continue to co-operate with South Africa in respect of its illegal administration in Namibia,

“Further deploring the fact that those States continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, as well as military and strategic collaboration, all of which have the effect of supporting and encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

“Deeply concerned about the present critical situation created by South Africa in and around Namibia, which constitutes a serious breach of international peace and security,

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

“1. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other offshore islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514

(XV) and 2145 (XXI), as well as in subsequent resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly related to the question of Namibia;

"2. *Reiterates* that Namibia is the legal responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory;

"3. *Determines* that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, its persistent defiance of the United Nations, its war of repression being waged against Namibians, its repeated acts of aggression launched from Namibian territory against independent African States, its colonialist expansion and its policy of *apartheid* constitute a breach of international peace and security;

"4. *Decides* that all States shall sever all diplomatic, consular and trade relations with South Africa;

"5. *Decides* that, in furtherance of the objective of bringing to an end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, in accordance with United Nations resolutions and decisions, all States shall prevent:

"(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in South Africa and in illegally occupied Namibia and exported therefrom after the date of this resolution (whether or not the commodities or products are for consumption or processing in their territories, whether or not they are imported in bond and whether or not any special legal status with respect to the import of goods is enjoyed by the port or other place where they are imported or stored);

"(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export of any commodities or products from South Africa and occupied Namibia, and any dealings by their nationals or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in South Africa and occupied Namibia and exported therefrom after the date of this resolution, including, in particular, any transfer of funds to South Africa and occupied Namibia for the purpose of such activities or dealings;

"(c) The shipment in vessels or aircraft of their registration or under charter to their nationals, or the carriage (whether or not in bond) by land transport facilities across their territories of any commodities or products originating in South Africa and occupied Namibia and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution;

"(d) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories of any commodities or products (whether or not originating in their territories, but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, educational equipment and material for use in schools and other educational institutions, publications, news material and, in special humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs) to any person or body in South Africa and occupied Namibia or to any other person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from South Africa and occupied Namibia, and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply;

"(e) The shipment in vessels or aircraft of their registration or under charter to their nationals, or the carriage (whether or not in bond) by land transport facilities across their territories of any such com-

modities or products which are consigned to any person or body in South Africa and occupied Namibia or to any other person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"6. *Decides* that all States shall not make available to the illegal régime in South Africa and occupied Namibia or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking, including tourist enterprises, in South Africa and occupied Namibia, any funds for investment or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from making available to the régime or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within South Africa and occupied Namibia, except payments exclusively for pensions or for strictly medical, humanitarian or educational purposes, or for the provision of news material and, in special humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;

"7. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the entry into their territories, save on exceptional humanitarian grounds, of any person travelling on a South African passport, regardless of its date of issue, or on a purported passport issued by or on behalf of the illegal administration of South Africa in Namibia;

"8. *Calls upon* all States to prohibit all travel, including tourism, sports and scientific and cultural exchanges by their nationals to South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"9. *Decides* that all States shall prevent airline companies constituted in their territories and aircraft of their registration or under charter to their nationals from operating to or from South Africa and occupied Namibia and from linking up with any airline company constituted or aircraft registered in South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"10. *Decides* that all States shall take all possible measures to prevent activities by their nationals and persons in their territories aimed at promoting, assisting or encouraging emigration to South Africa and occupied Namibia, with a view to stopping such emigration;

"11. *Decides* that all States shall withhold from their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct government control, government loans, credit guarantees and other forms of financial support that would be used to facilitate trade or commerce with South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"12. *Decides* that all States shall ensure that companies and other commercial enterprises owned by the State or under direct control of the State cease all further investment activities in South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"13. *Decides* that all States shall enact the appropriate measures to prohibit investments or obtaining concessions in South Africa and occupied Namibia by their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control and, to this end, shall withhold protection of such investment against claims of a future lawful Government of Namibia for compensation and reparation;

"14. *Calls upon* all States to take all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter, in order to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and bring about its genuine independence, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

"15. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that their national legislation includes penalties for violations of the provisions of the present resolution;

"16. *Calls upon* all States to carry out, in accordance with Article 25 and Article 2, paragraph 6, of the Charter, the provisions of the present resolution, and reminds them that failure or refusal by any one of them to do so would constitute a violation of the Charter;

"17. *Further calls upon* the specialized agencies to take all necessary measures to implement the present resolution;

"18. *Calls upon* States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council Committee on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

"19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than _____;

"20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

351. The draft resolution contained in document S/14461 read as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having examined* the situation in Namibia,

"*Having heard* all the statements made before the Council,

"*Taking into account* the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

"*Taking into account* the statement of Mr. Peter Mueshihange, Secretary for Foreign Relations of the South West Africa People's Organization,

"*Taking into account* the statements made by the Foreign Ministers mandated by the Organization of African Unity and the movement of non-aligned countries,

"*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/14333,

"*Reaffirming* the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, 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,

"*Reaffirming* the legal responsibility of the United Nations with respect to Namibia in terms of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V),

"*Strongly condemning* South Africa for its continued refusal to implement United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia,

"*Convinced* of the urgent need for the imposition of a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa,

"*Acting*, therefore, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. *Decides* to impose a mandatory embargo on the direct and indirect supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"2. *Decides* that all States shall prohibit:

"(a) The sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products to any person or body in South Africa and occupied Namibia or to any person or body for the purpose of eventual supply to South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their

territories which promote or are calculated to promote the sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"(c) The shipment in vessels, aircraft or any other means of transportation of their registration or under charter to their nationals of any petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"(d) Any investments in or provision of technical and other assistance, including technical advice and spare parts, to the petroleum industry in South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"(e) The provision of transit facilities in their territory, including the use of their ports, airports, roads or railway network by vessels, aircraft or any other means of transportation, for carrying petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"(f) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the prospecting for petroleum in South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"3. *Calls upon* all States to take all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations in order to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and bring about its genuine independence, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

"4. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that their national legislation includes penalties for violations of the provisions of the present resolution;

"5. *Calls upon* all States to carry out, in accordance with Article 25 and Article 2, paragraph 6, of the Charter, the provisions of the present resolution, and reminds them that failure or refusal by any one of them to do so would constitute a violation of the Charter;

"6. *Further calls upon* the specialized agencies to take all necessary measures to implement the present resolution;

"7. *Calls upon* States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council Committee on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than _____;

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

352. The draft resolution contained in document S/14462 read as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having examined* the situation in Namibia,

"*Having heard* all the statements made before the Council,

"*Taking into account* the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

"*Taking into account* the statement of Mr. Peter Mueshihange, Secretary for Foreign Relations of the South West Africa People's Organization,

"*Taking into account* the statements made by the Foreign Ministers mandated by the Organization of African Unity and the movement of non-aligned countries,

"*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/14333,

“Reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, 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,

“Reaffirming its resolutions 276 (1970), 283 (1970), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), as well as the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia,

“Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations with respect to Namibia in terms of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V),

“Reaffirming also its resolutions 418 (1977) and 421 (1977) concerning the arms embargo against South Africa,

“Strongly condemning South Africa for its continued refusal to implement United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia,

“Gravely concerned with the repeated acts of aggression committed by the armed forces of South Africa against neighbouring States, including such acts launched from military bases in Namibia,

“Deeply concerned about the present critical situation created by South Africa in and around Namibia which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

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

“1. Determines, having regard to the critical situation created by South Africa in and around Namibia, arising from its continued illegal occupation of the Territory, that the repeated acts of aggression carried out by the racist régime of South Africa against neighbouring African States, the supply to South Africa and the collaboration in the manufacture of arms and related *matériel* constitute a breach to international peace and security;

“2. Decides that all States shall cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, para-military police equipment, and spare parts for the afore-mentioned, and shall cease, as well, the provision of all types of equipment and supplies, and grants of licensing arrangements for the manufacture or maintenance of the afore-mentioned, which would further strengthen South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia;

“3. Decides that all States shall ensure that arms-export agreements provide for guarantees which would prevent embargoed items or any components thereof from reaching South Africa through third countries under any circumstances, including sub-contracts by firms from one country to another;

“4. Decides that all States shall prohibit the export of spare parts for embargoed aircraft and other military equipment belonging to South Africa and the maintenance and servicing of such equipment;

“5. Decides that all States shall seize any embargoed items destined for South Africa which may be found on their territories, including items in transit;

“6. Decides that all States shall prohibit government agencies and corporations and individuals under their jurisdiction from transferring technology for

the manufacture of arms and related *matériel* of all types to South Africa;

“7. Decides that all States shall prohibit government agencies, corporations and individuals under their jurisdiction from investing in the manufacture of arms and related *matériel* in South Africa;

“8. Decides that all States shall prohibit all imports of arms and related *matériel* of any type from South Africa and shall seize any such items which may be found in their territories, including items in transit;

“9. Decides that all States which have not yet done so shall put an end to exchange with South Africa of military personnel, as well as experts in weapons technology and employees of arms factories under their jurisdiction;

“10. Decides that all States shall take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries for service in South Africa and occupied Namibia;

“11. Calls upon all States to cease and prevent any direct or indirect co-operation or activities by public or private corporations, individuals or groups of individuals in conjunction with South Africa in the development of a nuclear-weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa;

“12. Calls upon all States to take all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations in order to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and bring about its genuine independence, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

“13. Calls upon all States to ensure that their national legislation includes penalties for violations of the provisions of the present resolution;

“14. Calls upon all States to carry out, in accordance with Article 25 and Article 2, paragraph 6 of the Charter, the provisions of the present resolution, and reminds them that failure or refusal by any one of them to do so would constitute a violation of the Charter;

“15. Further calls upon the specialized agencies to take all necessary measures to implement the present resolution;

“16. Calls upon States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council Committee on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

“17. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than _____;

“18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.”

353. The draft resolution contained in document S/14463 read as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Convinced of the need to have appropriate machinery in order to examine the progress of the implementation of the measures envisaged in resolutions _____ (1981),

“Recalling its resolutions _____ (1981) on comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa on the question of Namibia,

“Noting that it requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the progress of the implementation of resolutions _____ (1981),

“1. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council, provided with powers and means commensurate with its responsibilities, to undertake the following tasks and to report to it with its observations:

“(a) To seek from any State information relevant to the strict implementation of resolutions _____ (1981), including any activities by any nationals of that State or in its territories that may constitute an evasion of the provisions of the present resolution;

“(b) To examine such reports on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions as may be submitted by the Secretary-General;

“2. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate fully with the committee established in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure in regard to the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the effective implementation of the provisions of resolutions _____ (1981) and to supply to that committee such information as may be sought by it in pursuance of the present resolution;

“3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide every assistance to the committee in the implementation of its mandate.”

354. The representatives of Tunisia and the Niger made statements.

355. On 29 April, the representative of Uganda submitted a revision of the draft resolution contained in document S/14460, whereby the words “*Decides* that all States shall” in paragraph 8 were replaced with the words “*Calls upon* all States to” (S/14460/Rev. 1).

356. At the 2277th meeting, on 30 April, the President drew attention to the five draft resolutions before the Council, contained in documents S/14459, S/14460/Rev. 1, S/14461, S/14462 and S/14463, and announced that, at the request of the sponsors, the blank spaces contained in the first four drafts should be replaced by the date “15 July 1981”.

357. Statements were made before the vote by the representatives of Spain and the German Democratic Republic.

358. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolutions as follows:

Decisions: *At the 2277th meeting, on 30 April 1981:*

The draft resolution S/14459 received 9 votes in favour (China, German Democratic Republic, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) to 3 against (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Ireland, Japan, Spain), and was not adopted, owing to the negative votes of three permanent members of the Council.

