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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 documents S/14326 of 9 January 1981 and S/14326/Add.23 of 17 June 1981.

During the week ending 19 December 1981, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Cyprus (see S/11185/Add.28, S/11185/Add.29, S/11185/Add.32, S/11185/Add.34, S/11185/Add.49, S/11593/Add.7, S/11593/Add.8, S/11593/Add.9, S/11593/Add.10, S/11593/Add.23, S/11593/Add.24, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.23, S/11935/Add.24, S/11935/Add.50, S/12269/Add.24, S/12269/Add.35, S/12269/Add.36, S/12269/Add.37, S/12269/Add.50, S/12520/Add.23, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.49, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.49, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.49 and S/14326/Add.22)

At its 2313th meeting, held on 14 December 1981, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the question on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period 28 May to 30 November 1981 (S/14778 and Add.1). 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. In accordance with the decision taken in the course of prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Nail Atalay.

The President called attention to a draft resolution (S/14790) which had been prepared in the course of consultations among the members of the Council. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution and adopted it unanimously as resolution 495 (1981).

Resolution 495 (1981) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Noting the report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 1 December 1981 (S/14778 and Add.1),

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

"Noting further 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 1981,

"Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

"Reiterating its support of the 10-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 in 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 15 June 1982;

"2. Notes with satisfaction that the parties have resumed the intercommunal talks within the framework of the 10-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 this resolution by 31 May 1982."

Complaint by Seychelles

In a letter dated 8 December 1981 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14783), the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Seychelles to the United Nations stated that on 25 November 1981 the Republic of Seychelles was invaded by 45 mercenaries who landed at Seychelles international airport, inflicted heavy damage and took hostages but were subsequently repulsed. He requested that the Security Council be convened urgently to consider the matter and take appropriate action.

The Security Council considered the item at its 2314th meeting, held on 15 December 1981. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Botswana and Seychelles, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

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The President called attention to the draft resolution contained in document S/14793 which had been prepared in the course of consultations among the members of the Council.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution contained in document S/14793 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 496 (1981).

Resolution 496 (1981) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the letter dated 8 December 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Seychelles to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14783),

"Having heard the statement of the representative of the Republic of Seychelles,

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

"1. Affirms that the territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Seychelles must be respected;

"2. Condemns the recent mercenary aggression against the Republic of Seychelles and the subsequent hijacking;

"3. Decides to send a commission of inquiry composed of three members of the Security Council in order to investigate the origin, background and financing of the 25 November 1981 mercenary aggression against the Republic of Seychelles, as well as assess and evaluate economic damages, and to report to the Security Council with recommendations no later than 31 January 1982;

"4. Decides that the members of the commission of inquiry will be appointed after consultations between the President of the Security Council and the members of the Security Council and the Republic of Seychelles;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the commission of inquiry with the necessary assistance;

"6. Decides to remain seized of the question."

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The question of South Africa (see S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.43, S/12269/Add.44, S/12269/Add.49, S/12520/Add.4, S/13033/Add.13, S/13033/Add.37, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.5 and S/14326/Add.34)

By a letter dated 7 December 1981 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14787), the representative of Botswana stated that the African Group had received with concern the news of the proclamation by South Africa on 4 December 1981 of the so-called independence of yet another "bantustan" and that, in view of that development, the African Group would be grateful if consultations could be undertaken among the members of the Security Council, in order that, in keeping with precedent, appropriate actions might be taken by the Council.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2315th meeting, on 15 December 1981, on the basis of the request from Botswana.

The President stated that as a result of consultations held among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Security Council (S/14794):

"The Security Council notes that on 4 December 1981, the South African régime proclaimed the Ciskei an integral part of South African territory, as so-called 'independent' State, in pursuance of its apartheid and bantustanization policy.

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 417 (1977), in which it demanded that the racist régime of South Africa should abolish the policy of bantustanization. It also recalls its resolution 402 (1976) and 407 (1977), in which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976 on this matter. The Council further takes note of General Assembly resolution 32/105 N of 14 December 1977 on the question of bantustans.

"The Security Council does not recognize the so-called 'independent homelands' in South Africa: it condemns the purported proclamation of the 'independence' of the Ciskei and declares it totally invalid. This action by the South African régime, following similar proclamations in the case of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, denounced by the international community, is designed to divide and dispossess the African people and establish client States under its domination in order to perpetuate apartheid. It seeks to create a class of foreign people in their own country. It further aggravates the situation in the region and hinders international efforts for just and lasting solutions.

"The Security Council calls upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called 'independent' bantustans, to refrain from any dealings with them to reject travel documents issued by them, and urges Governments of Member States to take effective measures within their constitutional framework to discourage all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called 'independent' bantustans."

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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 and S/13737/Add.50)

By a letter dated 14 December 1981 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14791), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to discuss the decision of the Israeli Government to apply Israeli laws to the occupied Golan Heights.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2316th meeting, on 16 December 1981, on the basis of the request from the Syrian Arab Republic. The Council continued its examination of the item at its 2317th to 2319th meetings, held on 16 and 17 December 1981. In the course of the discussion, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, India, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Romania, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. In accordance with the request dated 16 December 1981 (S/14795) from Tunisia, the Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to His Excellency Mr. Clovis Maksoud.

