

**REPORT
OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL**

16 June 1981 - 15 June 1982

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 2 (A/37/2)**



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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1982

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 connection that once again the present report has been prepared in ac-

cordance 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 35th plenary meeting on 15 October 1981, elected Guyana, Jordan, Poland, Togo and Zaire as non-permanent members of the Council to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiration, on 31 December 1981, of the terms of office of the German Democratic Republic, Mexico, the Niger, the Philippines and Tunisia.

4. The period covered in the present report is from 16 June 1981 to 15 June 1982. The Council held 95 meetings during that period.

¹This is the thirty-seventh 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.

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. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2289TH MEETING (19 JUNE 1981)

5. At its 2289th meeting, on 19 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/14537)”.

6. 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, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

7. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/14557) 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 2289th meeting, on 19 June 1981, the draft resolution (S/14557) was adopted by 12 votes in favour (France, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) to none against, with 2 abstentions (German Democratic Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 488 (1981). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

8. Resolution 488 (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) and 483 (1980),

“Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 2266th meeting, on 19 March 1981 (S/14414),

“Noting with concern the violations of the relevant Security Council resolutions which had prompted the Government of Lebanon repeatedly to ask the Council for action, and particularly its complaint of 3 March 1981 (S/14391),

“Recalling the terms of reference and general guidelines of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, 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 ‘will 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’,

“Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 16 June 1981 (S/14537), and taking note of the conclusions and recommendations expressed therein,

“Convinced that the deterioration of the present situation has serious consequences for international security in the Middle East and impedes the achievement of a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the area,

“1. Reaffirms its repeated call upon all concerned for the strict respect for the political independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and reiterates the Council's determination to implement resolution 425 (1978) and the ensuing resolutions in the totality of the area of operation assigned to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon up to the internationally recognized boundaries;

“2. Condemns all actions contrary to the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions that have prevented the full implementation of the mandate of the Force, causing death, injury and destruction to the civilian population as well as among the peace-keeping force;

“3. Supports the efforts of the Government of Lebanon in the civilian and military fields of rehabilitation and reconstruction in southern Lebanon, and supports, in particular, the deployment of substantial contingents of the Lebanese army in the area of operation of the Force;

“4. Decides to renew the mandate of the Force for another period of six months, that is, until 19 December 1981;

“5. Requests the Secretary-General to assist the Government of Lebanon in establishing a joint phased programme of activities to be carried out during the present mandate of the Force, aimed at the total implementation of resolution 425 (1978), and to report periodically to the Security Council;

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

“7. Decides to remain seized of the question and

reaffirms its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means to secure its unconditional fulfilment."

9. Following the vote, the Secretary-General made a statement. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of Lebanon, France, Ireland, Tunisia, the German Democratic Republic, the United States, the USSR, Israel and Japan. The President made a statement in which he conveyed the Council's condolences to the Government of Fiji over the loss of lives of two soldiers of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

2. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THE COUNCIL'S CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION

10. In a letter dated 23 June (S/14568), the representative of Fiji transmitted the text of the statement by the Prime Minister of Fiji, declaring that his Government deeply deplored and condemned the actions of armed elements in Lebanon which had resulted in the senseless killing of two Fiji soldiers serving with UNIFIL.

11. On 25 June, following consultations among the members of the Council, the President made the following statement (S/14572):

"As a result of consultations among the members of the Security Council I have been authorized to issue the following statement.

"At the end of the 2289th meeting of the Council, I made a statement to note the deep sorrow shared by all members of the Council over the loss of two United Nations soldiers in Lebanon, as well as all those others who have fallen in fulfilment of their duty in the cause of peace.

"I also said that I was certain that I spoke on behalf of the Council when I conveyed our condolences to the Government and people of Fiji as well as to the families of the victims.

"As President of the Council, I wish to condemn the killing on 19 June 1981 by so-called armed elements of two Fijian peace-keeping soldiers of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

"This outrage against members of a peace-keeping force is a direct defiance of the authority of the Council and a challenge to the mission of the Force, as stipulated in resolution 425 (1978).

"In this connection, I am encouraged to learn that a group has already been established to investigate these events and that in the meantime appropriate steps are being taken by all concerned, in co-operation with the command of the Force, to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

"I also commend the valiant action and the courage, under the most adverse circumstances, of the soldiers of the Force and express full support for their efforts."

3. SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

12. In a letter dated 13 July (S/14586), the representative of Lebanon protested the continued Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the numerous civilian casualties and the destruction of property, caused by several air attacks conducted on 10 and 12 July.

13. In two letters dated 15 July (S/14591) and 16 July (S/14594), the representative of Israel stated that three civilians had been killed and a number of others wounded in a continuing series of rocket attacks

against northern Israel which, he charged, were being carried out by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) operating from Lebanon. In addition to civilian casualties, he reported that there had been considerable damage to private property in the towns of Kiryat Shmona and Nahariya.

14. In a letter dated 17 July (S/14596), the representative of Lebanon requested an urgent meeting of the Council to discuss the deteriorating situation in southern Lebanon and the attacks committed by Israel against civilian targets in the city of Beirut.

4. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2292ND AND 2293RD MEETINGS (17 AND 21 JULY 1981)

15. At its 2292nd meeting, on 17 July, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 17 July 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/14596)".

16. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Israel, Jordan and Lebanon, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The President then drew attention to a letter dated 17 July (S/14597) from the representative of Tunisia, requesting that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate, 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2292nd meeting, on 17 July 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).*

18. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 17 July (S/14598) 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 Council extended the invitation requested.

19. The Secretary-General made a statement concerning the recent developments in southern Lebanon and the situation in the UNIFIL area.

20. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, Jordan and the USSR, as well as by the representative of PLO.

21. The representatives of Israel and the USSR spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

22. The President then made the following statement (S/14599):

"The President of the Security Council and the members of the Council, after hearing the report of the Secretary-General, express their deep concern at the extent of the loss of life and the scale of the

destruction caused by the deplorable events that have been taking place for several days in Lebanon.

"They launch an urgent appeal for an immediate end to all armed attacks and for the greatest restraint so that peace and quiet may be established in Lebanon and a just and lasting peace in the Middle East as a whole."

23. At the 2293rd meeting, on 21 July, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

24. The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/14604) sponsored by Ireland, Japan and Spain.

25. The Secretary-General made a brief statement, summarizing developments of the situation since the Council's meeting on 17 July.

26. The representative of Spain made a statement and introduced the draft resolution.

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

Decision: At the 2293rd meeting, on 21 July 1981, the draft resolution (S/14604) was adopted unanimously as resolution 490 (1981).

28. Resolution 490 (1981) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming the urgent appeal made by the President and the members of the Security Council on 17 July 1981 (S/14599), which reads as follows:

"The President of the Security Council and the members of the Council, after hearing the report of the Secretary-General, express their deep concern at the extent of the loss of life and the scale of the destruction caused by the deplorable events that have been taking place for several days in Lebanon.

"They launch an urgent appeal for an immediate end to all armed attacks and for the greatest restraint so that peace and quiet may be established in Lebanon and a just and lasting peace in the Middle East as a whole."

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General in this respect,

"1. Calls for an immediate cessation of all armed attacks;

"2. Reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report back to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible and not later than forty-eight hours from its adoption."

29. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia, France and the United Kingdom, as well as by the representative of PLO.

30. The Council continued its discussion, with statements by the representatives of Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic, China, Democratic Yemen, Yemen and Lebanon. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud in accordance with the decision taken at the 2292nd meeting.

5. FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 19 JULY AND 24 SEPTEMBER 1981 AND REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

31. In his letters dated 19 July (S/14600), 20 July (S/14602 and S/14603), 22 July (S/14605 and S/14606) and 24 July (S/14617), the representative of Israel submitted further complaints of incidents in which, he charged, northern Israeli towns and villages had been indiscriminately shelled by PLO elements, operating from Lebanese territory. He also submitted a list of incidents which, he stated, had occurred since 7 March 1981.

32. By letters dated 17 July (S/14601) and 20 July (S/14609), the representative of Tunisia transmitted six letters from the observer of PLO, charging Israel with responsibility for attacks against Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese villages which had resulted in many civilian casualties and material destruction and damage.

33. In a communication dated 22 July (S/14612), the representative of Qatar conveyed the text of a statement issued by his Government regarding the recent Israeli attack on Lebanon.

34. In pursuance of resolution 490 (1981), the Secretary-General submitted a report dated 23 July (S/14613 and Corr.1), in which he informed the Council that he had instructed the Commander of UNIFIL and the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) to exert all possible efforts to ensure an immediate cessation of all armed attacks by the parties concerned.

35. The Secretary-General stated that despite the various efforts made, it had not been possible to achieve an immediate cessation of hostilities. He reported on the armed attacks that had taken place from the time of the adoption of resolution 490 (1981) until 1900 hours on 23 July. He stated further that although a firm cease-fire had not entered into effect, there had been a measure of de-escalation of violence during the period under review, and he expressed hope that that trend would soon lead to a complete cessation of armed attacks of any kind.

36. In an addendum to his report dated 24 July (S/14613/Add.1), the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had received the text of a statement dated 24 July and transmitted by the representative of the United States to the effect that all hostile military action between Lebanese and Israeli territory in either direction would cease as of 1330 hours GMT on 24 July. The Secretary-General stated that the parties concerned had accepted the statement. He also indicated that PLO would abide by its undertaking to respect resolution 490 (1981), as indicated in his report of the previous day (S/14613 and Corr.1).

37. In a letter dated 21 July (S/14614), the representative of Bangladesh conveyed a message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh to the Secretary-General expressing deep concern over the massive Israeli attack on Lebanon which posed a serious threat to global peace and security.

38. By a letter dated 24 July (S/14618), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a communiqué adopted on 21 July at the emergency meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries concerning the recent Israeli attacks on Beirut and areas in southern Lebanon.

39. In a note verbale dated 24 July (S/14620), the representative of Afghanistan transmitted a declaration issued by his Government in respect of the situation in Lebanon.

40. By a letter dated 14 September (S/14704), the representative of Cuba transmitted the report of the mission of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries on its visit to Lebanon in August which had been adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau on 11 September.

41. By a letter dated 17 September (S/14698) the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People transmitted the report of the delegation of the Committee which visited Lebanon from 24 to 26 August at the invitation of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of PLO to see the extent of the damage done by the Israeli attacks during the preceding July.

6. SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

42. In a letter dated 6 October (S/14719), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed his concern over the series of bomb attacks recently carried out against Palestinians based in Lebanon, especially the explosion which was reported to have killed at least 50 persons and wounded more than 250 near the offices of PLO at Beirut. He also expressed the Committee's strong condemnation of Israel's continued illegal occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, and of the policy it was pursuing in the region.

43. By a letter dated 3 December (S/14779), the representative of Lebanon transmitted the text of the resolution adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference on 25 November at Fez, Morocco, regarding the situation in Lebanon.

44. In a letter dated 14 December (S/14792), the representative of Lebanon referred to the renewal of the mandate of UNIFIL and stated that while agreeing, in principle, to a further renewal of that mandate, the Government of Lebanon considered that the Council had to take the necessary steps to enable UNIFIL to attain the objectives of resolution 425 (1978), including the deployment of UNIFIL in the totality of the area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries. The representative of Lebanon also stated that, to ensure the success of UNIFIL in fully implementing its mandate, the Government of Lebanon requested, among other things, that the Council call on Israel to withdraw forthwith from the border area where UNIFIL had not yet been allowed to deploy and that the Force be increased by no less than 1,000 troops.

7. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 11 DECEMBER 1981

45. As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 December, the Secretary-General, on 11 December, submitted a report on the activities of the Force for the period from 16 June to 10 December 1981 (S/14789 and Corr.1).

46. Describing the situation in southern Lebanon, the Secretary-General indicated that, despite intensive efforts made both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field, the basic situation preventing the fulfilment of the mandate of UNIFIL had remained essentially the same as last reported (S/14537). The Secretary-General pointed out that the activities of armed elements, the *de facto* forces and the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) in and near the UNIFIL area of operation had continued and gave an account of the main incidents that had taken place.

47. The Secretary-General stated that in mid-July a serious outbreak of hostilities affecting areas outside

UNIFIL control had led to an influx of people into the UNIFIL area from other parts of Lebanon. On 10 July, he noted, Israeli aircraft had resumed strikes against targets in southern Lebanon north of the UNIFIL area which had led to exchanges of heavy firing between armed elements, on the one hand, and IDF and the *de facto* forces, on the other. The Secretary-General stated that widespread Israeli air strikes had continued on 13 and 14 July, and that on 16 and 17 July Israeli naval vessels had joined in the firing. On 17 July, Israeli aircraft had attacked Beirut, causing heavy losses of life and damage to property. Exchanges of fire in all sectors, air strikes and naval bombardments, he noted, had continued on a gradually declining scale until 24 July. The Secretary-General stressed that the United Nations had been closely involved both at Headquarters and in the area in the arrangements leading to a cessation of fire on 24 July.

48. Since that time, the Secretary-General stated, UNIFIL had made strenuous efforts to maintain the cease-fire, and an unusual degree of calm had prevailed in the UNIFIL area of operation, despite the underlying tension. He stated also that the situation in southern Lebanon remained precarious and fundamentally unstable. In respect of the mandate of UNIFIL, the Secretary-General observed that the difficulties which the Force had experienced since its inception had continued to obstruct the full implementation of the task allotted to it by the Security Council. The full co-operation of all parties which such implementation would require, he noted, was still not forthcoming, although the value of the actual duties performed by UNIFIL was not in question. He also noted that no progress had been made in the further deployment of UNIFIL in the enclave controlled by the *de facto* forces and that restrictions relating to freedom of movement of UNIFIL and UNTSO personnel in the enclave continued to complicate UNIFIL operations.

49. The Secretary-General further reported that during the period under review, means of consolidating the cease-fire and of making progress in the fulfilment of the UNIFIL mandate had been under discussion with the Lebanese Government and other parties concerned.

50. In spite of all the difficulties faced by UNIFIL, the Secretary-General considered that its presence and activities in southern Lebanon were an indispensable element in maintaining peace, not only in the immediate area but in the Middle East as a whole. He recommended that the mandate of the Force be extended for a further period of six months.

8. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2320TH MEETING (18 DECEMBER 1981)

51. At its 2320th meeting, on 18 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/14789 and Corr.1)".

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

53. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 18 December (S/14804) 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.

54. The meeting continued, with statements by the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, Kuwait, the Syrian Arab Republic and Ireland.

55. Mr. Maksoud made a statement in accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting.

56. The President then drew attention to a draft resolution (S/14803) which had been prepared in the course of consultations among the members of the Council.

57. Statements before the vote were made by the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and France.

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

Decision: *At the 2320th meeting, on 18 December 1981, the draft resolution (S/14803) was adopted by 13 votes in favour (China, France, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) to none against, with 2 abstentions (German Democratic Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 498 (1981).*

59. 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 Corr.1) and taking note of the conclusions and recommendations expressed therein,

"Taking note of 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

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

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

"(c) 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 the political independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon;

"3. Reiterates its determination to implement resolution 425 (1978) in the totality of the area of op-

eration assigned to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon up to the internationally recognized boundaries so that the Force may fulfil its deployment and so that the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization 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) and reiterates its condemnation of all actions contrary to the provisions of the relevant resolutions;

"5. Calls attention to the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force, 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 'will 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 Government of Lebanon in the civilian and military fields of rehabilitation and reconstruction in southern Lebanon, and supports, in particular, the restoration of the authority of the Government of Lebanon in that region and deployment of substantial contingents of the Lebanese army in the area of operation of the Force;

"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 the Force, aimed at the total implementation of resolution 425 (1978), and to report periodically to the Security 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 the Force, as well as the support of the troop-contributing Governments, and of all Member States who have assisted the Secretary-General, his staff and the Force 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."

60. Following the vote, the Secretary-General made a statement.

61. Statements were made by the representatives of the USSR and the United States.

62. A further statement was made by the representative of Lebanon.

9. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 21 DECEMBER 1981 AND 23 FEBRUARY 1982 AND SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 16 FEBRUARY 1982

63. In a letter dated 21 December (S/14811), the representative of Tunisia transmitted a letter from the

observer of PLO, charging Israel with the movement of its army units into the areas of Al-Bayyadah, Marjayoun, Chebaa and Marjayoun-Metulla.

64. By a special report dated 16 February 1982 (S/14869), the Secretary-General informed the Council that, since the adoption of resolution 498 (1981), the cease-fire in southern Lebanon had been maintained; however, the basic underlying tensions in the area had persisted, and the situation had remained extremely volatile. He stated that UNIFIL had continued to face attempts at infiltration by armed elements and that the encroachments established in the UNIFIL area of deployment by the *de facto* forces had not been removed. The violations of Lebanon's territorial integrity had also continued.

65. The Secretary-General noted that for those reasons and in the light of resolution 498 (1981), he had requested the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, Mr. Brian Urquhart, to pay a visit to the area. He informed the Council of the discussions which Mr. Urquhart had held with the President and senior officials of the Lebanese Government, the Chairman of PLO and the Prime Minister and senior officials of the Israeli Government, as well as those he had held with the Force Commander, his staff and the contingent commanders.

66. The Secretary-General stated that it was the strong recommendation of the Force Commander and the wish of the Lebanese Government that the ceiling for UNIFIL troops should be increased by no less than 1,000 to reinforce present operations and to make further deployment possible in a manner that conformed with resolution 425 (1978).

67. In a letter dated 16 February (S/14875), the representative of Lebanon confirmed the requests of the Lebanese Government concerning UNIFIL as presented in a memorandum to the Secretary-General on 14 December 1981.

68. In a letter dated 19 February (S/14880), the representative of Cuba, in his capacity as Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries, and on behalf of the Co-ordinating Bureau, expressed concern over Israel's concentration of war resources and troops on the border with Lebanon.

69. By a letter dated 23 February (S/14888), the representative of Lebanon transmitted the text of a memorandum dated 16 February from the Lebanese parliamentary delegation, expressing its views on the situation in southern Lebanon in connection with the Council's debate on that matter.

10. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2331ST AND 2332ND MEETINGS (23 AND 25 FEBRUARY 1982)

70. At its 2331st meeting, on 23 February, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Resolution 498 (1981);

"(b) Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/14869);

"(c) Letter dated 16 February 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14875)".

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

72. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 23 February from the representative of Jordan (S/14878), requesting that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate, in accordance with the Council's usual practice. He added that that proposal had not been 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 2331st meeting, on 23 February 1982, the proposal was adopted by 11 votes in favour (China, Guyana, Ireland, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire) to 1 against (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

74. The President further informed the Council of a letter dated 23 February (S/14883) from the representative of Jordan, 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. The President drew attention to the special report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL (S/14869) and to the letter dated 16 February from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Council (S/14875).

76. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Lebanon and Jordan. The representative of Israel made a statement in exercise of the right of reply. Mr. Maksoud made a statement in accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting.

77. At the 2332nd meeting, on 25 February, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

78. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Ireland, the USSR, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

79. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/14890) which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

Decision: *At the 2332nd meeting, on 25 February 1982, the draft resolution (S/14890) was adopted by 13 votes in favour (China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Spain, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire) to none against, with 2 abstentions (Poland and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 501 (1982).*

80. Resolution 501 (1982) 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), 490 (1981) and 498 (1981),

"Acting in accordance with its resolution 498 (1981), and in particular with paragraph 10 of that resolution, in which it decided to review the situation as a whole,

"Having studied the special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/14869),

"Noting the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council (S/14875),

"Having reviewed the situation as a whole in the light of the report of the Secretary-General and of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon,

"Taking note from the report of the Secretary-General that it is the strong recommendation of the Commander of the Force and also the wish of the Government of Lebanon that the ceiling for troops of the Force should be increased, and that the Secretary-General fully supports the recommendation for an increase by one thousand of the troop strength of the Force,

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 425 (1978), which reads:

" 'The Security Council,

" 'Taking note of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon (S/12600 and S/12606) and the Permanent Representative of Israel (S/12607),

" 'Having heard the statements of the Permanent Representatives of Lebanon and Israel,

" 'Gravely concerned at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and its consequences to the maintenance of international peace,

" 'Convinced that the present situation impedes the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East,

" '1. Calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

" '2. Calls upon Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;

" '3. 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;

" '4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within twenty-four hours on the implementation of the present resolution.';

"2. Decides to approve the immediate increase in the strength of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon recommended by the Secretary-General (in paragraph 6 of document S/14869) from approximately six thousand to approximately seven thousand troops to reinforce present operations as well as to make further deployment possible on the lines of resolution 425 (1978);

"3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (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 'will 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';

"4. Calls upon the Secretary-General to renew his efforts to reactivate the General Armistice Agreement between Lebanon and Israel of 23 March 1949 and, in particular, to convene an early meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government of Lebanon and the parties concerned, with a view to submitting a report by 10 June 1982 on the necessary requirements for achieving further progress in a phased programme of activities with the Government of Lebanon;

"6. Decides to remain seized of the question and invites the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the situation as a whole within two months."

81. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Poland, France and the United States.

82. The representative of Israel made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

83. The representative of PLO spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

84. The representative of Lebanon made a further statement.

85. Further statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Israel and Lebanon.

11. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 1 MARCH AND 27 MAY 1982 AND SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 25 APRIL 1982

86. In a letter dated 1 March (S/14899) addressed to the President of the Council, the Secretary-General informed the Council concerning the implementation of resolution 501 (1982), approving an immediate increase in the strength of UNIFIL. In the light of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation and subject to the usual consultations, he expressed his intention to request France to provide an infantry battalion to the Force, to request other troop-contributing countries whose contingents needed to be strengthened to do so and to request additions to the existing logistic and maintenance units of the Force.

87. In a letter dated 11 March (S/14900), the President informed the Secretary-General, in response to his letter of 1 March (S/14899), that the members of the Council had considered the matter in consultations and had agreed with the proposals contained in his letter. He added that the representative of the USSR had emphasized the importance of abiding by the principle of equitable geographical representation in selecting UNIFIL contingents and that the representative of the United Kingdom had emphasized the importance of selecting the contingents in consultation with the Council and with the parties concerned, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation.

88. In a letter dated 10 April (S/14962), the repre-

sentative of Lebanon submitted a complaint to the Council concerning massive Israeli troop concentrations on the Lebanese-Israeli borders and to "official Israeli threats" against the territorial integrity of Lebanon.

89. By a letter dated 21 April (S/14989), the representative of Lebanon charged that the Israeli air force had launched extensive attacks on the coastal area south of Beirut and north-east of Sidon which, according to preliminary reports, had caused heavy casualties and severe damage to civilian property. He requested urgent consultations of the Council, in order to determine what appropriate measures could be taken immediately to avoid further escalation and deterioration of the situation.

90. In a communication dated 22 April (S/14994), the representative of Japan transmitted a statement of the Director-General of the Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on the Israeli bombardment in southern Lebanon.

91. On 22 April, following consultations with members of the Council, the President, on their behalf, issued the following statement (S/14995):

"The President and the members of the Security Council, having taken note of the letter from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon of 21 April 1982 (S/14989), the oral report of the Secretary-General and his appeal of 21 April 1982, which reads as follows:

"The Secretary-General has learnt with deep concern of the Israeli air strikes today in Lebanon.

"He urgently appeals for an immediate cessation of all hostile acts and urges all parties to exercise the maximum restraint so that the cease-fire, which has generally held since July 1981, can be fully restored and maintained."

"1. Urgently demand an end to all armed attacks and violations which jeopardize the cease-fire which has been in effect since 24 July 1981 and warn against any recurrence of violations of the cease-fire, in accordance with Security Council resolution 490 (1981) of 21 July 1981;

"2. Enjoin all the parties to fulfil their responsibilities with respect to peace and invite them to work for consolidation of the cease-fire."

92. In pursuance of resolution 501 (1982), the Secretary-General submitted a special report dated 25 April (S/14996 and Corr.1), in which he stressed that the situation in southern Lebanon remained extremely volatile. He pointed out that although the arrangements for the cease-fire which had come into effect in July 1981 had generally held, unresolved tensions had led to the very real danger of widespread hostilities being sparked in the area. He referred to the Israeli air strikes into Lebanon on 21 April and to the appeal that he had made that day for an immediate cessation of all hostile acts and urging all parties to exercise the maximum restraint. He stressed that the cease-fire, however important, was no substitute for the fulfilment of the UNIFIL mandate and that there had been little progress in that direction in the two preceding months.

93. The Secretary-General informed the Council that Ghana, Ireland, Nepal and Norway had agreed to increase their contingents in UNIFIL. He also informed the Council that he had submitted a request to the French authorities for a battalion of approximately 600 men. He added that in compliance with resolution

501 (1982), he had instructed the Chief of Staff of UNTSO to contact the Israeli and Lebanese Governments, with a view to reactivating the General Armistice Agreement of 23 March 1949 and convening an early meeting of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission.

94. Regarding the implementation of a phased programme of activities with the Government of Lebanon, the Secretary-General stated that the Commander of UNIFIL had initiated a series of meetings aimed at enlisting support for certain early steps that would, in practical terms, demonstrate the desire of the parties to co-operate with UNIFIL and contribute to a reduction of the tension on the ground. He declared that the Force provided a critical factor for restraint and stability in a situation that was continuously dangerous.

95. By a letter dated 26 April (S/15005), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a statement issued by TASS on 22 April concerning the Israeli air raids against Lebanon.

96. By a letter dated 3 May (S/15034), the representative of Mongolia transmitted the statement by the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic in connection with the Israeli air strikes on Lebanon.

97. In a letter dated 10 May (S/15064 and Corr.1), the representative of Lebanon complained of Israeli air raids against Lebanese territory on 9 May which had resulted, according to preliminary reports, in the death of at least 11 persons, the wounding of 37 others and very extensive property damage. The Lebanese Government, he noted, reserved the right to propose urgent measures, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, if the situation deteriorated further.

98. By a letter dated 10 May (S/15066), the representative of Israel drew attention to what he described as the latest attacks by PLO operating from Lebanese territory against civilians in Israel and stated that the Government of Israel considered itself duty-bound to take all necessary measures to protect the lives and safety of its citizens.

99. In a letter dated 17 May (S/15087), the representative of Lebanon clarified his Government's position concerning the cease-fire in southern Lebanon, stating that Lebanon was not a party to the cease-fire, not having been a party to the hostilities that had preceded it. He pointed out that Lebanon had welcomed the cessation of hostilities and declared its support for the consolidation of the cease-fire and continued to do so.

100. In a letter dated 27 May (S/15132), the representative of Israel responded to the letter from the representative of Lebanon (S/15087) and took exception to the position stated in that letter.

12. REQUEST FOR A MEETING

101. In a letter dated 4 June (S/15161), the representative of Lebanon charged that Israeli military aircraft had conducted no less than nine successive bombing raids on the city of Beirut and that Israeli forces and Israeli aircraft had begun to shell the area in southern Lebanon north of Nabatiyeh, causing an undetermined number of casualties. He called for urgent consideration by the Council.

102. By another letter of the same date (S/15162), the representative of Lebanon called for an urgent meeting of the Council.

103. Also on 4 June, after consultations with the

members of the Council, the President was authorized to make the following statement on their behalf (S/15163):

"The President and the members of the Security Council have learned with concern of the serious events which occurred today in Lebanon and of the loss of human life and the destruction caused by those events. The President and the members of the Council make an urgent appeal to all the parties to adhere strictly to the cease-fire that had been in effect since 24 July 1981 and to refrain immediately from any hostile act likely to provoke an aggravation of the situation."

13. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2374TH TO 2377TH MEETINGS (5-8 JUNE 1982) AND REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

104. At its 2374th meeting, on 5 June, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 4 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15162)".

105. 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.

106. The President then drew attention to a letter dated 5 June (S/15166) from the representative of Jordan, requesting that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate, 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.

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

Decision: At the 2374th meeting, on 5 June 1982, the proposal was adopted by 11 votes in favour (China, Guyana, Ireland, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire) to 1 against (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

108. The President further informed the Council of a letter dated 5 June (S/15167) from the representative of Jordan, 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.

109. The Secretary-General made a statement.

110. The representative of Japan introduced a draft resolution sponsored by his delegation (S/15168).

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

Decision: At the 2374th meeting, on 5 June 1982, the draft resolution (S/15168) was adopted unanimously as resolution 508 (1982).

112. Resolution 508 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and the ensuing resolutions and, more particularly, resolution 501 (1982),

"Taking note of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon dated 4 June 1982 (S/15161 and S/15162),

"Deeply concerned at the deterioration of the present situation in Lebanon and in the Lebanese-Israeli border area, and its consequences for peace and security in the region,

"Gravely concerned at the violation of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon,

"Reaffirming and supporting the statement made by the President and the members of the Security Council on 4 June 1982 (S/15163), as well as the urgent appeal issued by the Secretary-General on 4 June 1982,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

"1. Calls upon all the parties to the conflict to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border and not later than 0600 hours local time on Sunday, 6 June 1982;

"2. Requests all Member States which are in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear upon those concerned so that the cessation of hostilities declared by Security Council resolution 490 (1981) can be respected;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake all possible efforts to ensure the implementation of and compliance with the present resolution and to report to the Security Council as early as possible and not later than forty-eight hours after its adoption."

113. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and of Ireland.

114. The Council continued its discussion, with statements by the representatives of Lebanon, the USSR and Israel, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France, as well as by the representative of PLO. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud, to whom an invitation under rule 39 had been extended at the 2374th meeting.

115. The representative of PLO spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

116. In pursuance of resolution 508 (1982), the Secretary-General submitted a report dated 6 June (S/15174), in which he stated that he had made an urgent appeal to the parties for a cessation of hostilities. He also noted that the representative of PLO had reaffirmed its commitment to stop all military operations across the Lebanese border and that the representative of Israel had informed him that although Israel had been acting in exercise of its right of self-defence resolution 508 (1982) would be brought before the Israeli Cabinet.

117. The Secretary-General further stated that the hostilities had escalated dangerously and that the Israeli forces had moved into southern Lebanon. He conveyed the information received from the Commander of UNIFIL.