The draft resolution S/14460/Rev.1 received 9 votes in favour (China, German Democratic Republic, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) to 3 against (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Ireland, Japan, Spain), and was not adopted owing to the negative votes of three permanent members of the Council.

The draft resolution S/14461 received 11 votes in favour (China, German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), to 3 against (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland, United States of America), with 1 abstention (Japan), and was not adopted owing to the negative votes of three permanent members of the Council.

The draft resolution S/14462 received 12 votes in favour (China, German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) to 3 against (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), and was not adopted owing to the negative votes of three permanent members of the Council.

In the light of the result of the votes on the first four draft resolutions, the fifth draft resolution (S/14463) was not put to the vote.

359. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, France, Japan, the United States, the USSR and Uganda, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ireland.

360. The Council heard statements by the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to whom an invitation under rule 39 had been extended at the 2267th meeting, by Mr. Mueshikange, to whom an invitation under rule 39 had been extended at the 2267th meeting and by the representative of Cuba.

E. Further communications received during and after consideration by the Council

361. By a letter dated 23 April (S/14457), on behalf of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, the representative of the United Kingdom transmitted a document issued by senior officials of the five Governments after their meeting in London on 22 and 23 April to review the situation concerning Namibia. According to the document, the five Governments reiterated their commitment to an internationally acceptable settlement of the Namibian question and also expressed their agreement that resolution 435 (1978) continued to provide a solid basis for transition to independence in Namibia.

362. By a note dated 23 April (S/14458), the representative of Algeria transmitted the text of a final communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at Algiers from 16 to 18 April. The communiqué contained a declaration under which the Ministers of the Co-ordinating Bureau reaffirmed the full support of the movement of non-aligned countries for SWAPO and the validity of the settlement plan for Namibia set forth in resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).

363. By a letter dated 24 April (S/14464), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a final communiqué issued by the heads of the front-line States after their summit meeting at Luanda on 15 April. In the communiqué, the heads of State reaffirmed their support for the United Nations plan as provided for under resolution 435 (1978) and stressed the responsibility of the five Western Powers in ensuring its implementation.

364. By a letter dated 5 May (S/14474), the representatives of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States transmitted the text of a joint communiqué on Namibia issued at Rome on 3 May by the Foreign Ministers of

those States, in which they reaffirmed their conviction "that only a settlement under the aegis of the United Nations would be acceptable to the international community", and also stated that the United Nations plan approved by the Security Council in 1978 provided "a solid basis for the achievement of a negotiated settlement".

365. By a letter dated 11 June (S/14531), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the texts of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa and Special Declaration on Namibia, adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa held in Paris from 20 to 27 May.

Chapter 6

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

A. Communications received by the Security Council between 20 June and 26 September 1980 and request for a meeting

366. In a letter dated 20 June 1980 (S/14020), the representative of Iraq rejected the accusations made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran, who had charged Iraq with having expelled from its territory thousands of Iranians, as well as Iraqi citizens of Iranian origin. On the contrary, the Iraqi representative maintained, it was the Iranians in Iraq who had committed indiscriminate atrocities against the people of Iraq and, with the explicit encouragement and acquiescence of Iranian authorities, had tried to overthrow the Government of Iraq in the name of the "Islamic Revolution".

367. By a letter dated 23 July (S/14070), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a telegram of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran, who charged that in order to undermine the new Islamic Republic of Iran, the Government of Iraq had made regular incursions into Iranian frontier posts and villages, and had expelled and uprooted from that country 40,000 Shiite Moslems of Iranian origin, many of whom had lived in Iraq for generations and acquired Iraqi nationality.

368. By a letter dated 22 September (S/14191), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a letter dated 21 September from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, who charged that Iran had violated the Treaty on international boundaries and good neighbourliness concluded by the two countries at Algiers and signed at Baghdad in 1975, including the provisions relating to navigation in the Shatt Al-Arab sector. Iraq therefore considered that by its actions Iran had renounced its Treaty obligations and, therefore, that the pre-1975 position had been reinstated, including the return of full control and sovereignty by Iraq over the Shatt Al-Arab River.

369. By a letter dated 23 September (S/14196), the Secretary-General, expressing his deep concern at the escalation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, which constituted a potentially grave threat to international security, expressed the view that it was urgently necessary, as the first step, that the Security Council should meet in consultation.

370. On the same date, the President of the Council issued the following statement (S/14190):

"Members of the Security Council have today exchanged views in informal consultations on the extremely serious situation prevailing between Iran and Iraq. They have taken note of the sharp deterioration in relations and of the escalation in armed activity leading to loss of life and heavy material damage.

"Members of the Council are deeply concerned that this conflict can prove increasingly serious and

could pose a grave threat to international peace and security.

"The members of the Council welcome and fully support the appeal of the Secretary-General, addressed to both parties on 22 September 1980, as well as the offer that he has made of his good offices to resolve the present conflict.

"The members of the Council have asked me to appeal, on their behalf, to the Governments of Iran and Iraq, as a first step towards a solution of the conflict, to desist from all armed activity and all acts that may worsen the present dangerous situation and to settle their dispute by peaceful means."

371. By a letter dated 24 September (S/14192), the representative of Iraq transmitted a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, who confirmed that Iraq, having exhausted all the peaceful means at its disposal, had decided to reassert its rights against Iran and act in self-defence. He added that Iraq would be ready to present its point of view to the Security Council.

372. By a letter dated 24 September (S/14193 and Corr. 1), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the appeal he had addressed to the Presidents of Iran and Iraq on 24 September to heed the appeals addressed to them for ending the bloodshed and destruction immediately and to avail themselves of the various good offices offered to assist them in settling their differences by peaceful means.

373. By a letter dated 25 September (S/14195), the representative of Tunisia transmitted the text of a statement issued on 23 September by the Tunisian Government, expressing deep regret at the outbreak of hostilities between Iran and Iraq and appealing to them to cease fighting immediately and to have recourse to peaceful means for the settlement of their dispute.

374. In a letter dated 25 September (S/14197), the Secretary-General expressed appreciation to the President of the Council for having issued a statement following consultations held at the Secretary-General's request. He stated that in spite of his efforts and those of the Council, intensified fighting continued on land and sea and in the air; the situation, he repeated, was an undoubted threat to international peace and security. He therefore suggested that the Council should consider the matter with the utmost urgency.

375. By a letter dated 26 September (S/14199), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of a letter from the President of Iraq in response to his appeal of 22 September, as well as the text of a further message which he had just sent to the President of Iraq.

376. In a letter dated 26 September (S/14198), the representatives of Mexico and Norway requested the President of the Council to convene a meeting of the

Council to consider the ongoing conflict between Iran and Iraq.

B. Consideration at the 2247th and 2248th meetings (26 and 28 September 1980)

377. At its 2247th meeting, on 26 September, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The situation between Iran and Iraq”.

378. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Iraq, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

379. A statement was made by the Secretary-General. The Council then began its consideration of the question with statements by the representatives of Mexico, Norway and Iraq.

380. At the 2248th meeting, on 28 September, the President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/14201) sponsored by Mexico.

381. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Japan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

382. The President then made a statement and expressed his understanding that the Council was ready to vote on the draft resolution sponsored by Mexico that had been prepared in the course of lengthy consultations.

383. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2248th meeting, on 28 September 1980, the draft resolution (S/14201) was adopted unanimously as resolution 479 (1980).*

384. Resolution 479 (1980) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“*Having begun* consideration of the item entitled ‘The situation between Iran and Iraq’,

“*Mindful* that all Member States have undertaken, under the Charter of the United Nations, the obligation to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

“*Mindful as well* that all Member States are obliged to refrain in their international relations from the threat of or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,

“*Recalling* that under Article 24 of the Charter the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

“*Deeply concerned* about the developing situation between Iran and Iraq,

“1. *Calls upon* Iran and Iraq to refrain immediately from any further use of force and to settle their dispute by peaceful means and in conformity with principles of justice and international law;

“2. *Urges* them to accept any appropriate offer of mediation or conciliation or to resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their own choice that would facilitate the fulfilment of their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

“3. *Calls upon* all other States to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to a further escalation and widening of the conflict;

“4. *Supports* the efforts of the Secretary-General

and the offer of his good offices for the resolution of this situation;

“5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within forty-eight hours.”

385. A statement was made by the Secretary-General. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of Mexico, the United States, Portugal, France, Jamaica, the United Kingdom, the USSR, Bangladesh, Zambia, China, the German Democratic Republic, the Niger, the Philippines, Iraq, by the President of the Council, by the representative of Japan and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Tunisia.

C. Communications received between 29 September and 13 October 1980

386. By a letter dated 29 September (S/14203), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a message addressed on the same day to the Secretary-General by the President of Iraq, declaring that Iraq was prepared to accept and abide by the provisions of resolution 479 (1980), if Iran did likewise.

387. On 30 September, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/14205) pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 479 (1980), recalling the response he had received from Iraq, stating that he had been informed that the response of Iran would be received on the morning of 1 October, giving information on a goodwill mission undertaken on behalf of the Islamic Conference and reporting developments in the conflict between the two countries.

388. By a letter dated 1 October (S/14206), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a message addressed to the Secretary-General by the President of Iran, stating that while the Iraqi war of aggression continued, his Government could not consider the proposals suggested in the Secretary-General's letter of 22 September and contained in resolution 479 (1980), and that Iran saw no use in discussion of the conflict, directly or indirectly, so long as Iraq was in violation of Iran's territorial sovereignty and Iraqi agents were involved in acts of aggression and sabotage in Iran.

389. By a letter dated 6 October (S/14210), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a declaration made on 5 October by the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq concerning the situation on the war-front with Iran, in which it was stated that despite Iran's rejection of a cease-fire, Iraq was still prepared to effect a cease-fire and negotiate a just and honourable solution to the conflict. Iraq therefore would unilaterally observe a cease-fire from dawn on 5 October until 8 October under specified conditions.

390. By a letter dated 10 October (S/14213), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of a message he had sent that day to the Presidents of Iran and Iraq in connexion with the reported casualties and damage to international shipping resulting from the hostilities between the two countries. He requested them to suggest the necessary modalities for enabling the ships immobilized there to leave the area safely.

391. By a letter dated 12 October (S/14214), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a message of the same date addressed to the Secretary-General from the President of Iran, who disclaimed knowledge of any casualties or damage to international shipping as a result of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, and assured him that Iran had no intention of interfering with peaceful shipping and lawful international commerce in the conflict area.

392. In a further letter dated 13 October (S/14216), the representative of Iran conveyed the text of a message of that date from the President of Iran, who stated that the safe passage of all commercial vessels in the area of conflict under the flag of the United Nations was acceptable to Iran, provided that Iraq was equally willing to guarantee their safety.

393. By a letter dated 16 October (S/14221), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of a further message which he had sent to the President of Iraq on 15 October concerning the safety of ships stranded in the area of conflict between Iran and Iraq, together with the text of the reply from Iraq of 16 October, in which Iraq stated that it was unable to accept the proposal for the use of the United Nations flag by ships seeking to leave the Shatt Al-Arab River.

394. By a letter dated 17 October (S/14224), the representative of Iran listed the names of 12 Iranian employees of the Common Bureau for Co-ordination, set up for Shatt Al-Arab under the 1975 Treaty between Iran and Iraq, who, it was charged, had been unjustifiably placed under arrest with their families, contrary to the provisions of that Treaty.

D. Consideration at the 2250th to 2254th meetings (15-29 October 1980)

395. At its 2250th meeting, on 15 October, the Council resumed its consideration of the item.

396. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cuba and Iran, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

397. Statements were made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq and by the representative of Cuba.

398. The representative of Iran requested the President to delay the next meeting of the Council until 17 October, as the Prime Minister of Iran had decided to present in person the position of his Government.

