



Security Council

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH  
THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN  
THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/14840 of 19 January 1982, S/14840/Add.12 of 5 April 1982 and S/14840/Add.13 of 12 April 1982.

During the week ending 17 April 1982, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18; S/11935/Add.19, S/11935/Add.20, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.44, S/11935/Add.45, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.10, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.28, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.8, S/13737/Add.18, S/13737/Add.20, S/13737/Add.22, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.1, S/14840/Add.2, S/14840/Add.3, S/14840/Add.4, S/14840/Add.12 and S/14840/Add.13)

In a letter dated 12 April 1982 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14967), the representative of Morocco stated that His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco and Chairman of the Al Qods Committee, the principal organ of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the grave events taking place in occupied Palestinian territory and, most particularly, in the Holy City of Jerusalem.

In a letter dated 13 April 1982 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14969), the representative of Iraq, referring to the request by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, requested, on behalf of the States members

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\* Reissued for technical reasons.

of the Islamic Conference, the convening of an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the very grave situation which had arisen as a consequence of the armed attack against the holy sanctuary of the sacred Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. Attached to the letter were the signatures of the representatives of the member States which had requested the meeting of the Security Council, namely, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gabon, 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 United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta and Yemen.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2352nd meeting, held on 13 April 1982, on the basis of the above requests. The Council continued its discussion at its 2353rd to 2355th meetings, held between 14 and 16 April 1982.

In the course of the meetings, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bangladesh, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Malaysia, the Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At the 2352nd meeting, in accordance with the request dated 13 April 1982 from Jordan (S/14971), the Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to His Excellency Mr. Clovis Maksoud.

The President drew attention to the request contained in the letter dated 13 April 1982 from the representative of Jordan (S/14970) that the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization be invited to participate in the debate. He said that that proposal was not formulated under rule 37 or rule 39 of the Security Council's provisional rules of procedure but that if it was adopted by the Council, the invitation would confer on the Palestine Liberation Organization the same rights of participation as were conferred on Member States invited pursuant to rule 37.

Following discussion, the Security Council adopted the proposal by 11 votes in favour to 1 against (the United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

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