118. At the 2375th meeting, on 6 June, in addition to the representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Egypt, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

119. The Secretary-General then made a statement.

120. The representative of Ireland introduced a draft resolution sponsored by his delegation (S/15171).

121. The representatives of Israel and Lebanon made statements. The representative of PLO made a statement.

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

Decision: *At the 2375th meeting, on 6 June 1982, the draft resolution (S/15171) was adopted unanimously as resolution 509 (1982).*

123. Resolution 509 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 508 (1982),

"Gravely concerned at the situation as described by the Secretary-General in his report to the Council,

"Reaffirming the need for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

"1. Demands that Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon;

"2. Demands that all parties observe strictly the terms of paragraph 1 of resolution 508 (1982) which called on them to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border;

"3. Calls on all parties to communicate to the Secretary-General their acceptance of the present resolution within twenty-four hours;

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

124. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of the United States, Guyana, China, the USSR and Poland.

125. Statements were made by Mr. Maksoud to whom an invitation had been extended at the 2374th meeting.

126. The representative of Egypt made a statement.

127. The representatives of Israel and Lebanon made statements in exercise of the right of reply. The representative of PLO made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

128. In pursuance of resolution 509 (1982), the Secretary-General submitted a report dated 7 June (S/15178), in which he informed the Council that he had transmitted the text of resolution 509 (1982) to the Foreign Ministers of Israel and Lebanon, and to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of PLO. The report contained replies received from Lebanon, Israel and PLO.

129. At its 2376th meeting, on 8 June, the Council continued its consideration of the item.

130. The Secretary-General made a statement.

131. Statements were then made by the representatives of Lebanon and Israel.

132. At its 2377th meeting, on 8 June, the Council continued its consideration of the item.

133. The representative of Spain made a statement, in the course of which he introduced a draft resolution sponsored by his delegation (S/15185).

134. The draft resolution contained in document S/15185 read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982),

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 June 1982 (S/15178),

"Also taking note of the two positive replies to the Secretary-General of the Government of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization contained in document S/15178,

"1. Condemns the non-compliance with resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) by Israel;

"2. Urges the parties to comply strictly with the regulations attached to The Hague Convention of 1907;

"3. Reiterates its demand that Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon;

"4. Reiterates also its demand that all parties observe strictly the terms of paragraph 1 of resolution 508 (1982) which called on them to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border;

"5. Demands that within six hours all hostilities must be stopped, in compliance with resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), and decides, in the event of non-compliance, to meet again to consider practical ways and means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

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

Decision: *At the 2377th meeting, on 8 June 1982, the draft resolution (S/15185) received 14 votes in favour (China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire) and 1 against (United States of America) and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.*

136. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Ireland, Japan and the USSR.

137. The representative of PLO made a statement. Mr. Maksoud made a statement in accordance with the decision taken at the 2374th meeting. A statement was made by the representative of Lebanon.

138. The representative of Israel made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

139. A statement was made by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France.

14. FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 4 AND 15 JUNE 1982

140. By a letter dated 4 June (S/15164), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a letter from the observer of PLO, who charged Israel with launching successive bombing attacks on Beirut and southern Lebanon on 4 June.

141. By a letter dated 5 June (S/15165), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a communication of the same date from the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries concerning Israeli attacks against the Palestinian refugee camps at Beirut.

142. In a letter dated 6 June (S/15170), the represen-

tative of Oman, on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States at the United Nations, conveyed to the Council what he described as the gravity of the situation emerging from Israel's defiance of resolution 508 (1982) and the invasion by Israel of Lebanon's territories.

143. By a letter dated 7 June (S/15180), the representative of Saudi Arabia transmitted a letter from His Majesty King Khalid Bin Abdul Aziz, King of Saudi Arabia and President of the Third Islamic Summit Conference regarding Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

144. By a note verbale dated 7 June (S/15183), the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of an official statement by the Presidency of the Arab Republic of Egypt regarding the latest Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

145. By a letter dated 8 June (S/15186), the representative of the German Democratic Republic transmitted the statement of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic concerning the "aggression of Israel against Lebanon".

146. By a letter dated 9 June (S/15187), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a TASS statement of 7 June reflecting the position of the Soviet Union, which condemned "Israel's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples".

147. In a letter dated 8 June (S/15188), the Chairman of the Committee of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's gravest concern regarding Israel's invasion of southern Lebanon.

148. By a letter dated 10 June (S/15190), the representative of Fiji transmitted the text of a statement issued by his Government on 8 June regarding the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

149. By a letter dated 10 June (S/15195), the representative of Belgium transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community at Bonn on 9 June, in which they stated their position regarding the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

150. By a letter dated 10 June (S/15197), the representative of Mongolia transmitted the text of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic regarding the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

151. By a letter dated 11 June (S/15200), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a press communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the movement of the non-aligned countries concerning the situation in Lebanon.

152. By a letter dated 10 June (S/15209), the representative of Niger transmitted the text of a press communiqué issued by his Government on 8 June concerning the prevailing situation in Lebanon.

153. By a letter dated 11 June (S/15210), the representative of Singapore transmitted the text of a statement by the Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations in connection with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

154. By a letter dated 11 June (S/15211), the representative of Czechoslovakia transmitted the text of a statement of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic issued on 8 June concerning the "aggression of Israel against Lebanon".

155. By a letter dated 14 June (S/15220), the repre-

sentative of Iraq transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on 11 June after an emergency meeting of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations on "the question of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon".

156. By a letter dated 15 June (S/15221), the representative of Pakistan transmitted a statement issued on 8 June by a spokesman of the Foreign Office of the Government of Pakistan on the situation in Lebanon.

157. In a letter dated 15 June (S/15222), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's gravest concern regarding Israel's continued occupation of the greater part of Lebanon.

158. By a letter dated 15 June (S/15223), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of the statement of his Government issued on 14 June, which, in the interest of peace in the Middle East and the broad interests of international security, called for urgent and effective measures to bring about an end to aggression, a cease-fire and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory.

159. By a letter dated 15 June (S/15224), the representative of China transmitted the text of a statement issued on 15 June by his Government regarding the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

160. By a letter dated 15 June (S/15225), the representative of Cyprus transmitted the text of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus on 10 June concerning the situation in Lebanon.

15. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 10 JUNE 1982

161. As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 June, the Secretary-General, on 10 June, submitted a report on the activities of the Force for the period from 11 December 1981 to 3 June 1982 (S/15194).

162. Describing the situation in southern Lebanon, the Secretary-General noted that during the period under review, the activities of armed elements, the *de facto* forces and the Israel Defence Forces within and near the UNIFIL area of operation had continued and gave an account of the main incidents that had taken place. He stated that both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field, intense efforts had been made to maintain the cease-fire which had come into effect on 24 July 1981 and to restore it after hostile acts occurred. The Secretary-General emphasized that significant changes in deployment had been made as a result of the increase in the strength of the Force. The Secretary-General noted that, on 21 April and on 9 May, Israeli aircraft had attacked targets in Lebanon and stated that since the situation in the area remained extremely volatile, he had taken every opportunity to urge restraint on the parties.

163. In two addenda to his report, dated 11 June (S/15194/Add.1) and 14 June (S/15194/Add.2), the Secretary-General referred to events which had occurred between 4 and 10 June and between 11 and 13 June respectively. The Secretary-General stated that, despite the difficult and dangerous situation prevailing in Lebanon, all UNIFIL troops and UNTSO observers had remained in their positions and, although the Israel forces had imposed restrictions on the movement of UNIFIL on the coastal road and in the enclave, UNIFIL headquarters had, nevertheless, been able to restore communications with and supplies to the various battalions. He added that UNIFIL troops were also endeavouring, to the extent possible in the cir-

cumstances, to extend protection and humanitarian assistance to the population of the area.

164. The Secretary-General stated that, despite the fundamentally altered situation in southern Lebanon and the dangers inherent in it, UNIFIL troops continued functioning. He expressed the view that if the terms of resolution 509 (1982) were to be implemented, UNIFIL could usefully contribute to the objectives prescribed by the Council. However, for UNIFIL to function effectively, he added, there would need to be a clear definition by the Council itself of the terms of reference of the Force in the existing situation, as well as full co-operation from the parties concerned. The Secretary-General added that the Government of Lebanon had expressed the view that UNIFIL should continue to be stationed in the area, pending further consideration of the situation in the light of resolution 509 (1982).

B. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

1. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 20 NOVEMBER 1981

165. As the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was due to expire on 30 November, the Secretary-General on 20 November, submitted a report on the activities of the Force for the period from 21 May to 20 November 1981 (S/14759). 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.

166. The Secretary-General stated that, despite the present quiet in the 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 by the Council in resolution 338 (1973).

167. 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 1982, and pointed out that the Governments concerned had given their assent.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2311TH MEETING (23 NOVEMBER 1981)

168. At its 2311th meeting, on 23 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/14759)".

169. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/14761) before the Council, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2311th meeting, on 23 November 1981, the draft resolution (S/14761) 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 493 (1981). One member (China) did not participate in the voting.*

170. Resolution 493 (1981) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/14759),*

"*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 1982;

"(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)."

171. On behalf of the Council, the President made the following complementary statement (S/14764) regarding resolution 493 (1981):

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/14759) 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. SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS

172. In a letter dated 28 April 1982 (S/15019), the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council that the Commander of UNDOF, Major-General Erkki R. Kaira of Finland, was resigning and that it was his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to appoint Major-General Carl-Gustav Stahl of Sweden to the post of Commander of UNDOF, effective 1 June.

173. By a letter dated 30 April (S/15020), the President informed the Secretary-General, in response to his letter of 28 April (S/15019), that the Council, having considered that matter in consultations, agreed with his proposal to appoint Major-General Stahl as Commander of UNDOF.

4. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 20 MAY 1982

174. As the mandate of UNDOF was due to expire on 31 May, the Secretary-General, on 20 May, submitted a report describing the activities of the Force for the period 21 November 1981 to 20 May 1982 (S/15079). 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.

175. 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 Council in resolution 338 (1973).

176. 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 30 November 1982, and pointed out that the Governments concerned had expressed their agreement.

5. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2369TH MEETING
(26 MAY 1982)

177. At its 2369th meeting, on 26 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/15079)”.

178. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15118) before the Council, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: At the 2369th meeting, on 26 May 1982, the draft resolution (S/15118) was adopted unanimously as resolution 506 (1982).

179. Resolution 506 (1982) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/15079),

“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 1982;

“(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).”

180. On behalf of the Council, the President made the following complementary statement (S/15124) regarding resolution 506 (1982):

“As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/15079) states, in paragraph 28, 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.”