399. At its 2251st meeting, on 17 October, the Council continued its discussion and heard statements by the Prime Minister of Iran, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, and the representative of the United States. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Iran and Iraq.

400. At its 2252nd meeting, on 23 October, the Council continued its consideration of the question, hearing statements by the representatives of Bangladesh, Mexico, the United States, Norway, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba and Iraq. The representatives of Iran and Iraq spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

401. At its 2253rd meeting, on 24 October, the Council continued its consideration with statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the Philippines.

402. At the 2254th meeting, on 29 October, the discussion was continued with statements by the representatives of France, Jamaica, Zambia, China, the Niger, Tunisia and Portugal, and by the President speaking in his capacity as the representative of the USSR.

E. Subsequent communications

403. By a letter dated 21 October (S/14226), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a message from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran concerning international navigation in the Straits of Hormuz, reaffirming Iran's commitment to keeping the Straits open to navigation.

404. By a letter dated 22 October (S/14227), the representative of Iraq reported the decision of the Iraqi Government to allow the 12 Iranian employees of the Common Bureau for Co-ordination and their families to leave Iraq immediately and travel to Iran.

405. By a letter dated 27 October (S/14236), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a letter dated 24 October from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, who outlined the measures which, in the opinion of his Government, could lead to a fair solution of the conflict between the two countries, including a cease-fire and immediate negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General. He reaffirmed Iraq's complete sovereignty over the Shatt Al-Arab waterway and declared that Iraq would not pull back its forces unless Iran recognized that sovereignty and unless such withdrawal was guaranteed by practical arrangements to prevent a surprise Iranian attack in the future.

406. On 5 November, the President of the Council issued the following statement (S/14244):

"During recent days, members of the Security Council have continued intensive consultations about the situation between Iran and Iraq. Their aim continues to be to bring an early end to the hostilities and to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"Members of the Council are deeply concerned that hostilities continue, with resulting loss of life and material damage. They continue to urge that all concerned be guided by Member States' obligations under the Charter to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

"The Secretary-General has participated fully in the Council's consultations. Members of the Council have reiterated their full support for the use of his good offices to bring about peaceful negotiations between Iran and Iraq with a view to arriving at a just solution to their differences. Members of the Council welcome the fact that, in the exercise of his good offices, the Secretary-General is considering sending a representative to the region in order to facilitate authoritative communication with and between the Governments concerned so that negotiations for peace can proceed on an urgent basis.

"Members of the Council express their hope that Iran and Iraq continue their co-operation with the Council and appeal to both parties to support the efforts of the Secretary-General.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it fully informed about his efforts."

407. By a letter dated 10 November (S/14249), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a note addressed to Iraq on 26 October by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran in reply to Iraq's note to Iran of 17 September. The Iranian note charged that Iraq had illegally unilaterally abrogated the 1975 Treaty of Algiers, which remained in force, and protested that the military action taken by Iraq was in violation of the Treaty, which stipulated procedures for the settlement of any disputes regarding the application and interpretation of the Treaty.

408. In a letter dated 11 November (S/14251), the

Secretary-General, referring to the President's statement of 5 November, informed the Council that, after consultations with Iran and Iraq, and with their agreement, he had asked Mr. Olof Palme of Sweden to serve as his representative. Mr. Palme, he stated, would be travelling to the area as soon as possible to facilitate authoritative communication with the Governments concerned, so that negotiations for peace could proceed on an urgent basis.

409. In a reply of the same date (S/14252), the President stated that he had discussed the Secretary-General's letter with the members of the Council, who agreed with the arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General.

410. By a letter dated 12 November (S/14255), the representative of Japan transmitted the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, expressing the hope that Mr. Palme's mission would result in peaceful negotiations for a just settlement of the problem and expressing Japan's readiness to be of service, should there be a role for it to play in the matter.

411. By a letter dated 25 November (S/14272), the representative of Iraq referred to Iran's letter of 10 November (S/14249) and transmitted the texts of the notes exchanged by the two Governments on 17 September and 16 November. The representative of Iraq rejected the charge by Iran that Iraq had unilaterally abrogated the 1975 Treaty of Algiers and contested Iran's interpretation of the Treaty's provisions for resolving any disputes arising from its application and interpretation. Iraq claimed that Iran had omitted to mention certain Treaty provisions, the breach of which had effectively nullified the whole Treaty, and that, consequently, the provisions for resolution of disputes relating to the Treaty had lost their effect.

412. By a note verbale dated 4 December (S/14289),

the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of the Final Declaration of the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, attended by 15 heads of State, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November. The Declaration called upon both Iran and Iraq for an immediate cease-fire and for a solution to the conflict by peaceful means; it also urged the two countries to comply with a similar appeal made by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations and the non-aligned countries.

413. By a letter dated 18 February 1981 (S/14379), the representative of Iran transmitted the texts of two notes sent to Iraq by Iran on 1 December 1980 and 14 January 1981. In the first note, Iran maintained that it was Iraq, rather than Iran, that had consistently violated the 1975 Treaty of Algiers and affirmed that Iran still considered the Treaty valid and binding. In the second, Iran contended that the unilateral abrogation of the Treaty by Iraq was devoid of validity and legal effect. Therefore, the Treaty was still effective, and Iraq must bear full responsibility for the military action started against Iran.

414. In a letter dated 10 March (S/14401), the representative of Iraq replied to the Iranian letter and transmitted the texts of two notes sent to Iran by Iraq on 6 December 1980 and 31 January 1981. In the first note, Iraq reaffirmed its position that Iran must bear full responsibility for the consequences of its aggression against Iraq and in the second, stated that Iraq rejected the statements contained in Iran's notes.

415. By a letter dated 12 June (S/14529), the representative of Yemen, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of June, transmitted the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at an extraordinary session held at Baghdad on 11 June at the request of the Government of Iraq.

Chapter 7

LETTER DATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1980 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALTA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

A. Communications to the Security Council received between 1 and 4 September 1980 and request for a meeting

416. In a letter dated 1 September 1980 (S/14140), the representative of Malta charged that on 20 August Libyan warships had forcibly halted Maltese oil drilling operations in the Mediterranean. He stated that ratification of the Agreement signed in 1976 by both Governments to submit the question of delimitation of the continental shelf area between the two countries to the International Court of Justice had not been implemented as promised by the Libyan authorities. Further, there had been no written objection from the Libyan Government to Malta's notification in November 1979 of its intention to commence drilling operations. He requested that the Council meet urgently to ask Libya to desist from making further provocative threats and from taking menacing action.

417. In a letter dated 3 September (S/14145), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that his Government viewed the Maltese-Libyan dispute over the delimitation of the continental shelf as a bilateral issue that remained the subject of negotiations between the two countries and confirmed that the issue was to be submitted to the International Court of

Justice, once certain points had been agreed upon. He also said that the Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries had sent two envoys to both countries to find a peaceful settlement to the dispute.

418. In a letter dated 4 September (S/14147), the representative of Malta charged that the Libyan representative had misrepresented the facts and that a Libyan naval vessel was still moored to one of the oil-rig buoys to ensure the departure of the drilling ship, which was well within Malta's half of the median line between the two countries.

B. Consideration at the 2246th meeting (4 September 1980)

419. At its 2246th meeting, on 4 September, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14140)".

420. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Malta and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

421. The Council then began consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of Malta and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The President, accepting the Libyan request to have some time to study the Maltese statement, said that further consideration of the item would occur following consultations with the members of the Council.

C. Subsequent communications

422. In a letter dated 11 September (S/14170), the representative of Malta stated that no assurance had been given by the Libyan authorities that they would not threaten with force oil firms enjoying concessions from the Maltese Government. Should recourse to the Council prove futile, his country was left with no alternative but to ask for help from third parties.

423. In a letter dated 16 September (S/14176), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that his country wanted friendly relations with Malta and that the issue of the continental shelf, which was the subject of ongoing negotiations in the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, was a purely technical one which could be solved by negotiations, adjudication by the International Court of Justice or mediation by the Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries. He declared that it was not permissible for either party to carry out exploration activities in the disputed area before a solution had been reached.

424. In a letter dated 19 September (S/14181), the representative of Malta insisted that the Council should take the necessary deliberations and protect his country from the use of force by Libya, which had already resorted to force and advanced "absurd" claims over the whole continental shelf between the two countries.

425. In a letter dated 13 October (S/14217), the representative of Malta urged the Council to fulfil the task expected of it and enclosed the official records of telexes, correspondence and a photograph relevant to the incident, as well as a Libyan note verbale received by Malta's Foreign Office on 10 October.

426. By a letter dated 17 October (S/14228), the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council that, following consultations with the parties and with their agreement, a special representative of the Secretary-General was to be sent to the countries concerned to discuss the question at issue with the two Governments.

427. In a letter dated 22 October (S/14229), the President informed the Secretary-General that his letter of 17 October had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that having considered the matter in consultations, they had agreed with his proposal.

428. On 13 November, the Secretary-General issued a report on the mission of his Special Representative, Mr. Diego Cordovez, to Malta and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (S/14256).

429. In the report, the Secretary-General described the steps taken to clarify the issue and concluded that the ratification of the 1976 Agreement to submit the delimitation case to the International Court of Justice was an essential first step towards an easing of tension between the two countries. In that connexion, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had undertaken unconditionally to submit the original text of the Agreement to the Popular Congresses for ratification at their current session. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya considered, how-

ever, that drilling operations in the disputed area would prejudice the delimitation case. The Maltese Government had indicated that it expected to work out an arrangement with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to conclude the one drilling operation suspended on 20 August.

430. In a letter dated 14 January 1981 (S/14331), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya informed the Secretary-General that the Popular Congresses had decided to ratify the special Agreement with Malta and to submit the dispute over the continental shelf to the International Court of Justice, provided that no drilling be allowed until conclusion of consideration of the matter by the Court.

431. In a letter dated 15 January (S/14332), the representative of Malta charged that the Libyan Government had delayed ratification of the Agreement and laid down a new condition for submission of the dispute to the Court. The latest Libyan notification was viewed with great concern by the Maltese Government, and he requested the Council urgently to take all necessary action "as protector of legitimate peaceful activities of small, unarmed countries".

432. In a letter dated 23 January (S/14343), the representative of Malta charged that Libya had not kept its promise to ratify the 1976 Agreement by 15 December 1980 and was subjecting ratification to a condition unacceptable to Malta. He stated further that the Maltese Government had accepted unconditionally and without reservations the jurisdiction of the Court on disputes relating to delimitation of the continental shelf.

433. In a letter dated 21 January (S/14344), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reiterated that commencement of drilling operations in the disputed area was unacceptable until a settlement of the delimitation issue had been reached. He also reaffirmed the content of paragraph 6 of the Secretary-General's report (S/14256) and stressed his country's eagerness to continue friendly relations with Malta.

434. By a letter dated 27 January (S/14348), the representative of Malta transmitted the texts of an exchange of notes verbale of 26 and 27 January between his Government and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning arrangements for the finalization of formalities and procedures for ratification of the 1976 Agreement. Also annexed was the text of a draft letter of transmittal to the Registrar of the International Court of Justice.

435. By a letter dated 2 February (S/14357), the representative of Malta cited the text of a note verbale from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya received by the Malta Embassy at Tripoli on 29 January which contained a proviso that "no drilling is allowed in the disputed area until the International Court of Justice completes the review of the case". That was unacceptable to Malta, which had been told in the Libyan note verbale of 26 January that ratification of the Agreement was unconditional. From Malta's point of view, ratification must be unconditional and take place without any further delay.