At the Council's 2319th meeting, following a brief suspension of the meeting, the President called attention to the text of a draft resolution contained in document S/14798 which had been prepared in the course of consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution contained in document S/14798 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 497 (1981).

Resolution 497 (1981) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the letter of 14 December 1981 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic contained in document S/14791,

"Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the principles of international law, and relevant Security Council resolutions,

"1. Decides that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void and without international legal effect;

"2. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

"3. Determines that all the provisions of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since June 1967;

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"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution within two weeks and decides that in the event of non-compliance by Israel, the Security Council would meet urgently, and not later than 5 January 1982, to consider taking appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

The situation in the Middle East (see S/7913, S/7923, S/7976, S/8000, S/8048, S/8066, S/8215, S/8242, S/8252, S/8269, S/8502, S/8525, S/8534, S/8564, S/8575, S/8584, S/8595, S/8747, S/8753, S/8807, S/8815, S/8828, S/8836, S/8885, S/8896, S/8960, S/9123, S/9135, S/9319, S/9382, S/9395, S/9406, S/9427 and Corr.1, S/9449, S/9452, S/9805, S/9812, S/9930, S/10327, S/10341, S/10554, S/10557, S/10703, S/10721, S/10729, S/10743, S/10770/Add.4, S/10855/Add.15, S/10855/Add.16, S/10855/Add.23, S/10855/Add.24, S/10855/Add.29, S/10855/Add.30, S/10855/Add.33, S/10855/Add.41, S/10855/Add.43, S/10855/Add.44, S/11185/Add.14, S/11185/Add.15, S/11185/Add.16, S/11185/Add.21, S/11185/Add.42/Rev.1, S/11185/Add.47, S/11593/Add.15, S/11593/Add.21, S/11593/Add.29, S/11593/Add.42, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.42, S/11935/Add.48, S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.21, S/12269/Add.42, S/12269/Add.48, S/12520/Add.10, S/12520/Add.11, S/12520/Add.17, S/12520/Add.21, S/12520/Add.37, S/12520/Add.39, S/12520/Add.42, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.48, S/13033/Add.2, S/13033/Add.16, S/13033/Add.19, S/13033/Add.21, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.34, S/13033/Add.47, S/13033/Add.50, S/13737/Add.15, S/13737/Add.16, S/13737/Add.21, S/13737/Add.24, S/13737/Add.25, S/13737/Add.26, S/13737/Add.33, S/13737/Add.47, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.10, S/14326/Add.11, S/14326/Add.20, S/14326/Add.24, S/14326/Add.28, S/14326/Add.29 and S/14326/Add.47)

At its 2320th meeting, held on 18 December 1981, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, covering the period from 16 June to 10 December 1981 (S/14789 and Corr.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation to the representatives of Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. In accordance with the request dated 18 December 1981 (S/14804) from Tunisia, the Security Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to His Excellency Mr. Clovis Maksoud.

The President called attention to the text of a draft resolution contained in document S/14803 which had been prepared in the course of consultations among the members of the Council.

The Security Council adopted the draft resolution as resolution 498 (1981) by 13 votes in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions (German Democratic Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

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Resolution 498 (1981) 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), 474 (1980), 483 (1980), 488 (1981) and 490 (1981),

"Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 11 December 1981 (S/14789), and taking note of the conclusions and recommendations expressed therein,

"Noting the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General, dated 14 December 1981 (S/14792),

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

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 425 (1978) in which it

"(i) Calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

"(ii) Calls upon Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;

"(iii) Decides, in the light of the request of the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for southern Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security, and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from Member States;

"2. Reaffirms its past resolutions and, particularly, its repeated calls upon all concerned for the strict respect of Lebanon's political independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

"3. Reiterates the Council's determination to implement resolution 425 (1978) in the totality of the area of operations assigned to UNIFIL up to the internationally recognized boundaries, so that UNIFIL may fulfil its deployment and so that UNTSO may resume its normal functions, unhindered, under the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement of 1949;

"4. Calls upon all concerned to work towards the consolidation of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council in resolution 490 (1981) of 21 July 1981, and reiterates its condemnation of all actions contrary to the provisions of relevant resolutions;

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"5. Calls attention to the terms of reference and general guidelines of UNIFIL, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), confirmed by resolution 426 (1978), and particularly:

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

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

"(c) That the Force shall not use force except in self-defence;

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

"6. Supports the efforts of the Lebanese Government in the civilian and military fields of rehabilitation and reconstruction in southern Lebanon, and supports, in particular, the restoration of Lebanese government authority in that region and deployment of substantial contingents of the Lebanese army in the area of operations of UNIFIL;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government of Lebanon, with a view to establishing a joint phased programme of activities to be carried out during the present mandate of UNIFIL, aimed at the total implementation of resolution 425 (1978), and to report periodically to the Council;

"8. Decides to renew the mandate of the Force for six months, that is, until 19 June 1982;

"9. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and the performance of UNIFIL, as well as the support of the troop-contributing Governments and of all Member States who have assisted the Secretary-General, his staff and UNIFIL in discharging their responsibilities under the mandate;

"10. Decides to remain seized of the question and to review, within two months, the situation as a whole in the light of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General dated 14 December 1981 (S/14792)."