C. The situation in the occupied
Arab territories

1. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT RECEIVED BETWEEN
19 JUNE AND 14 DECEMBER 1981 AND REQUEST FOR A
MEETING

181. During the period from 19 June to 14 December 1981, the Council received a series of communications from a variety of sources relating to several aspects of the question of the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

182. Israel's policies regarding the expropriation of Arab lands and the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories were the subject of the following communications.

183. In a letter dated 19 June (S/14566), the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People referred to recent reports regarding the establishment by Israel of

new settlements in the occupied Arab territories and transmitted the text of a document entitled “Settlements in Judaea and Samaria—strategy, policy and plans”, issued by the Settlement Division of the World Zionist Federation. He stated that the document left one in no doubt of Israel's intention to annex the occupied Arab territories.

184. By a letter dated 10 July (S/14585), the representative of Jordan transmitted excerpts from an article entitled “Jerusalem approves vast housing plan”, published in the *Jerusalem Post* on 22 June, and stated that the approved housing plan on almost totally Arab lands would result in a fundamental transformation of the geographic, demographic and historical landscape of areas in the heartland of the occupied West Bank.

185. In two further letters dated 22 July and 27 August (S/14615 and S/14657), the representative of Jordan charged Israel with further expropriation of Arab lands and gave an account of Israeli confiscations of Arab lands and of Israeli settlement activity during the months of June and July.

186. In a letter dated 2 October (S/14715), the representative of Israel referred to various communications concerning the water conduit to be constructed by Israel between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea and conveyed information in support of the project's benefits to Israel and the region.

187. In a letter dated 15 October (S/14730), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People referred to what he called recent news reports revealing that the Israeli Government was preparing to establish four new settlements on the West Bank and to expand and “strengthen” the existing ones. He added that the United Nations and especially the Security Council should, as a matter of urgency, take steps to protect the international community against dangers to which it was exposed by the attitude of Israel, which defied world public opinion and international law.

188. Concerning human rights in the occupied Arab territories, by a note dated 23 June 1981 (S/14567), the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolutions 1 A and B (XXXVII), entitled “Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine”, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 11 February 1981.

189. Activities of the Israeli authorities affecting the human rights of the Palestinian population of the occupied territories were the subject of a number of other communications.

190. By a letter dated 14 July (S/14592), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of an article, published in *Al-Hamishmar* on 5 June, entitled “The occupied territories after 14 years of occupation”, which he termed an awesome description of the fate that had befallen the Palestinian people and their occupied territories.

191. In a letter dated 15 July (S/14593), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's deep concern at what he termed the complete disregard by Israel of the rights of the Palestinian people, examples of which could be found almost daily in the Israeli press. According to the reports, he added, the occupying authorities continued to interfere in the education system in the occupied territories, to curtail the freedom of movement of the Palestinian people and to seize land and establish new settlements. The most recent of such measures was the desecration of the Muslim cemetery at Haifa, where

3,000 bodies had been exhumed to clear the land for the construction of administrative offices and commercial centres.

192. In a letter dated 19 August (S/14633), the representative of Jordan charged Israel with assaults on Arab institutions of vocational and higher education in the West Bank, the most recent of which was that resulting in the closure of the Hebron Technical Engineering College in the Governorate of Hebron. Attached to the letter was a note addressed to the Government of Jordan by the League of University Graduates at Hebron, which had established the college in 1977.

193. In a letter dated 19 August (S/14634), the representative of Jordan charged that the Israeli authorities had prohibited any assistance to be given to the municipalities, charitable institutions or other societies in the occupied Arab territories. Without such assistance, he stated, those vital institutions would be faced with the cessation of essential services further stifling any viable existence for the inhabitants of those areas.

194. On the same subject, the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in a letter dated 24 August (S/14641), conveyed the Committee's serious concern and strong protest, adding that the new ban on Arab funds would have disastrous consequences and would severely affect, socially and economically, the already hard life of the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

195. By a letter dated 6 November (S/14747), the representative of Tunisia transmitted a letter from the observer of PLO, in which the latter charged that Israel, under the pretext of establishing a new civilian administration in the West Bank, had imposed a new military governor, a move that had provoked widespread protest by the Palestinian populace. He added that despite the cessation of demonstrations, Israeli troops had attacked Palestinian students at Bir Zeit University and then sealed off the campus, thereby causing renewed demonstrations.

196. By a letter dated 16 November (S/14753), the representative of Tunisia transmitted two letters from the observer of PLO, who charged that the Israeli authorities had persisted in prolonging the closure of Bir Zeit University and had intensified their oppressive measures against the Palestinian people.

197. On the same subject, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in a letter dated 13 November (S/14754), conveyed the Committee's deep concern at measures taken by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in the West Bank.

198. In a letter dated 18 November (S/14760), the representative of Israel charged PLO with waging a campaign of political assassination and intimidation in areas he called "Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district" against Arab leaders.

199. Another issue raised in communications relating to the situation in the occupied Arab territories was that of alleged encroachment by Israel on the inviolability of historic and religious sites at Jerusalem.

200. In a letter dated 8 September 1981 (S/14684), the representative of Jordan charged Israel with recent dangerous diggings and excavations beneath the Al-Aqsa Mosque within the Haram Al-Sharif holy sanctuary, which he said was so serious that the mosque was in danger of total collapse. In that connection, the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a commu-

nication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jordan, a map of Israeli excavations around the mosque, a report by the resident engineer of the Reconstruction Committee of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and a copy of a letter from Mr. Ruhi Al-Khatib, Mayor of Jerusalem.

201. In a letter dated 17 September (S/14695), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People conveyed the Committee's deep concern caused by what he called Israel's actions in Jerusalem, where excavations were continuing in a tunnel located underneath Haram Al-Sharif, which was also endangering other adjacent Islamic buildings.

202. In a letter dated 24 September (S/14708), the representative of Israel denied the charges contained in the Jordanian letter dated 8 September (S/14684) and said that the work done was to stop seepage of water from a cistern, formerly an ancient passage in Jerusalem leading from the Western Wall to the Temple Mount, through the masonry of the Western Wall, which had been opened, cleaned out, reblocked and restored to the *status quo ante* and that there were no further plans to reopen it.

203. By a note dated 17 November (S/14755), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 36/15, entitled "Recent developments in connection with excavations in eastern Jerusalem", and cited paragraph 4 of that resolution.

204. On 20 November, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 36/15, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/14762), in which he set out the text of a note that he had addressed to the Permanent Representative of Israel on 31 October and the reply that he had received on 16 November.

205. In his reply, the representative of Israel said that the facts relating to the cleaning of the passage leading from the Western Wall to the Temple Mount at Jerusalem were accurately described in his letter dated 24 September (S/14708) and in his statements in the Special Political Committee and the plenary of the General Assembly on 26 and 28 October. Therefore, he added, the conclusions and the demands contained in resolution 36/15 were absolutely groundless.

206. Measures taken by the Israeli authorities in the occupied Golan Heights were the subject of three communications and a request for a Council meeting.

207. In a note verbale dated 22 June 1981 (S/14569), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic charged that the Israeli authorities continued to practise various methods of terror, pressure, compulsion and abuse against Syrian citizens of the Golan Heights in order to force them to relinquish their nationality and to acquire Israeli citizenship.

208. By a note verbale dated 9 July (S/14583), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted a national paper adopted and circulated by 30 prominent and leading representatives of the Syrian citizens of the Golan Heights, expressing their stand vis-à-vis the Israeli occupation and its persistent efforts to erase their national identity.

209. In a letter dated 14 December (S/14791), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the decision of the Israeli Government to apply Israeli laws to the occupied Golan Heights.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2316TH TO 2319TH MEETINGS (16 AND 17 DECEMBER 1981)

210. At its 2316th meeting, on 16 December, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"Letter dated 14 December 1981 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14791)".

211. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Israel, the Syrian Arab Republic, Cuba, Egypt, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

212. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 16 December from the representative of Tunisia (S/14795), 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.

213. The Council began its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Israel, Kuwait, Egypt and the United Kingdom.

214. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement in the exercise of the right of reply.

215. At the 2317th meeting, on 16 December, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of India and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

216. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Cuba, Lebanon, the USSR, China, the German Democratic Republic, Japan, Spain, Tunisia, Panama, France, Saudi Arabia, Ireland, Viet Nam and India. A statement was also made by Mr. Maksoud in accordance with the decision taken at the 2316th meeting.

217. At the 2318th meeting, on 17 December, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Pakistan, Romania, Yugoslavia and Zaire, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

218. Discussion was continued, with statements by the representatives of Turkey, Zaire, Yugoslavia, Niger, the Philippines, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

219. At its 2319th meeting, on 17 December, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Indonesia and Senegal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

220. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Indonesia, Senegal and the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Uganda.

221. Following a brief suspension, the President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/14798) which had been prepared in the course of consultations.

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

Decision: At the 2319th meeting, on 17 December

1981, the draft resolution (S/14798) was adopted unanimously as resolution 497 (1981).

223. 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 Charter of the United Nations, 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;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution within two weeks and decides that, in the event of non-compliance by Israel, the 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."

224. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

225. A further statement, in exercise of the right of reply, was made by the representative of Israel.

3. FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS RECEIVED BETWEEN 15 DECEMBER 1981 AND 8 JANUARY 1982

226. Between 15 December 1981 and 8 January 1982, the Council received a number of communications from Member States, transmitting official statements reflecting their Governments' opposition to Israel's decision to extend Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration to the occupied Syrian territory of the Golan Heights, as follows:

Romania—letter dated 16 December (S/14796);

Japan—note verbale dated 15 December (S/14797);

Malaysia—letter dated 17 December (S/14800);

Afghanistan—note verbale dated 16 December (S/14801);

USSR—letter dated 21 December (S/14813);

Madagascar—letter dated 22 December (S/14815);

Mongolia—letter dated 5 January (S/14825);

Benin—letter dated 7 January (S/14827);

Cyprus—note verbale dated 15 January (S/14838 and Corr.1).

227. In a letter dated 17 December (S/14807), the representative of the United Kingdom drew attention to the statement made in London on 15 December by the Foreign Ministers of the 10 States members of the European Community, in which they had strongly deplored the decision of Israel to extend its laws, jurisdiction and administration to occupied Syrian territory in the Golan Heights and had noted that such a step prejudiced the possibility of the implementation of Council resolution 242 (1967) and was bound to com-

plicate further the search for a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East.