436. In a letter dated 17 February (S/14375), the representative of Malta, recalling the undertaking of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to exchange ratification instruments on the Malta-Libya Agreement and to formalize joint submission of the delimitation case to the International Court of Justice, said that Malta had been informed by Libya that the formal submission to the Court had to be negotiated and finalized at some un-stated future date. Charging the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with once again breaking a solemn promise, he expressed the hope that the Security Council had no

doubt that unless it acted quickly the dispute would not be settled.

437. In a letter dated 3 June (S/14498), the representative of Malta informed the Secretary-General of his Government's view that the Council should meet in order to press Libya to ratify the 1976 Agreement and recalled that in October 1980 Libya had undertaken unconditionally to ratify the Agreement to submit the delimitation case to the International Court of Justice.

438. In a letter dated 11 June (S/14519), the rep-

resentative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that his country wished to reach a solution of the issue of the delimitation of the continental shelf and charged that Malta was responsible for delays and obstacles. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had tried to exchange the instruments of ratification of the Agreement, but Malta had demanded that the formulation of the Libyan document be changed. He stressed again that the nature of the dispute itself dictated the condition that neither party should exploit the disputed area, pending a solution by the International Court of Justice.

Chapter 8

COMPLAINT BY IRAQ

A. Communications received between 8 and 15 June 1981 and request for a meeting

439. By a letter dated 8 June 1981 (S/14509), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, who requested the convening of an immediate meeting of the Council to deal with an act of aggression against his country by Israel. He stated that, at 1837 hours on Sunday, 7 June, Israeli warplanes had raided Baghdad and that their objective was to destroy the Iraqi nuclear reactor installations.

440. By a further letter dated 10 June (S/14514), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, who charged that Israel's recent attack was not the first of its kind, as it had carried out two raids aimed at the nuclear installations on 27 September 1980.

441. In a letter dated 8 June (S/14510), the representative of Israel drew attention to his Government's announcement that on 7 June, the Israeli Air Force had launched a raid on the atomic reactor "Os-sirac", near Baghdad, and had destroyed the reactor, which was reportedly designed to produce atomic bombs to be used against Israel.

442. During the period between 9 and 15 June, a number of representatives addressed communications setting out the positions of their Governments with regard to the Israeli attack, as follows:

Spain—letter dated 9 June (S/14511);

Japan—letter dated 9 June (S/14512);

Egypt—letter dated 9 June (S/14513);

Panama—letter dated 10 June (S/14515);

German Democratic Republic—letter dated 11 June (S/14516);

Pakistan—letter dated 11 June (S/14517);

Philippines—letter dated 11 June (S/14518);

Tunisia—letter dated 11 June (S/14520);

Zambia—letter dated 12 June (S/14522);

India—letter dated 12 June (S/14523);

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—letter dated 11 June (S/14525);

Viet Nam—letter dated 12 June (S/14526);

Hungary—letter dated 12 June (S/14527);

Romania—letter dated 12 June (S/14528);

Bangladesh—letter dated 13 June (S/14530);

Czechoslovakia—letter dated 15 June (S/14533);

Qatar—letter dated 12 June (S/14535);

Indonesia—letter dated 15 June (S/14536);

Poland—letter dated 15 June (S/14542).

443. By a letter dated 12 June (S/14529), the representative of Yemen, as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of June, transmitted the text of the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session held at Baghdad on 11 June.

444. By a telegram dated 12 June (S/14532), the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency transmitted the text of a resolution entitled "Military attack on Iraqi nuclear research centre and its implications for the Agency", adopted by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 12 June, in which, among other things, the Board strongly condemned the Israeli attack, urged the Agency's member States to provide emergency assistance to Iraq to deal with the aftermath of the attack and reaffirmed its confidence in the effectiveness of the Agency's safeguards system as a reliable means of verifying the peaceful use of a nuclear facility.

445. By a letter dated 15 June (S/14532/Add.1), the Acting Director-General of the Agency transmitted the records of the discussion of the matter by the Agency's Board of Governors at meetings held from 9 to 12 June.

446. In a letter dated 15 June (S/14534), the representative of Israel referred to General Assembly resolution 35/147, adopted on 12 December 1980, entitled "Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East", reaffirmed Israel's support for the establishment of such a zone and transmitted the text of a draft resolution submitted on that item by the delegation of Israel at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

B. Consideration at the 2280th to 2283rd meetings (12-15 June 1981)

447. At its 2280th meeting, on 12 June, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Complaint by Iraq:

"Letter dated 8 June 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14509)".

448. At the same meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Brazil, Cuba, India, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Romania, the Sudan, Turkey and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

449. The President drew attention to a letter dated 11 June from the representative of Tunisia (S/14521), requesting that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate on the item, in accordance with the Council's previous practice. He added that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37 or rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, but that if approved by the Council, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate pursuant to rule 37.

450. The representatives of the United States, Ireland and Japan made statements.

Decision: *At the 2280th meeting, on 12 June 1981, the proposal was adopted by 11 votes in favour (China, German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) to 1 against (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

451. The President then drew attention to a letter dated 11 June from the representative of Tunisia (S/14524), requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Chedli Klibi, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Klibi.

452. The Council began its consideration of the item and heard statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, by the representative of Israel, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia and by the representatives of Algeria, the Sudan and Jordan.

453. The representative of Iraq spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

454. At the 2281st meeting, on 13 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bulgaria, Guyana, Somalia, Viet Nam and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

455. The Council continued its consideration of the item and heard statements by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, and by the representatives of India, Brazil, Cuba, Pakistan and Bulgaria. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Klibi, to whom an invitation under rule 39 had been extended at the 2280th meeting.

456. At the 2282nd meeting, on 15 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Hungary, Mongolia, Sierra Leone and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

457. Continuing its consideration of the item, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Uganda, France, the German Democratic Republic, Spain, China, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Lebanon.

458. At the 2283rd meeting, on 15 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Indonesia, Italy, Morocco, Poland and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

459. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Ireland, Yugoslavia, the USSR, Egypt, Romania, Viet Nam, Sierra Leone, Mongolia and Zambia.

Part II

OTHER MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Chapter 9

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

A. Application of Zimbabwe

460. In a telegram dated 17 July 1980 (S/14064), addressed to the Secretary-General, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe submitted the application of his country for membership in the United Nations, together with a declaration accepting the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertaking to fulfil them.

461. At the 2243rd meeting, on 29 July, the President of the Council referred the application of Zimbabwe to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

462. At its 2244th meeting, on 30 July, the Council considered the Committee's report (S/14076) on the application of Zimbabwe. In its report, the Committee recommended the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Zimbabwe for admission to the United Nations (S/14064),

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Zimbabwe should be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

463. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Pakistan, Romania and Sierra Leone, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Decision: *At the 2244th meeting, on 30 July 1980, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously as resolution 477 (1980).*

464. The Council further decided, as recommended by the Committee on the Admission of New Members, to request the inclusion of an item entitled "Admission of new Members to the United Nations" in the supplementary list of items for the agenda of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly.

465. Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Zambia, China, the German Democratic Republic, Portugal, the USSR, France, Jamaica, Bangladesh, the Niger, Mexico, Tunisia, Norway, the United States, Japan, Romania, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Algeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Australia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Philippines.

B. Application of Vanuatu

466. By a note dated 8 June 1981 (S/14506), the Secretary-General circulated a letter dated 22 May from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Vanuatu, submitting the application of Vanuatu for membership in the United Nations, together with a declaration signed by the Prime Minister accepting the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertaking to fulfil them.

Chapter 10

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

A. Date of elections to fill two vacancies in the International Court of Justice

467. In a note dated 7 November 1980 (S/14246), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to the fact that two vacancies had occurred in the International Court of Justice which would have to be filled in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the Court.

Decision: *At the 2255th meeting, on 12 November 1980, the draft resolution contained in document S/14253 was adopted unanimously as resolution 480 (1980).*

468. Resolution 480 (1980) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Noting with regret the deaths of Judge Richard R.

Baxter on 25 September and of Judge Salah El Dine Tarazi on 4 October 1980,

"Noting further that two vacancies in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the terms of office of the deceased judges have thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

"Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the elections to fill these vacancies shall be fixed by the Security Council,

"Decides that elections to fill the vacancies shall take place on 15 January 1981 at a meeting of the Security Council and a meeting of the General Assembly at its resumed thirty-fifth session."

469. A statement was made by the representative of the United States.

470. The President, with the consent of the Council, then invited the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement.

B. Election of two members of the International Court of Justice

471. In a memorandum dated 6 December 1980 (S/14283), the Secretary-General described the steps to be taken in accordance with Article 15 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice in order to fill the vacancies which had occurred in the Court. The memorandum also described the existing composition of the Court and the election procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and the Security Council.

472. On 30 December, in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute, the Secretary-General issued the list of candidates nominated by national groups to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Baxter (S/14311). An addendum was issued on 13 January 1981 (S/14311/Add.1). In a note dated 29 December, the Secretary-General circulated the curricula vitae of the candidates (S/14312).

473. On 30 December, in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute, the Secretary-General issued the list of candidates nominated by national groups to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Tarazi (S/14313). The curricula vitae of the candidates were circulated in a note dated 29 December (S/14314). Addenda 1, 2 and 3 to document S/14313 were issued on 2, 13 and 14 January 1981, respectively.

474. By a note verbale dated 23 December (S/14321), the representative of Iraq informed the Secretary-General that his Government supported the candidature of Mr. Mustafa Kamil Yasseen.

475. At its 2262nd meeting, on 15 January, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“Election of two members of the International Court of Justice:

“(i) Vacancy caused by the death of Judge Richard R. Baxter (S/14283, S/14311 and Add.1, S/14312)

“(ii) Vacancy caused by the death of Judge Salah El Dine Tarazi (S/14283, S/14313 and Add.1-3, S/14314, S/14321)”.

476. The Council first considered subitem (i) and proceeded to a vote by secret ballot on the remaining candidate (S/14311 and Add.1).

477. On the first ballot, Mr. Stephen Schwebel (United States of America) received 15 votes.

478. The President of the Council informed the President of the General Assembly that Mr. Schwebel had received the required majority in the Council. The meeting was then suspended briefly, pending the results of the vote on the same item in the General Assembly. On resumption of the meeting, the President informed the Council that, in the balloting held simultaneously in the General Assembly, Mr. Schwebel had also received the required majority and had therefore been elected a member of the International Court of Justice for a term of office expiring on 5 February 1988.

479. The Council then proceeded to consider subitem (ii) of the item on its agenda. The Council proceeded to vote by secret ballot on the candidates listed in documents S/14313 and Add.1-3.

480. On the first ballot, the voting was as follows:

Mr. Abdallah Fikri El-Khani (Syrian Arab Republic)	8
Mr. Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq)	6
Mr. Antoine Fattal (Lebanon)	1

481. The meeting was again suspended while the President of the Council informed the President of the General Assembly that Mr. El-Khani had received the required majority in the Council. Upon resumption of the meeting, the President informed the Council that, in the balloting held simultaneously in the General Assembly, Mr. El-Khani had also received the required majority and had therefore been elected a member of the International Court of Justice for a term of office ending on 5 February 1985.

Part III

THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Chapter 11

WORK OF THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

482. The Military Staff Committee functioned continuously under the draft rules of procedure during the period under review and held a total of 25 meetings without considering matters of substance.

Part IV

MATTERS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL BUT NOT DISCUSSED IN THE COUNCIL DURING THE PERIOD COVERED

Chapter 12

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN EGYPT, THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

483. By a note dated 19 June 1980 (S/14010), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the texts of a letter from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Libya and of a statement issued by the Libyan Secretariat of Foreign Affairs regarding the announcements made by the Egyptian Government on measures to impose a state of emergency along its borders with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

484. By a letter dated 3 July (S/14062), the representative of Egypt referred to the note of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of 19 June (S/14010) and stated that Egypt had declared a state of emergency along its border with Libya as a precautionary measure to ensure an end to attempts to infiltrate Libyan agents into Egypt.

485. By a letter dated 1 August (S/14094), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a statement of 28 July issued by the Libyan Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, in which it charged that the presence of American air force units in Egypt, along its border with Libya, coinciding with the Egyptian

declaration of a state of emergency in the border area, amounted to a plan for aggression against the Libyan people. It also charged that the United States had carried out air space violations and spying missions in Libyan air space.

486. In a letter dated 11 August (S/14102), the representative of Egypt, replying to Libya's charges (S/14094), stated that the tension in the border area between the two countries was the direct result of an aggressive and hostile Libyan policy against Egypt and that Libya was responsible for any further deterioration in the situation.

487. By a letter dated 28 November (S/14276), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a letter from the Libyan Secretariat of Foreign Affairs dated 24 November, in which it charged that the exercises conducted from 16 to 22 November in Egypt by the United States Rapid Deployment Forces were directed primarily against Libya and represented an intensified policy of provocation and aggression.

Chapter 13

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT BY BENIN

488. By a letter dated 8 October 1980 (S/14211), the representative of Benin transmitted two articles from the periodical *Historia*, No. 406 *bis*, which, he stated, contained information relevant to an act of aggression against Benin on 16 January 1977. The first of those articles was entitled "Bob Denard, 20 years as a mercenary", by Alain Leluc, and the second "Benin, the dismal failure of a daring raid", by Véronique Vucher-Bondet.

489. In a letter dated 13 October (S/14219), the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Benin referred to Security Council resolution 419 (1977), in which an appeal was addressed to all States and appropriate international organizations to assist Benin to repair the damage caused by the act of aggression of 16 January 1977, and complained that the response had

failed to meet Benin's expectations. He requested examination during the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly of all ways and means that might lead to the implementation of that resolution.

490. By a note dated 4 December (S/14287), the representative of Togo transmitted a note in response to the allegations made in the second article reproduced in document S/14211 and stressed that Togo had not participated in any way whatsoever in the mercenary operations against Benin.

491. By a letter dated 19 December (S/14310), the representative of Benin transmitted comments with regard to the Togolese note of 4 December (S/14287), stating that by requesting the circulation of the two articles on mercenaries as a Council document Benin was complying with resolution 419 (1977).

Chapter 14

REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO BOTSWANA

492. On 19 June 1980, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/13870) on assistance to Botswana, forwarding the report of the review mission to Botswana, undertaken from 25 to 28 February pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/125 and Security Council resolution 460 (1970).

Chapter 15

REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA

493. On 19 June 1980, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/13924) on assistance to Zambia, forwarding the report of the review mission to Zambia, undertaken from 17 to 23 February pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/128 and Security Council resolution 460 (1979).

Chapter 16

REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE

494. On 30 June 1980, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/14007) on assistance to Mozambique, forwarding the report of the review mission to Mozambique, undertaken from 8 to 17 February pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/129 and Security Council resolution 460 (1979).

Chapter 17

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING ASSISTANCE TO ZIMBABWE

495. On 25 August 1980, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/14121) on assistance to Zimbabwe, forwarding the report of the mission that visited Zimbabwe in May, describing the economic and financial position of the country and outlining a programme for reconstruction and development, prepared in pursuance of Security Council resolution 460 (1979).

Chapter 18

REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO LESOTHO

496. On 19 September 1980 the Secretary-General issued a report (S/14153) on assistance to Lesotho, forwarding the report of the fourth review mission to Lesotho, undertaken from 3 to 11 June pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/130.

Chapter 19

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN MOZAMBIQUE AND SOUTH AFRICA

497. In a letter dated 2 February 1981 (S/14358), the representative of Mozambique charged that on 30 January a group of South African commandos had invaded Mozambique and attacked and partially destroyed three residences in Matola used by South African refugees, members of the African National Congress.

498. In a further letter dated 5 February (S/14368), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique expressed apprehension that recent activities by the Government of South Africa, including the recall of South African personnel from Maputo, indicated that South Africa was preparing for a major aggression against his country.

499. By a letter dated 6 February (S/14367), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, stating his Government's position with regard to the charges presented by Mozambique.

500. In a letter dated 9 February (S/14370), the representative of India set out a message from the Secretary-General of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi, in which the Foreign Ministers condemned the attack on Mozambique by commandos from South Africa.

501. In a telegram dated 18 March (S/14412), the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique charged that on 17 March South African forces had infiltrated Mozambique and clashed with Mozambican forces.

502. In a letter dated 20 March (S/14415), the representative of South Africa communicated a message sent that day to Mozambique by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and Information stating that, owing to technical difficulties, a South African soldier had strayed across the Mozambican border and had been killed by the Mozambican border guards. South Africa protested the reaction of Mozambique and requested the return of the soldier's body.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN CHAD

503. By a letter dated 18 February 1981 (S/14378), the representative of Sierra Leone transmitted the text of the following documents relating to the situation in Chad: (a) the Lagos Accord on National Reconciliation in Chad of 18 August 1979; (b) the resolution on Chad adopted by the Assembly of heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980; (c) the final communiqué, issued at Lomé on 14 January 1981, of the bureau of the seventeenth summit conference of OAU and the OAU Standing Committee on Chad. The Lagos Accord, signed by leaders of the various Chadian parties, called for a cease-fire in Chad. OAU expressed support for the Transitional National Union Government of Chad, condemned the reported merger agreement between that Government and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, proposed that an African peace-keeping force, to be supplied by Benin, the Congo, Guinea and Togo, be dispatched to Chad, with the assistance of the United Nations, and authorized the OAU Secretary-General to organize free and fair elections under the auspices of OAU by the end of April 1981.

504. In a letter dated 20 February (S/14380), the representative of Chad stated that since the defeat of

the rebel group, peace and calm had returned to Chad and that the situation there did not constitute a threat to international peace and security. Chad objected to the publication of the OAU documents and firmly opposed any consideration of the situation in Chad by the Security Council.

505. In a letter dated 22 April (S/14455), the representative of Chad charged that Egypt and the Sudan were threatening Chad with armed aggression, that Egypt, in particular, was giving military support to "the rebel Hissène Habré", and that the Sudan had prepared for a military invasion of Chad.

506. By a letter dated 24 April (S/14465), the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, rejecting the charges contained in the letter of Chad of 22 April (S/14455) and affirming Egypt's respect for the OAU resolutions on Chad. The Minister charged that the Libyan "invasion of Chad" threatened peace and security in Africa.

507. In a letter dated 27 April (S/14466), the representative of the Sudan rejected the charges contained in the letter of Chad of 22 April (S/14455) and stated that the Sudan supported all African efforts to bring peace and national unity to Chad.

Chapter 21

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN MAURITANIA AND MOROCCO

508. In a letter dated 17 March 1981 (S/14410), the representative of Mauritania charged that a group of mercenaries, led by former officers of the Mauritanian army who had been convicted of treason, had raided Nouakchott with the intention of assassinating the leaders of Mauritania, and stated that Mauritania considered Morocco responsible for that action and, accordingly, had decided to sever diplomatic relations between the two countries.

509. In a letter dated 26 March (S/14419), the representative of Morocco rejected the charges made by the representative of Mauritania (S/14410) and stated that Morocco could not be held responsible for the instability existing in Mauritania since the first coup d'état. Annexed to the Moroccan letter were the texts of a statement made by the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice of Morocco and of a telegram from that Minister addressed to the Prime Minister of Mauritania on 25 March.

Chapter 22

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE TELEGRAM DATED 3 JANUARY 1979 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

A. Communications from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea

510. Between 17 June 1980 and 3 June 1981, 28 communications were received by the Council from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea. Of these, 14 letters, dated between 30 June 1980 and 3 June 1981, transmitted the texts of statements and press releases containing accounts of developments in the armed hostilities which, he claimed, were continuing in Kampuchea and along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and complaints concerning the conduct of the Vietnamese forces (S/14038, S/14053, S/14069, S/14154, S/14175,

S/14178, S/14194, S/14259, S/14265, S/14339, S/14360, S/14408, S/14473 and S/14505.

511. The remaining 14 communications from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea were received by the Council between 19 June 1980 and 1 June 1981, as follows:

(a) Letter dated 17 June 1980 (S/14005), transmitting the text of a communiqué released on 7 June by the President of the Council of Ministers concerning the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea;

(b) Letter dated 25 June (S/14021), transmitting the text of a statement dated 24 June issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) at Kuala Lumpur;

(c) Letter dated 5 August (S/14093), transmitting the text of a statement dated 2 August issued by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the mission of the Secretary-General to some South-East Asian countries;

(d) Letter dated 8 September (S/14155), transmitting the text of a statement dated 2 September issued by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea;

(e) Letter dated 15 September (S/14174), transmitting the text of an aide-mémoire dated 8 September of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the problem of Kampuchean refugees;

(f) Letter dated 28 October (S/14240), transmitting the text of a statement dated 18 October issued by the Office of the Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea;

(g) Letter dated 19 November (S/14260), transmitting the text of a statement dated 8 November issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea;

(h) Letter dated 12 January 1981 (S/14327), transmitting the text of a statement dated 7 January issued by the Council of Ministers of Democratic Kampuchea;

(i) Letter dated 28 January (S/14349), transmitting the text of a statement dated 21 January issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 9 to 12 February;

(j) Letter dated 4 February (S/14364), transmitting the text of a statement dated 2 February issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the Conference mentioned in subparagraph *i* above;

(k) Letter dated 2 April (S/14425), transmitting the text of a statement dated 29 March issued by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the elections held in Kampuchea;

(l) Letter dated 30 April (S/14471), transmitting the text of a statement dated 25 April issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, endorsing the General Assembly's call for the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea;

(m) Letter dated 26 May (S/14489), transmitting the text of a statement dated 23 May issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, rejecting a Vietnamese proposal for a "regional conference";

(n) Letter dated 1 June (S/14494), transmitting the text of a statement dated 19 May issued by the Council of Ministers of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

B. Communications from the representative of Viet Nam

512. Between 26 June 1980 and 1 June 1981, the following 11 communications were received by the Council from the representative of Viet Nam:

(a) Letter dated 26 June 1980 (S/14027), transmitting the text of a statement dated 13 June issued by the

spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning the question of repatriation of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand;

(b) Letter dated 27 June (S/14033), transmitting the text of a message dated 15 June from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea addressed to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(c) Letter dated 27 June (S/14034), transmitting the text of a statement of the same date issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam concerning the tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border;

(d) Letter dated 27 June (S/14035), transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning relations between Kampuchea and Thailand;

(e) Letter dated 30 June (S/14039), transmitting press reports charging that Thai troops and aircraft had entered Kampuchean territory;

(f) Letter dated 18 July (S/144068), transmitting the text of a statement dated 15 July issued by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, charging further violations of Kampuchea's sovereignty by the Thai authorities;

(g) Letter dated 4 August (S/14087), transmitting the text of a memorandum dated 31 July from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border;

(h) Letter dated 29 August (S/14141 and Corr.1), transmitting the text of a memorandum dated 26 August from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam on the tension prevailing in South-East Asia;

(i) Letter dated 15 January 1981 (S/14334), transmitting the text of a statement dated 11 January issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam concerning the situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border;

(j) Letter dated 6 February (S/14369), transmitting the text of a report dated 5 February issued by the SPK news agency of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, charging further violations of the sovereignty of Kampuchea during January by Thai forces;

(k) Letter dated 1 June (S/14495), transmitting the text of a statement dated 20 May issued by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning arms traffic in the area.