228. In a note verbale dated 18 December (S/14808), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that the Syrian citizens of the occupied Golan Heights had expressed their total rejection of Israel's decision to impose Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration in the Golan Heights by staging full-scale strikes and demonstrations.

229. - On 21 December, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/14805 and Corr.1), in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 36/226 B and Council resolution 497 (1981). The Secretary-General stated that he had been in contact with the Permanent Mission of Israel regarding the implementation of the two resolutions mentioned above and had been informed by the representative of Israel that the position of his Government remained as indicated in his statement before the Council at its 2319th meeting on 17 December.

230. On 31 December, the Secretary-General submitted another report (S/14821) in pursuance of paragraph 4 of resolution 497 (1981). The Secretary-General set out the text of a note verbale that he had addressed to the representative of Israel on 21 December, seeking information regarding action which the Government of Israel had taken or envisaged taking in regard to the implementation of resolution 497 (1981), together with the text of the note verbale dated 29 December received from the representative of Israel. In his reply, the representative of Israel gave an account of developments since 1948. Israel, he added, was willing to negotiate unconditionally with Syria, as with its other neighbours, for lasting peace, in accordance with resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). The Golan Heights law, he pointed out, did not preclude or impair such negotiations.

231. By a letter dated 6 January 1982 (S/14829 and Corr.1), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a communiqué by the non-aligned countries on the situation in the occupied Arab territories, in which they condemned Israel's action regarding the Golan Heights and called on the Council to take appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter to oblige Israel to restore all occupied Syrian territories to the full sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic.

232. By a letter dated 8 January (S/14828), the representative of Jordan transmitted a letter dated 7 January from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, calling on the Council to adopt firmer, more vigorous and more effective measures against Israel in view of its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, following that of Jerusalem.

4. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2322ND TO 2330TH MEETINGS (6-28 JANUARY 1982)

233. At its 2322nd meeting, on 6 January, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"(a) Resolution 497 (1981);

"(b) Report of the Secretary-General (S/14821)"

234. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Israel, the Syrian Arab Republic, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Yemen and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

235. The President informed the Council of a letter

dated 5 January (S/14823) from the representative of Jordan, requesting that an invitation be extended to the representative of PLO 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 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2322nd meeting, on 6 January 1982, the proposal was adopted by 11 votes in favour (China, Guyana, Ireland, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire) to 1 against (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

237. The President further informed the Council of a letter dated 5 January (S/14824) from the representative of Jordan, 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 to Mr. Maksoud.

238. The Council began its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, Kuwait, Senegal, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Israel.

239. Further statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Israel and Jordan.

240. At the 2323rd meeting, on 7 January, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, the German Democratic Republic, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

241. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Democratic Yemen, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Cuba. A statement was also made by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2322nd meeting.

242. At the 2324th meeting, on 8 January, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Hungary, Iraq, Pakistan and the Ukrainian SSR, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

243. Consideration of the item continued with statements by the representatives of Yemen, Algeria, India, the Sudan, Yugoslavia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan and the Ukrainian SSR, and by the representative of PLO.

244. At the 2325th meeting, on 11 January, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Portugal and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

245. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qatar, Hungary, Nicaragua, Greece, Viet Nam and Morocco.

246. At its 2326th meeting, on 12 January, the Council continued its debate, with statements by the

representatives of Guyana, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Portugal and Afghanistan.

247. A further statement was made by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2322nd meeting.

248. At the 2327th meeting, on 13 January, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Burundi, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Mauritania, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

249. Discussion on the item continued, with statements by the representatives of Spain, Czechoslovakia, Oman, Indonesia, Mauritania and Uganda.

250. At its 2328th meeting, on 14 January, the Council continued its discussion, hearing statements by the representatives of Jordan, Poland, Togo, Burundi, China and the United Arab Emirates.

251. In exercise of the right of reply a statement was made by the representative of Israel.

252. The representative of Poland spoke on a point of order.

253. Further statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Israel, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Cuba.

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

255. A statement was made by Mr. Maksoud in accordance with the decision taken at the 2322nd meeting.

256. At the 2329th meeting, on 20 January, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Grenada, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

257. The President also drew attention to the text of a revised draft resolution (S/14832/Rev.1) sponsored by Jordan, which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolution 497 (1981),

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 and 31 December 1981, contained in documents S/14805 and Corr.1 and S/14821 respectively,

"Considering that the Security Council, in its resolution 497 (1981), decided that, in the event of non-compliance by Israel, it would urgently meet 'to consider taking appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations',

"Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 36/226 B of 17 December 1981,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, which defines an act of aggression as 'the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof',

"Determining that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since June 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981 constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security,

"Acting in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter,

"1. Strongly condemns Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolution 36/226 B;

"2. Determines that Israeli measures in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, culminating in Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations;

"3. Decides that all Member States should consider applying concrete and effective measures in order to nullify the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and to refrain from providing any assistance or aid to and co-operation with Israel, in all fields, in order to deter Israel in its policies and practices of annexation;

"4. Decides also to call upon all Member States to carry out the present decision of the Security Council in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter;

"5. Urges, having regard to the principle stated in Article 2, paragraph 6 of the Charter, States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with provisions of the present resolution;

"6. Calls upon all other United Nations bodies and other specialized agencies of the United Nations and their members to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

"7. Decides to establish, in accordance with Article 29 of the Charter, a committee of the Security Council to examine and report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution."

258. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Grenada, Zaire, Uganda, the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Soviet Union, Ireland and the United States.

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

Decision: *At the 2329th meeting, on 20 January 1982, the draft resolution (S/14832/Rev.1) received 9 votes in favour (China, Guyana, Jordan, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire) and 1 against (United States of America), and 5 abstentions (France, Ireland, Japan, Panama and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.*

260. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, France, Japan, Israel, the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan.

261. The Secretary-General made a statement.

262. At the 2330th meeting, on 28 January, the President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/14848) sponsored by Jordan.

263. The Council resumed its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Jordan and Israel.

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

Decision: *At the 2330th meeting, on 28 January 1982, the draft resolution (S/14848) was adopted by 13 votes in favour (China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire) to none against, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great*

Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America), as resolution 500 (1982).

265. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and France.

266. In exercise of the right of reply, statements were made by the representatives of Poland and Israel.

267. Resolution 500 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the item on the agenda of its 2329th meeting, as contained in document S/Agenda/2329/Rev.1,

"Taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 2329th meeting has prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Decides to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the question contained in document S/Agenda/2329/Rev.1."

5. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 25 JANUARY AND 22 MARCH 1982 AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

268. By a note verbale dated 25 January (S/14849), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of the communiqué adopted on that date by the movement of non-aligned countries, meeting in New York, in which its members expressed their grave concern at the Council's failure to take appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter against Israel for its refusal to rescind its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

269. In a letter dated 28 January (S/14852), the representative of Israel referred to resolution 500 (1982) and stated that there was no basis for holding a special session, including an emergency special session, of the General Assembly as long as the regular session had not been concluded.

270. In a letter dated 27 January (S/14858), the representative of Jordan protested the transfer of the Israeli Ministry of Housing to East Jerusalem and in that connection transmitted the text of a letter dated 12 January from Jordan's Minister for Occupied Territories Affairs to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jordan.

271. In a letter dated 2 February (S/14859), the representative of Jordan gave an account of what he called the latest Israeli acts of confiscations, colonization and annexation of Palestinian lands in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Jerusalem during the months of November and December 1981.

272. In a letter dated 18 February (S/14876), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic charged Israel with a series of repressive and arbitrary acts against the Syrian nationals of the Golan Heights which included the arrest and imprisonment of a number of leaders and the confiscation of more lands for the establishment of Israeli settlements. In a reply dated 19 March (S/14914), the representative of Israel denied the charges made by the Syrian Arab Republic.

273. In a letter dated 18 February (S/14879), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's profound concern caused by Israel's decision to close down the University of Bir Zeit once again and, as had been reported by *The New York*

Times of 17 February, to arrest 50 students and teachers.

274. On the same subject, the representative of Jordan, by a letter dated 23 February (S/14884), transmitted a letter dated 18 February from the observer of PLO.

275. By a note dated 24 February (S/14889), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 36/150, entitled "Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea", and cited, in particular, paragraph 2 of that resolution.

276. In a letter dated 2 March (S/14893), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic drew the Council's attention to what he called developments arising from Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, which included the sealing off of the region and the reduction of water supplies to the villages of the Golan as a means of forcing citizens to end their general strike in protest of the imposition of Israeli laws, administration and jurisdiction.

277. By a note dated 3 March (S/14894), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 36/147, entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories", and cited part C, paragraph 15 of that resolution.

278. By a letter dated 3 March (S/14895), the representative of Jordan submitted a list of what he called the latest Israeli acts of confiscation, colonization and annexation of Palestinian lands in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Jerusalem during the month of January 1982.

279. By a letter dated 8 March (S/14897), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People drew the Council's attention to what he described as violations of human rights committed by the Israeli authorities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, examples of which had been reported in *The New York Times* of 27 February.

280. In a letter dated 17 March (S/14910 and Corr.1), the representative of Israel charged PLO with carrying out a systematic campaign of intimidation against Arab leaders in areas that he called "Judeaea, Samaria and the Gaza district", the latest of which, he added, was the firing at the home of a member of the village association of the village of Bitunia in the Ramallah area.

281. By a letter dated 19 March (S/14912), the representative of Jordan transmitted a letter from the observer of PLO, protesting the forcible seizure and dismantling of the elected municipal council of Ai-Bireh town, to the north of Jerusalem.

282. By a letter dated 22 March (S/14916) on the same subject, the representative of Jordan transmitted two letters from the observer of PLO concerning what Jordan described as the grave situation prevailing in the occupied territories of Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza, following the forcible dissolution of the municipal council at Al-Bireh.

283. By a letter dated 22 March (S/14917), the representative of Jordan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States members of the League of Arab States at the United Nations, requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Council to consider what he described as the grave and rapidly deteriorating situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

6. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2334TH, 2338TH, 2340TH, 2344TH AND 2348TH MEETINGS (24, 26 AND 30 MARCH AND 1 AND 2 APRIL 1982)

284. At its 2334th meeting, on 24 March, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"Letter dated 22 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14917)".

285. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Israel, Egypt, Pakistan, Senegal and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

286. The President informed the Council of a letter from the representative of Jordan dated 23 March (S/14920), requesting that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate, in accordance with the Council's previous practice. He added that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37 or 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.

287. The President, in her capacity as the representative of the United States, made a statement concerning the proposal.

Decision: *At the 2334th meeting, on 24 March 1982, the proposal was adopted by 11 votes in favour (China, Guyana, Ireland, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire) to 1 against (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

288. The President further informed the Council of a letter dated 23 March (S/14921) from the representative of Jordan, 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.

289. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Jordan, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Israel, Egypt and Pakistan, as well as by the representative of PLO. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud in conformity with its earlier decision. During the discussion, a point of order was raised by the representative of Jordan. The representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel, as well as the representative of PLO, spoke in exercise of the right of reply. Further statements were made by Mr. Maksoud in conformity with the decision taken earlier at the meeting.

290. At the 2338th meeting, on 26 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Morocco and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

291. The Council resumed its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Jordan, Morocco, the USSR, Turkey and Israel. In the exercise of the right of reply, statements were made by the representative of Jordan, as well as by the representative of PLO.

292. At the 2340th meeting, on 30 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the rep-

resentatives of the German Democratic Republic, India and Iran, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

293. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Iran and the German Democratic Republic, as well as by the representative of PLO.

294. At the 2344th meeting, on 1 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

295. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Jordan, Viet Nam, India, Yugoslavia, Iraq, Yemen, Cuba, Bangladesh, Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Israel.

296. The representative of PLO made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

297. At the 2348th meeting, on 2 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Democratic Yemen and Saudi Arabia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

298. The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/14943) submitted by Jordan, which read as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having considered the letter dated 22 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan (S/14917),*

"1. *Denounces measures imposed on the Palestinian population such as the dismissal of elected mayors by Israeli authorities, as well as the violation of the liberties and rights of the inhabitants of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which followed the measures taken by Israel with regard to the Golan Heights and could only damage the prospects for peace;*

"2. *Calls on Israel, the occupying Power, to rescind its decision disbanding the elected municipal council of Al-Bireh and its decision to remove from their posts the Mayors of Nablus and Ramallah;*

"3. *Reaffirms 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 in full to all the occupied territories;*

"4. *Calls upon Israel to cease forthwith all measures applied in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the Syrian Golan Heights, which contravene the provisions of the Geneva Convention;*

"5. *Calls upon the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council not later than 7 April 1982 on the implementation of the present resolution;*

"6. *Decides to remain seized of the item.*"

299. The Council continued its debate with a statement by the representative of Israel.

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

Decision: *At the 2348th meeting, on 2 April 1982, the draft resolution (S/14943) received 13 votes in favour (China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), 1 against (United States of America) and 1 abstention (Zaire), and was*

not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

301. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Ireland, Japan, Spain, Poland, the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Zaire, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. A statement was also made by the representative of PLO.

7. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT RECEIVED BETWEEN 24 MARCH AND 13 APRIL 1982 AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

302. By a letter dated 24 March (S/14923), the representative of Jordan transmitted a letter dated 23 March from the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, concerning the dissolution of the municipal council of Al-Bireh in the West Bank by the Israeli authorities, and further charging Israel with the implementation of "brutal and oppressive policies" against the population of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

303. By a letter dated 24 March (S/14924), the representative of Jordan transmitted a letter dated 23 March from the observer of PLO, who charged Israel with acts of oppression against the Palestinian people under occupation, which included summoning before a military court the Mayor of Anabta and charging him with possession of banned newspapers and having attended a meeting of the elected mayors of the West Bank.

304. In a letter dated 25 March (S/14928), the representative of Jordan complained of what he called a new wave of desecration of holy Muslim shrines by Israeli Jewish settlers and charged that on 2 March a group of 15 Jews calling themselves "Trustees of Temple Mount", armed with machine-guns and bayonets, had stormed the Al-Aqsa Mosque, wounding one of its guards.

305. By a letter dated 25 March (S/14930), the representative of Jordan transmitted a letter of the same date from the observer of PLO, charging Israel with acts of brutality against the Mayors of Nablus and Ramallah, who had been arrested and removed from their legally elected offices.

306. In a letter dated 31 March (S/14938), the representative of Israel charged PLO with waging an intensified campaign of political intimidation against Palestinian leaders living in areas he called "Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district" who had indicated their desire to live in peace with Israel and added that a member of a village association in the Hebron area had been seriously wounded when his car, which had been booby-trapped, exploded.

307. By a letter dated 2 April (S/14952), the representative of Morocco requested the circulation of a message dated 23 March from His Majesty King Hassan II to the Secretary-General, condemning the dissolution of the elected municipal councils by Israel and the imposition of Israeli civil administration in the occupied territories.

308. On 5 April, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/14953) on the implementation of General Assembly resolution ES-9/1, entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories", which had been adopted on 5 February 1982.

309. The Secretary-General reported that on 19 February he had transmitted the text of the resolution to all Member States, non-member States, specialized agencies and international institutions, drawing atten-

tion to paragraph 16 of that resolution. He stated that as of 5 April, he had received replies from the Governments of the Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Egypt, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR. Replies had also been received from the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

310. By a letter dated 12 April (S/14967), the representative of Morocco conveyed a request by His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, that an urgent meeting of the Council be called to consider what he described as the grave events taking place in occupied Palestinian territory and, most particularly, in the Holy City of Jerusalem.

311. The representative of Iraq, current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in a letter dated 13 April (S/14969), reiterated the request for a meeting on behalf of the members of the Organization.

8. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2352ND TO 2357TH MEETINGS (13-20 APRIL 1982)

312. At its 2352nd meeting, on 13 April, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"Letter dated 12 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14967);

"Letter dated 13 April 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14969)".

313. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Israel, Morocco, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

314. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 13 April from the representative of Jordan (S/14970), requesting that the representative of PLO be invited to participate in the debate, in accordance with the Council's previous practice. He added that the proposal was not made pursuant to rule 37 or 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.

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

Decision: At the 2352nd meeting, on 13 April 1982, the proposal was adopted by 11 votes in favour (China, Guyana, Ireland, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire) to 1 against (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

316. The President further informed the Council of a letter dated 13 April (S/14971) from the representative of Jordan, 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.

317. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Morocco, Jordan, Israel, the United States and Iraq, as well as by the representative of PLO. The representative of Jordan made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

318. At the 2353rd meeting, on 14 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bangladesh, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

319. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2352nd meeting. The representative of Israel spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

320. At the 2354th meeting, on 15 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Niger and Senegal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

321. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Senegal, the Niger, Indonesia, Guinea, Turkey, Iran, the Sudan and Bangladesh, as well as by the representative of PLO. The representative of Israel spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

322. At the 2355th meeting, on 16 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Somalia, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

323. The Council resumed its consideration of the item on its agenda with statements by the representatives of Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, China and Jordan. The representative of Israel raised a point of order. He also spoke in exercise of the right of reply. The representative of PLO spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

324. At the 2356th meeting, on 19 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Djibouti and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

325. The debate continued with statements by the representatives of the USSR, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Somalia and Djibouti, as well as by the representative of PLO. The representatives of the USSR, Jordan, Israel and the United States, as well as the representative of PLO, spoke in exercise of the right of reply. The representative of Spain made a statement regarding a matter of procedure.

326. At the 2357th meeting, on 20 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Kuwait, at his request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

327. The President then drew the Council's attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/14985) sponsored by Iraq, Jordan, Morocco and Uganda, which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the letter of the Permanent Representative of Morocco dated 12 April 1982 (S/14967), conveying the request of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee,

"Having considered the letter dated 13 April 1982 of the representative of Iraq, the current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (S/14969),

"Having heard the message of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and the statements made before the Security Council reflecting the universal outrage caused by the acts of sacrilege at Al-Haram Al-Sharif, one of the holiest places of mankind,

"Taking note of the statement from the Higher Islamic Council at Jerusalem (S/14982) concerning the shooting of worshippers by armed Israelis within the precincts of Al-Haram Al-Sharif,

"Bearing in mind the unique status of Jerusalem and, in particular, the need for protection and preservation of the spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in the city,

"Recalling its relevant resolutions pertaining to the status and character of the Holy City of Jerusalem,

"Deeply concerned at the sacrilegious acts perpetrated against the sanctity of Al-Haram Al-Sharif at Jerusalem on 11 April 1982 and the criminal acts of shooting at worshippers, particularly inside the sanctuary of the Dome of the Rock and the Al-Aqsa Mosque,

"Deeply grieved at the loss of and injury to civilian life as a result of these criminal acts,

"Affirming once more that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to all territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

"1. Condemns in the strongest terms the appalling acts of sacrilege perpetrated within the precincts of Al-Haram Al-Sharif;

"2. Deplores any act or encouragement of destruction or profanation of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites at Jerusalem as tending to disturb world peace;

"3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to observe and apply scrupulously the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention and the principles of international law governing military occupation and to refrain from causing any hindrance to the discharge of the established functions of the Higher Islamic Council at Jerusalem;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General as he deems appropriate to keep the Security Council fully informed of the implementation of the present resolution;

"5. Decides to remain seized of this serious matter."

328. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of Jordan, France, Poland, Kuwait, Uganda and Israel. The representative of Poland spoke on a point of order. A statement was made by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2352nd meeting. A further statement was also made by the representative of Uganda.

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

330. Statements before the vote were made by the representatives of Japan and Guyana, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Zaire.

Decision: *At the 2357th meeting, on 20 April 1982, the draft resolution (S/14985) received 14 votes in*

favour (China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire) and 1 against (United States of America) and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

331. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States, Ireland, the USSR, the Syrian Arab Republic and Morocco, as well as by the representative of PLO.

9. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 15 APRIL AND 5 JUNE 1982

332. By a letter dated 15 April (S/14982), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a statement issued on 12 April by the Higher Islamic Council at Jerusalem, charging that the attack committed within and against the Al-Aqsa Mosque of the Dome of the Rock was a planned and co-ordinated operation in which elements of the Israeli army took part and was not, as alleged by the occupation authorities, the work of a lone, deranged soldier.

333. In two letters dated 14 and 29 April (S/14983 and S/15029), the representative of Jordan gave an account of what he called Israeli acts of confiscation, colonization and annexation of Palestinian lands in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Jerusalem during February and March.