C. Communications from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

513. Between 19 January and 29 May 1981, the following four communications were received by the Council from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic:

(a) Letter dated 19 January (S/14336), transmitting the text of a statement dated 10 January issued by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, charging that an unstable and tense situation existed in the frontier region between Kampuchea and Thailand;

(b) Letter dated 13 April (S/14440), transmitting the text of a statement dated 3 April issued by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning the recent elections in Kampuchea;

(c) Letter dated 27 April (S/14467), transmitting the

text of the press communiqué issued at Vientiane on 24 April following "the consultation concerning the settlement of the problem of South-East Asia" between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea;

(d) Letter dated 29 May (S/14493), transmitting the texts of a telegram and of a statement from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning the result of the general elections held in Kampuchea on 1 May.

D. Joint communications from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam.

514. By a letter dated 23 July 1980 (S/14071), the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam transmitted the texts of a statement and of a resolution of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam on international problems, adopted at Vientiane on 18 July.

515. By a letter dated 29 January 1981 (S/14351), the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam transmitted the texts of a statement and of a communiqué of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea on peace, stability and friendship, held at Ho Chi Minh City on 27 and 28 January.

516. By a letter dated 21 May (S/14488), the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam transmitted the text of a message dated 19 May from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, expressing their support for regional consultations between the three countries of Indo-China and ASEAN and their opposition to the proposed international conference on Kampuchea provided for in General Assembly resolution 35/6 of 22 October 1980.

E. Communications from the representative of Thailand

517. Between 24 June 1980 and 25 March 1981, the following seven communications were received by the Council from the representative of Thailand:

(a) Letter dated 24 June 1980 (S/14019), charging that Vietnamese forces had intruded into Thai territory the preceding day and had engaged in fighting with Thai military forces;

(b) Letter dated 1 July (S/14046), submitting further charges regarding incidents along the Thai-Kampuchean border and requesting that the authority of the United Nations be brought to bear on the situation, including the stationing of a United Nations observer team on the Thai side of the border;

(c) Letter dated 23 July (S/14072), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 15 July by the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, rejecting Viet Nam's charges that Thai troops had intruded into Kampuchea;

(d) Letters dated 5 September 1980 and 5 and 27 January and 25 March 1981 (S/14164, S/14323, S/14345 and S/14420), charging further violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Vietnamese troops and the destruction of Kampuchean refugee encampments and Thai villages.

F. Communications from the representative of the Philippines

518. Between 9 July 1980 and 15 April 1981, the following seven communications were received from

the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of the States members of ASEAN, or from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines in his capacity as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee:

(a) Letter dated 9 July 1980 (S/14060), transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the thirteenth ASEAN ministerial meeting, held at Kuala Lumpur on 25 and 26 June;

(b) Letter dated 2 August (S/14085), transmitting the texts of a letter addressed to the Secretary-General and of a statement, both dated 1 August, welcoming the Secretary-General's visit to South-East Asia and reiterating the position of ASEAN concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/22 of 14 November 1979;

(c) Letter dated 19 September (S/14182), transmitting the text of a press release of the same date which reiterated the proposals of ASEAN for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict;

(d) Letter dated 25 February 1981 (S/14386), transmitting the text of a statement dated 6 February reaffirming ASEAN support for an international conference on Kampuchea sponsored by the United Nations;

(e) Letter dated 25 February (S/14388 and Corr. 1), transmitting the text of the paragraphs on Kampuchea contained in the Final Declaration adopted at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi;

(f) Letter dated 25 March (S/14417), transmitting the text of a statement of the same date, concerning the elections held in Kampuchea which, in the view of ASEAN, contravened the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/6;

(g) Letter dated 14 April (S/14444), transmitting the text of a press statement dated 10 April, expressing appreciation to the Secretary-General for the appointment of Mr. M'Hamed Essaafi as his Special Representative to the South-East Asian region.

G. Other communications

519. By a letter dated 26 June 1980 (S/14029), the representative of China transmitted the text of a statement of the same date issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, charging that Vietnamese troops had intruded into Thai territory.

520. By a letter dated 7 July (S/14058), the Secretary-General responded to the Thai request for the stationing of United Nations observers along the Thai-Kampuchean border (S/14046). In expressing his concern at the dangerous situation that had developed in the area, he recalled his appeal on 25 June to all parties concerned to restore conditions of peace and security and stated that he was not in a position to dispatch United Nations observers to Thailand under his personal authority, as any such action would normally have to be carried out under the authority of the Security Council.

521. In a letter dated 25 July (S/14077), the representative of Luxembourg submitted the text of a statement dated 2 July issued at Brussels by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the nine member countries of the European Community concerning the situation in South-East Asia.

522. By a letter dated 10 February 1981 (S/14373), the representative of China transmitted the text of excerpts from the press conference given by the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on 1 February at Bangkok.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY. [LETTER DATED 22 FEBRUARY 1979 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF NORWAY, PORTUGAL THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/13111)]

A. Communications from the representative of China

523. Between 2 July 1980 and 16 May 1981, the following seven letters were received by the Council from the representative of China concerning the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations and tension in the border areas:

(a) Letter dated 2 July 1980 (S/14047), transmitting the text of a note dated 23 June from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China;

(b) Letter dated 7 July (S/14055), transmitting the text of a note dated 5 July from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China;

(c) Letter dated 17 October (S/14222), transmitting the text of a note dated 16 October from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China;

(d) Letter dated 16 December (S/14300), transmitting the text of a note dated 15 December from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China;

(e) Letter dated 23 December (S/14318), transmitting the text of a note dated 22 December from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China;

(f) Letter dated 5 May 1981 (S/14475), transmitting the text of a note of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China;

(g) Letter dated 16 May (S/14481), transmitting the text of a note of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China.

B. Communications from the representative of Viet Nam

524. Between 17 June 1980 and 19 May 1981, the following 13 letters were received by the Council from the representative of Viet Nam concerning the negotiations between China and Viet Nam and tension in the border areas:

(a) Letter dated 17 June 1980 (S/14006), transmitting the text of a note dated 16 June from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China;

(b) Letter dated 7 July (S/14054), transmitting the text of a note dated 3 July from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China;

(c) Letter dated 9 July (S/14061), transmitting the text of a note dated 4 July from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Chinese Embassy at Hanoi;

(d) Letter dated 22 August (S/14122), transmitting the text of a statement dated 21 August issued by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Viet Nam;

(e) Letter dated 7 November (S/14254), transmitting excerpts from a communiqué dated 5 November issued by a "Commission of Inquiry";

(f) Letter dated 25 November (S/14270), transmitting the text of a note dated 21 November from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China;

(g) Letter dated 5 December (S/14288), transmitting the text of a note dated 3 December from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China;

(h) Letter dated 8 January 1981 (S/14325), transmitting the text of a memorandum dated 29 December 1980 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam;

(i) Letter dated 13 February (S/14374), transmitting the text of a statement dated 11 February issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam;

(j) Letter dated 18 February (S/14377), transmitting the text of a communiqué dated 16 February issued by a "Commission of Inquiry";

(k) Letter dated 3 April (S/14428), transmitting excerpts from a communiqué dated 30 March issued by a "Commission of Inquiry";

(l) Letter dated 8 May (S/14478), transmitting the texts of a statement dated 6 May, issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam and of a note dated 6 May from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China;

(m) Letter dated 19 May (S/14483), transmitting the text of a note dated 17 May from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China.

C. Joint communications from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam

525. By a letter dated 23 July 1980 (S/14071 and Corr. 1), the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam transmitted the texts of a statement and of a resolution of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam on international problems, adopted at Vientiane on 18 July.

526. By a letter dated 29 January 1981 (S/14351), the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam transmitted the texts of a statement and of a communiqué issued by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea on peace, stability, friendship and co-operation in South-East Asia, held at Ho Chi Minh City on 27 and 28 January.

D. Communication from the representative of Luxembourg

527. By a letter dated 25 July 1980 (S/14077), the representative of Luxembourg transmitted the text of a statement dated 2 July issued at Brussels by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the nine member countries of the European Community concerning the situation in South-East Asia.

E. Communication from the representative of the Philippines

528. By a letter dated 2 August (S/14085), the representative of the Philippines transmitted the texts of a letter addressed to the Secretary-General and of a statement, both dated 1 August, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines and Chairman of the Standing Committee of ASEAN in connexion with the visit by the Secretary-General to South-East Asia.

F. Communication from the representative of Thailand

529. By a letter dated 3 March 1981 (S/14392), the representative of Thailand, in reply to charges made on 13 February by the representative of Viet Nam (S/14374), transmitted excerpts from a press release dated 27 February issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand.

Chapter 24

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE LETTER DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1979 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE LETTER DATED 22 DECEMBER 1979 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

530. In a letter dated 19 January 1981 (S/14338), the representative of the United States conveyed the text of a message from the President of the United States stating that agreement had been reached to free the 52 Americans held hostage in Iran and adding that, with their release, the United States considered that Iran had fully complied with Security Council resolutions 457 (1979) and 461 (1979) of 4 December and 31 December 1979 and with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice in the matter. The President expressed the appreciation of the United States for the efforts of the Secretary-General, the Security Council and other Member States in that connexion.

531. In a letter dated 3 March (S/14393), the representative of the United States conveyed the text of a message from the Secretary of State of the United States referring to President Carter's message of 19 January (S/14338) and stating that, apart from the release of the hostages, Iran had not responded fully to all the requirements of resolutions 457 (1979) and 461 (1979) and of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice, for example, those regarding the return to the United States of the premises, property, archives and documents of its Embassy at Teheran and of its consulates in Iran.

Chapter 25

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE ISLANDS OF ABU MUSA, THE GREATER TUNB AND THE LESSER TUNB

532. By a letter dated 8 August 1980 (S/14111 and Corr. 1), the representative of the United Arab Emirates transmitted the text of a letter dated 6 August from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, in which he expressed regret over Iran's determination to continue the occupation of the three Arab islands (Abu Musa, the Greater Tunb and the Lesser Tunb) belonging to the United Arab Emirates. He emphasized the firm attachment of the United Arab Emirates to those islands and invited Iran to initiate a dialogue between the two countries in order to put an end to the problem by restoring the islands to their rightful owners.

533. In a letter dated 19 August (S/14117), the representative of Iraq stated that the arguments contained in the letter dated 6 June from Iran⁶ could not be substantiated either in fact or in law, for at no time in history had any of the three islands been subjected to Iranian rule.

534. By a letter dated 26 November (S/14274), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a letter

dated 12 November from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran asserting, with reference to the letter of the United Arab Emirates (S/14111 and Corr. 1), that the three Persian Gulf islands had been, throughout history, an integral part of Iran and that the points expressed by the United Arab Emirates on that subject constituted "part of a calculated plot and provocation, planned well in advance" which Iran attributed to pressure by the Iraqi Government in the region.

535. By a letter dated 1 December (S/14290), the representative of the United Arab Emirates rejected press reports attributed to the President of Iran to the effect that the former Shah of Iran had paid money to certain sheikhs in return for their silence regarding Iran's occupation of the islands of Abu Musa, Greater Tunb and Lesser Tunb. He reaffirmed the willingness of the United Arab Emirates to negotiate with the Iranian Government with a view to putting a final end to the problem on the basis of the recognition of the full sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over the three islands.

⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 664.

Chapter 26

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE LETTER DATED 3 JANUARY 1980 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF AUSTRALIA, THE BAHAMAS, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, DENMARK, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FIJI, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GREECE, HAITI, HONDURAS, ICELAND, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, LIBERIA, LUXEMBOURG, MALAYSIA, THE NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, THE PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, SAINT LUCIA, SAMOA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SURINAME, SWEDEN, THAILAND, TURKEY, UGANDA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY AND VENEZUELA

536. In a letter dated 16 June 1980 (S/14003), the representative of Italy communicated the text of a declaration on the situation in Afghanistan dated 13 June issued at Venice by the heads of State and Government and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the European Community, meeting as the European Council, in which they reaffirmed their position on measures for solving the situation in Afghanistan.

537. By a note dated 18 September (S/14183), the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan transmitted the text of a letter which the President and Prime Minister of Afghanistan had addressed on 9 September to the participants of the "World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace".

538. By a letter dated 6 November (S/14245), the representative of Pakistan complained about three cases of violations of its border with Afghanistan by military aircraft said to bear Afghan markings and to be operating from that country.

539. In a letter dated 26 March 1981 (S/14422), the representative of the Netherlands communicated the text of a statement on the situation in Afghanistan dated 24 March issued at Maastricht by the heads of State and Government and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community, meeting as the European Council, which referred, *inter alia*, to General Assembly resolution 35/37 of 20 November 1980.

Chapter 27

REPORTS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

540. The report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covering the period from 16 June 1979 to 12 June 1980 was communicated to the Security Council in document S/14258 (*Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Special Supplement No. 1*).

541. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 70 (1949), the Secretary-General, by a note dated 2 June 1981 (S/14496), transmitted to the members of the Council the report of the United States Government on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period from 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1980.

Chapter 28

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF KOREA

542. By a letter dated 1 June 1981 (S/14499), the representative of the United States, acting on behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to Security Council resolution 84 (1950), transmitted a report of the United Nations Command concerning the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement of 1953 during the period from 16 December 1979 through 16 December 1980.

Chapter 29

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BAHAMAS AND CUBA

543. In a letter dated 16 June 1980 (S/14004), the representative of Cuba reported that the Governments of Cuba and of the Bahamas had agreed on a formula for solving the problem which had arisen from the incident of 10 May and communicated the text of a note addressed to the Ministry of External Affairs of the Bahamas by the Cuban Ministry of External Relations confirming the position of the Cuban Government regarding the incident. Annexed to the letter was a statement concerning the facts relating to the incident.

Chapter 30

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN ECUADOR AND PERU

544. By a letter dated 30 January 1981 (S/14352), the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS), in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, transmitted the text of a resolution adopted on 29 January by the Permanent Council of OAS concerning its decision to convene a Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to consider the situation on the border area between Ecuador and Peru.

545. In a letter dated 1 February (S/14353), the representative of Ecuador brought to the attention of the Council the complaint of Peruvian aggression which it had placed before OAS and developments in that matter.

546. In a telegram dated 5 February (S/14362), the Secretary-General of OAS conveyed the resolution adopted at the Nineteenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs concerning the decision of Ecuador and Peru to agree to a cease-fire in the zone of conflict between them and their agreement to a visit of a committee composed of representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States to monitor the cease-fire.

547. By a letter dated 5 February (S/14363), the representative of Ecuador transmitted the text of the resolution adopted on 4 February at the Nineteenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of OAS in connexion with the conflict that had arisen between Ecuador and Peru.

548. By a letter dated 10 February (S/14371), the representative of Peru transmitted, in addition to the resolution of the Nineteenth Meeting of Consultation, the texts of the statement made at that Meeting by the special representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States, in their capacity as countries guaranteeing the Peruvian Ecuadorian Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Frontiers signed at Rio de Janeiro on 29 January 1942, and of the explanation given by the Peruvian Minister of External Relations on that occasion.

549. By a letter dated 23 February (S/14384), the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States transmitted the text of the statement made at the Nineteenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of OAS by their special representatives in connexion with the settlement of the border dispute between Ecuador and Peru.

Chapter 31

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING DISARMAMENT

550. In a note dated 16 January 1981 (S/14329), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to General Assembly resolutions 35/146 A and B of 12 December 1980, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa", and directed attention in particular to paragraphs 5 and 7 of resolution A and to paragraph 5 of resolution B, relating to co-operation with the régime of South Africa in the nuclear field.

551. In a letter dated 26 February (S/14387), the

representative of Egypt stated that the Government of Egypt had ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII)] on 22 February and that the instruments of ratification had been deposited on that date, 26 February, with the Government of the United Kingdom. A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt on the occasion of the deposit of the instruments of ratification of the Treaty was annexed to the letter.

Chapter 32

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

552. By a letter dated 20 August 1980 (S/14129), the representative of Pakistan, on instructions from his Government's Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his capacity as Chairman of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 17 to 22 May, transmitted a complete set of resolutions adopted by the Conference on political and information affairs, and on economic, social, financial and cultural affairs, together with the Conference's Final Communiqué.

Chapter 33

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY OR BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL RELATIONS

553. By a letter dated 23 July 1980 (S/14071 and Corr. 1), the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam transmitted the text of the statement and of the resolution of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam on international problems of common concern adopted at Vientiane on 18 July.

554. By a letter dated 23 October (S/14231), the representative of Poland transmitted the communiqué of the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Warsaw on 19 and 20 October, which had examined questions having to do with preparations for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and with the convening of the conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe.

555. By a letter dated 17 December (S/14301), the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitted a document entitled "Meeting of leading figures from the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty", adopted at the meeting of Party and State figures from the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty

held in Moscow on 5 December to consider international developments in recent months.

556. In a note dated 10 March 1981 (S/14397), the Secretary-General referred to General Assembly resolution 35/158 of 12 December 1980, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", and drew the Council's attention to paragraph 15 of that resolution, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to the Council and invited the Council to report to the Assembly at its next session on the steps taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 13 and 14.

557. By a letter dated 27 April (S/14468), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a letter from Colonel Qadhafi, leader of the Al-Fatah revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in which he stated that the establishment of the rapid deployment forces in the Middle East by the United States was regarded as a direct threat to regional and international security and peace, and a violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

Chapter 34

COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

558. In a note dated 16 January 1981 (S/14330), the Secretary-General referred to General Assembly resolution 35/154 of 12 December 1980, entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", and drew the Council's attention to paragraph 6 of that resolution, which recommended that the Council should examine declarations which might be made by nuclear States regarding the strengthening of security guarantees for non-nuclear States and, if all these declarations were found consistent with the objective mentioned in the resolution, adopt an appropriate resolution approving them.

559. In a note dated 23 January (S/14341), the

Secretary-General referred to General Assembly resolution 35/117 of 10 December 1980, entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity", and drew the Council's attention to paragraph 17 of that resolution, in which the Assembly called upon United Nations bodies, and in particular the Security Council, to continue to associate closely OAU with all their work concerning Africa.

560. In a note dated 11 February (S/14372), the Secretary-General referred to General Assembly resolutions 35/219 A and B of 17 December 1980 and drew the Council's attention to paragraph 2 of resolution A, in which the Assembly requested it to include Arabic among its official and working languages.

APPENDICES

1. Membership of the Security Council during the years 1980 and 1981

1980

Bangladesh
 China
 France
 German Democratic Republic
 Jamaica
 Mexico
 Niger
 Norway
 Philippines
 Portugal
 Tunisia
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 United States of America
 Zambia

1981

China
 France
 German Democratic Republic
 Ireland
 Japan
 Mexico
 Niger
 Panama
 Philippines
 Spain
 Tunisia
 Uganda
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 United States of America

II. Representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives accredited to the Security Council

The following representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives served on the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1980 to 15 June 1981:

Bangladesh^a

Mr. Khwaja Mohammed Kaiser
 Mr. Waliur Rahman
 Mr. Reaz Rahman
 Mr. Farooq Sobhan
 Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury
 Mr. Alimul Haque
 Mr. Syed Shah Mohammad Ali
 Mr. A. M. Basharat Ali

China

Mr. Chen Chu
 Mr. Ling Qing
 Mr. Lai Ya-li
 Mr. Mi Guojun
 Mr. Chou Nan
 Mr. Yang Hushan

France

Mr. Jacques Leprette
 Mr. Philippe Husson
 Mr. Philippe Louet
 Mr. Michel Lennuyeux-Comnène
 Mr. Albert Turot

German Democratic Republic

Mr. Peter Florin
 Mr. Siegfried Zachmann
 Mr. Kurt Kutschan
 Mr. Gerhard Richter
 Mr. Guenther Maennig
 Mr. Hans-Georg Schleicher
 Mr. Willi Schlegel

Ireland^b

Mr. Noel Dorr
 Mr. Jeremy Michael Craig
 Mr. Patrick O'Connor
 Mr. Bernard Davenport
 Mr. Declan O'Donovan

Mr. Eugene Hutchinson
 Mr. Declan Kelleher

Jamaica^a

Mr. Donald O. Mills
 Mr. Frank Francis
 Mr. Harold Peter Bartlett
 Mr. Stafford O. Neil
 Mr. Earl Carr

Japan^b

Mr. Masahiro Nisibori
 Mr. Wataru Miyakawa
 Mr. Kimio Fujita
 Mr. Katsumi Sezaki
 Mr. Hideki Harashima

Mexico

Mr. Porfirio Muñoz Ledo
 Mr. Luis Weckmann
 Mr. Eugenio Anguiano Roch
 Mr. Oscar González

Niger

Mr. Idé Oumarou
 Mr. Abdou Garba
 Mr. Soumana Ousseini
 Mr. Adamou Seydou
 Mr. Abdoulaye Moumouni
 Mr. Moutari Ousmane

Norway^a

Mr. Ole Ålgård
 Mr. Per Aasen
 Mr. Ole Peter Kolby
 Mr. Bjørn Skogmo

Panama^b

Mr. Jorge E. Illueca
 Mr. Carlos Ozores Typaldos
 Mrs. Mirla Paniza de Bellavita
 Mr. Augusto Luis Villarreal

^a Term of office began on 1 January 1981.

^b Term of office ended on 31 December 1980.

Philippines

Mr. Carlos Romulo
Mr. Alejandro D. Yango
Mr. Josue L. Villa
Mr. Leandro I. Verceles
Mr. Lauro L. Baja
Mr. Ruben Santos-Cuyugan
Mr. Oscar G. Valenzuela
Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla

Portugal^a

Mr. Vasco Futscher Pereira
Mr. Leonardo Mathias
Mr. Fernando Andresen
Mr. Filipe de Albuquerque
Mr. Fernando Neves
Mr. João Afonso Ascensão

Spain^b

Mr. Jaime de Piniés
Mr. José Luis Xifra
Mr. Emilio Artacho
Mr. Fermín Zelada
Mr. Jorge Fuentes
Mr. Eduardo Garrigues
Mr. Agustín Font
Mr. Antonio Vinal

Tunisia

Mr. M'Hamed Essaafi
Mr. Taieb Slim
Mr. Abderraouf Ounaies
Mr. Ali Tekaia
Mr. Mohamed Fourati
Mr. Habib Kaabachi
Mr. Raouf Said
Mr. Béchir Chebaane
Mr. Hamda Kbaier

Uganda^b

Mr. Olara Otunnu
Mr. Nathan Irumba
Mr. Kakima Ntambi

Mr. Alex Okwonga
Miss Elizabeth Anyoti
Mr. Idule Amoko
Mr. Bernard Odoch-Jato

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky
Mr. Mikhail Averkiyevich Kharlamov
Mr. Richard Sergeyevech Ovinnikov
Mr. Valentin Vadimovich Lozinsky
Mr. Vladimir Viktorovich Shustov
Mr. Igor Mikhailovich Palenykh

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sir Anthony Parsons
Mr. Philip R. A. Mansfield
Mr. W. E. Hamilton Whyte
Mr. Marrack I. Goulding
Mr. David H. Anderson
Miss Sheila E. Harden
Mr. W. Kieran Prendergast
Mr. Simon W. J. Fuller
Miss Maeve G. Fort
Mr. Graham S. Burton

United States of America

Mr. Donald F. McHenry
Mrs. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick
Mr. William J. vanden Heuvel
Mr. Richard W. Petree
Mr. H. Carl McCall
Mr. Charles M. Lichenstein
Mr. Dirk H. Gleysteen
Mr. Herbert K. Reis

Zambia^a

Mr. P. J. F. Lusaka
Mr. K. Mutukwa
Mr. Humphrey B. Kunda
Mrs. G. N. Mutukwa
Mr. B. M. Sianga
Mr. M. D. Lungu
Mr. E. M. C. Kazembe

III. Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1980 to 15 June 1981:

Norway

Mr. Ole Ålgård (16 to 30 June 1980)

Philippines

Mr. Carlos Romulo (1 to 31 July 1980)

Portugal

Mr. Vasco Futscher Pereira (1 to 31 August 1980)

Tunisia

Mr. Taieb Slim (1 to 30 September 1980)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky (1 to 31 October 1980)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sir Anthony Parsons (1 to 30 November 1980)

United States of America

Mr. Donald F. McHenry (1 to 31 December 1980)

China

Mr. Ling Qing (1 to 31 January 1981)

France

Mr. Jacques Leprette (1 to 28 February 1981)

German Democratic Republic

Mr. Peter Florin (1 to 31 March 1981)

Ireland

Mr. Noel Dorr (1 to 30 April 1981)

Japan

Mr. Masahiro Nisibori (1 to 31 May 1981)

Mexico

Mr. Porfirio Muñoz Ledo (1 to 15 June 1981)

IV. Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1980 to 15 June 1981

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2232nd	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13994)	17 June 1980
2233rd	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 28 May 1980 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13966)	24 June 1980

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2234th	Ditto	24 June 1980
2235th	Ditto	26 June 1980
2236th	Ditto	26 June 1980
2237th	Complaint by Angola against South Africa: Letter dated 26 June 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14022)	26 June 1980
2238th	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 28 May 1980 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13966)	27 June 1980
2239th	Ditto	27 June 1980
2240th	Complaint by Angola against South Africa: Letter dated 26 June 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14022)	27 June 1980
2241st	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 28 May 1980 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13966)	30 June 1980
2242nd	Ditto	30 June 1980
2243rd	Admission of new Members: Telegram dated 17 July 1980 from the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe addressed to the Secretary-General (S/14064)	29 July 1980
2244th	Admission of new Members: Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Zimbabwe for membership in the United Nations (S/14076)	30 July 1980
2245th	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 1 August 1980 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14084)	20 August 1980
2246th	Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14140)	4 September 1980
2247th	The situation between Iran and Iraq	26 September 1980
2248th	Ditto	28 September 1980
2249th (private)	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	14 October 1980
2250th	The situation between Iran and Iraq	15 October 1980
2251st	Ditto	17 October 1980
2252nd	Ditto	23 October 1980
2253rd	Ditto	24 October 1980
2254th	Ditto	29 October 1980
2255th	Date of elections to fill two vacancies in the International Court of Justice (S/14246)	12 November 1980
2256th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/14263)	26 November 1980
2257th	The situation in Cyprus: Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/14275 and Add. 1)	11 December 1980
2258th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/14295)	17 December 1980
2259th	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	19 December 1980
2260th	Ditto	19 December 1980
2261st	The question of South Africa: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 473 (1980) (S/14167 and Add. 1); Report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective (S/14179)	19 December 1980

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2262nd	Election of two members of the International Court of Justice: Vacancy caused by the death of Judge Richard R. Baxter (S/14283, S/14311 and Add. 1 and S/14312); Vacancy caused by the death of Judge Salah El Dine Tarazi (S/14283, S/14313 and Add. 1-3, S/14314 and S/14321)	15 January 1981
2263rd	The situation in Namibia: Further report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia (S/14333); Letter dated 29 January 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14347)	30 January 1981
2264th	The question of South Africa: Letter dated 28 November 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14277)	5 February 1981
2265th	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 3 March 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14391); Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/14407)	9 March 1981
2267th	The situation in Namibia: Letter dated 10 April 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14434)	21 April 1981
2268th	Ditto	22 April 1981
2269th	Ditto	22 April 1981
2270th	Ditto	23 April 1981
2271st	Ditto	23 April 1981
2272nd	Ditto	24 April 1981
2273rd	Ditto	24 April 1981
2274th	Ditto	27 April 1981
2275th	Ditto	28 April 1981
2276th	Ditto	29 April 1981
2277th	Ditto	30 April 1981
2278th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/14482)	22 May 1981
2279th	The situation in Cyprus: Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/14490 and Add. 1)	4 June 1981
2280th	Complaint by Iraq: Letter dated 8 June 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14509)	12 June 1981
2281st	Ditto	13 June 1981
2282nd	Ditto	15 June 1981
2283rd	Ditto	15 June 1981

V. Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1980 to 15 June 1981

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>
474 (1980)	17 June 1980	The situation in the Middle East
475 (1980)	27 June 1980	Complaint by Angola against South Africa
476 (1980)	30 June 1980	The situation in the Middle East
477 (1980)	30 July 1980	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Zimbabwe)
478 (1980)	20 August 1980	The situation in the Middle East
479 (1980)	28 September 1980	The situation between Iran and Iraq
480 (1980)	12 November 1980	Date of elections to fill two vacancies in the International Court of Justice
481 (1980)	26 November 1980	The situation in the Middle East
482 (1980)	11 December 1980	The situation in Cyprus

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>
483 (1980)	17 December 1980	The situation in the Middle East
484 (1980)	19 December 1980	The situation in the occupied Arab territories
485 (1981)	22 May 1981	The situation in the Middle East
486 (1981)	4 June 1981	The situation in Cyprus

VI. Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1980 to 15 June 1981

<i>1. Committee on the Admission of New Members</i>		<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>		
66th	29 July 1980	44th	18 September 1980
		45th	19 September 1980
		46th	30 March 1981
		47th	31 March 1981
		48th	20 April 1981
		49th	30 April 1981
		50th	4 May 1981
		51st	6 May 1981
		52nd	7 May 1981
		53rd	11 May 1981
		54th	14 May 1981
		<i>3. Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979)</i>	
		<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
		25th	18 June 1980
		26th	18 August 1980
		27th	27 August 1980
		28th	11 September 1980
		29th	25 November 1980

VII. List of matters of which the Security Council is seized

The complete list of items of which the Security Council is seized, issued pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, is published at the beginning of each calendar year. The list issued on 11 January 1980 was contained in document S/13737, and that issued on 9 January 1981 was contained in document S/14326.

- A. *As of 15 June 1981, the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized is as follows:*
- Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.
 - Rules of procedure of the Security Council.
 - Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee.
 - The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.
 - The Egyptian question.
 - Voting procedure in the Security Council.
 - Reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the resolution of the Security Council of 7 March 1949.
 - Admission of new Members.
 - The Palestine question.
 - The India-Pakistan question.
 - The Czechoslovak question.
 - The Hyderabad question.
 - Identical notifications dated 29 September 1948 from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to the Secretary-General.
 - International control of atomic energy.
 - Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa).
 - Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China.
 - Question of an appeal to States to accede to and ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use of bacterial weapons.
 - Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare.
 - Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 - Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 - Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 - Letter dated 28 January 1955 from the representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China; letter dated 30 January 1955 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the question of acts of aggression by the United States of America against the People's Republic of China in the area of Taiwan and other islands of China.
 - Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888.
 - Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations.
 - The situation in Hungary.
 - Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria.
 - Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 - Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.
 - Complaint of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 18 April 1958 entitled "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union".

30. Report of the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations, 4 September 1959.
31. Letter dated 25 March 1960 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council.
32. Cable dated 18 May 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
33. Letter dated 23 May 1960 from the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
34. Letter dated 13 July 1960 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
35. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
36. Letter dated 31 December 1960 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba.
37. Letter dated 20 February 1961 from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
38. Letter dated 26 May 1961 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia.
39. Complaint by Kuwait in respect of the situation arising from the threat by Iraq to the territorial independence of Kuwait, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Complaint by the Government of the Republic of Iraq in respect to the situation arising out of the armed threat by the United Kingdom to the independence and security of Iraq, which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.
40. Letter dated 21 November 1961 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.
41. Letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 22 October 1962 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council; letter dated 23 October 1962 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
42. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council.
42. Telegram dated 5 May 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti to the President of the Security Council.
43. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning developments relating to Yemen.
44. Question concerning the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration.
45. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.
46. Letter dated 10 January 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Panama addressed to the President of the Security Council.
47. Letter dated 1 April 1964 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yemen, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., addressed to the President of the Security Council.
48. Complaint concerning acts of aggression against the territory and civilian population of Cambodia.
49. Letter dated 4 August 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
50. Letter dated 3 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council.
51. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council.
52. Letter dated 6 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.
53. Letter dated 1 December 1964 addressed to the President of the Security Council from the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia.
54. Letter dated 9 December 1964 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.
55. Letter dated 1 May 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Security Council.
56. Letter dated 31 January 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
57. Letter dated 2 August 1966 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Security Council.
58. The situation in the Middle East.
59. The situation in Namibia.
60. Letter dated 25 January 1968 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
61. Letter dated 21 May 1968 from the Permanent Representative a.i. of Haiti addressed to the President of the Security Council.
62. Letter dated 12 June 1968 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
63. Letter dated 21 August 1968 from the representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
64. Complaint by Zambia.
65. Letter dated 18 August 1969 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
66. Complaint by Guinea.
67. The question of initiating periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter.
68. The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft.
69. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent.
70. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
71. Request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Security Council in an African capital.
72. Consideration of questions relating to Africa of which the Security Council is currently seized and implementation of its relevant resolutions.
73. Consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin

- America in conformity with the provisions and principles of the Charter.
74. Complaint by Cuba.
 75. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.
 76. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran.
 77. The situation in Cyprus.
 78. Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa.
 79. The situation concerning Western Sahara.
 80. The situation in Timor.
 81. Letter dated 12 December 1975 from the permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 82. The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question.
 83. The situation in the Comoros.
 84. Communications from France and Somalia concerning the incident of 4 February 1976.
 85. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.
 86. 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.
 87. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.
 88. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
 89. Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas.
 90. 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.
 91. Complaint by Zambia against South Africa.
 92. Complaint by Greece against Turkey.
 93. Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.
 94. Complaint by Benin.
 95. The question of South Africa.
 96. Complaint by Angola against South Africa.
 97. Telegram dated 3 January 1979 from the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea to the President of the Security Council.
 98. The situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security. [Letter dated 22 February 1979 from the representatives of Norway, Portugal, the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council.]

99. Letters dated 13 June 1979 and 15 June 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
100. Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.
101. Letter dated 22 December 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
102. Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.
103. Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
104. The situation between Iran and Iraq.
105. Complaint by Iraq.
 - B. *Between 16 June 1980 and 15 June 1981, items 103, 104 and 105 above were added to the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized, and the following other alterations occurred:*

In view of the fact that several items before the Security Council were related to the former illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and that that State has become a Member of the United Nations under the name Zimbabwe, following consultations among the members of the Council, four items have been removed from the list of matters of which the Council is seized. They are:

 - (a) Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia;
 - (b) 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;
 - (c) Complaint of the Government of Botswana against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia concerning violations of its territorial sovereignty, as contained in the letter dated 22 December 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;
 - (d) Complaint by Mozambique.

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