334. By a letter dated 20 April (S/14991), the representative of Jordan transmitted a letter dated 19 April from the observer of PLO, conveying a message from the Mayor of Gaza, who appealed to the Council to intervene in the cause of humanity to alleviate what he described as the brutal attacks of the Israeli army on the civilian inhabitants of the occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

335. In a letter dated 4 May (S/15038), the representative of Jordan said that more than 17 months had passed since the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) unanimously adopted its third report, to which the Council should address itself. He added that, since the States of which the Commission was composed were no longer members of the Council, the Council should also address itself to the reconstitution of the membership of the Commission to continue with its mandate.

336. In a letter dated 24 May (S/15120), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People conveyed the Committee's profound concern over what he described as the dangerous deterioration in the situation owing to Israeli policy in the occupied Palestinian territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as confirmed by press reports.

337. On 5 June, the Secretary-General issued an addendum (S/14953/Add.1) to his report concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution ES-9/1, containing the text of replies he had received from Botswana, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Nigeria, Oman and Sri Lanka.

D. Communications and report concerning other aspects of the situation in the Middle East

338. By a letter dated 10 July 1981 (S/14590), the representative of Morocco transmitted the text of the recommendations adopted by the Al-Quds Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at its

fifth session, held at Fez, Morocco, on 23 and 24 April, in connection with the situation in the Middle East.

339. In letters dated 30 July, 28 August, 17 September and 30 November 1981 and 15 March, 10 and 24 May 1982 (S/14622, S/14668, S/14696, S/14776, S/14906, S/15066 and S/15107), the representative of Israel submitted a number of complaints concerning what he described as terrorist incidents, for which PLO had claimed responsibility, in which bombs and explosive devices had been placed or detonated at Jerusalem, in various localities on the West Bank or in Israeli cities and towns.

340. In letters dated 17 and 31 August and 2 October 1981, and 14 and 19 January and 31 March 1982 (S/14631, S/14670, S/14714, S/14836, S/14842 and S/14939), the representative of Israel charged PLO with placing bombs which exploded or with the use of explosive devices against civilians in Israel or in Israeli and Jewish establishments in various cities in Europe, causing damage to property and loss of life.

341. By a letter dated 11 September 1981 (S/14690), the representative of Jordan transmitted a letter from Rabbi Uri Blau who, upon the request of the Neturei Karta of the United States and on behalf of the orthodox Jewish community of Jerusalem, charged Israeli police forces with brutal acts perpetrated against their community in Jerusalem and the desecration of individual gravesites and cemeteries around Jerusalem.

342. In a letter dated 14 September (S/14691), the representative of Israel complained of what he called attempts made at the United Nations to inject the Arab-Israeli conflict into various discussions and debates having no relevance to that conflict.

343. By a letter dated 13 October (S/14727), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a statement addressed by his Government to that of the United States, condemning what it called attempts by the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt and charging that the United States had been exerting gross pressure on Egypt by sending its warships to the coasts of Egypt, by placing in a high state of military readiness units of marines in the Mediterranean region and the so-called "Rapid Deployment Force" stationed in the United States territory and through statements by United States officials attempting to dictate to the Egyptians what they ought to do. Those actions, the statement continued, were not only unlawful but were also aggravating dangerous tension in the region.

344. By a letter dated 23 October (S/14736), the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of a statement by an official spokesman of Egypt, commenting on the statement made by the Soviet Union (S/14727).

345. On 11 November, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/207 of 16 December 1980, the Secretary-General submitted a report covering developments in the Middle East situation in all its aspects (S/14746). The report dealt with the status of the cease-fire and the activities of the United Nations peace-keeping forces; the efforts undertaken by the United Nations concerning the situation in the occupied territories; the Palestinian refugee problem; the question of the rights of the Palestinian people; and developments in connection with the search for a peaceful settlement.

346. The Secretary-General indicated that the situation in the Middle East, with all its complexities and ramifications, continued to be of central concern to the

entire international community, containing as it did an explosive potential of conflict endangering world peace.

347. The Secretary-General concluded that he continued to believe that the United Nations could do much to facilitate a settlement and that the Organization provided a universal forum in the framework of which efforts to evolve a peaceful settlement might in the end best be pursued.

348. In a letter dated 22 January 1982 (S/14844), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's grave concern at recent reports that the Israeli Government planned to clear approximately 40,000 Palestinian Bedouins out of a great swath of the Negev Desert.

349. By a note dated 1 February (S/14854), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 36/226 entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and cited part B, paragraph 6 of that resolution.

350. By a note dated 1 February (S/14855), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 36/120, entitled "Question of Palestine", and cited part D, paragraph 10 of that resolution.

351. In a letter dated 2 February (S/14856), the representative of Israel charged that on the night between 28 and 29 January, five or six infiltrators had crossed into Israel, south of Tiberias, from Jordan; one group had planted mines, while another had intended to attack Israeli villages in the vicinity.

352. In a letter dated 2 April (S/14954), the representative of Belgium transmitted the text of a statement made by the heads of State and Government of the 10 States members of the European Community at a meeting of the European Council at Brussels on 29 and 30 March regarding developments in the Middle East.

353. In a letter dated 3 April (S/14951), the representative of Israel charged PLO with the murder of an Israeli diplomat stationed in Paris, who had been shot by a woman and with the responsibility for the shooting claimed by an organization calling itself "the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction".

354. In letters dated 12 and 13 April (S/14965 and S/14972), the representative of Israel charged that on the nights between 9 and 10 April and 12 and 13 April respectively, two members of a group whom he described as PLO terrorists, had tried to penetrate Israeli territory by crossing the Jordan River north of Argaman.

355. By a letter dated 20 April (S/14990), the representative of Kuwait transmitted the text of the final communiqué of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries on the question of Palestine, which was held in Kuwait from 5 to 8 April.

356. By a letter dated 28 April (S/15015), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a statement issued by TASS on 26 April, stating that the "return" of the Sinai to Egypt, in accordance with the Camp David agreement, bore no relation to the task of establishing a just and stable peace in the Middle East, adding that only the convening of an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including PLO, could contribute to the cause of a Middle Eastern settlement on a realistic and constructive path.

357. In a letter dated 3 May (S/15039), the representative of Belgium transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community, meeting at the Council of Europe at Luxembourg on 26 and 27 April, in which they welcomed the complete withdrawal by Israel from the Sinai and stated their position regarding the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

358. By a note dated 5 May (S/15043), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution ES-7/4, entitled "Question of Palestine".

359. In a letter dated 5 May (S/15051), the representative of Egypt expressed regret concerning the statement by the Soviet Union (S/15015) and added that Israel's withdrawal from Egyptian territories was the first direct implementation of the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war, as embodied in resolution 242 (1967).

360. In a letter dated 18 May (S/15091), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a statement issued at Tunis by the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, in which the latter considered the decision of the Government of Costa Rica to transfer its embassy in Israel to Jerusalem as an act of provocation towards the Arab States and a violation of relevant United Nations resolutions.

361. Two further communications in protest of that decision were received: a letter dated 18 May (S/15093) from the representative of Jordan, and a note verbale dated 21 May (S/15114) from the representative of Iraq, current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, transmitting a communiqué issued on 19 May by the organization.

362. In a letter dated 17 May (S/15109), the representative of Costa Rica transmitted a message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Worship of Costa Rica, who indicated that, by transferring its diplomatic seat from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, Costa Rica was exercising its right of national sovereignty and that it regretted therefore that it could not comply with Council resolution 478 (1980).

363. In a letter dated 4 June (S/15158), the representative of Israel charged PLO with shooting and critically wounding, on 3 June, the Israeli Ambassador to the United Kingdom.

Chapter 2

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

A. Communications received between 16 June and 27 November 1981 and report of the Secretary-General

364. In a letter dated 5 June 1981 (S/14554), 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).

365. By a letter dated 16 June (S/14561), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay, charging that Greek Cypriot leaders, in a series of statements, had publicly denied the existence of the population exchange agreement reached in 1975 at Vienna under the auspices of the Secretary-General.

366. In a letter dated 13 August (S/14630), the representative of Cyprus complained about violations of Cypriot airspace by jet fighters of the Turkish Air Force which, he said, had occurred on 11 August.

367. By a letter dated 8 September (S/14681), 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 forthcoming thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly by a delegation composed wholly of Greek Cypriots.

368. In letters dated 9 and 17 November (S/14751 and S/14758), the representative of Cyprus complained about further violations of the Cypriot airspace by jet fighters of the Turkish Air Force, which, he said, had occurred on 5 November and on 12 and 13 November, respectively.

369. By letters dated 19 and 27 November (S/14763 and S/14772), the representative of Turkey transmitted letters from Mr. Nail Atalay replying to the Cypriot complaint and stating that the jet aircraft in question had remained within the airspace of what he referred to as the "Turkish Federated State of Kibris".

370. In a letter dated 27 November (S/14773), the representative of Cyprus drew attention to reports that a decision had been taken by the Turkish-Cypriot leadership "to confer citizenship of the so-called Turkish Federated State of Cyprus to Turkish settlers from Turkey" and enclosed the text of what he referred to as the "new amendment" to the law reflecting that decision.

371. Before the mandate of UNFICYP was due to expire, the Secretary-General, on 1 December, submitted to the Council a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 28 May to 30 November 1981 (S/14778 and Corr. 1 and 2).

372. The Secretary-General reported that, during the period under review, UNFICYP had continued to perform its peace-keeping functions by supervising the cease-fire lines in order to prevent the recurrence of fighting, providing security in the area between the lines, looking after the safety and welfare of Cypriots residing in areas under the control of the other community and supporting relief operations co-ordinated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and stated that these activities had made a major contribution to keeping the situation in the island calm.

373. The Secretary-General stated that the search for a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem had undergone a rapid evolution during the period under review. Both interlocutors in the intercommunal talks had submitted new or revised proposals. For the first time, both sides had put forward concrete territorial arrangements, with maps, in addition to constitutional arrangements, as the proposed basis for a comprehensive settlement. On 22 October, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General had submitted, on his behalf, the elements of an evaluation of the status of the negotiations with regard to some aspects of the Cyprus problem. The Secretary-General expressed his hope that the consideration at the intercommunal talks of that "evaluation" paper which had been drawn up in the exercise of his good offices mis-

sion and which analysed the position of the parties and sought to identify certain major points of coincidence and equidistance would mark the beginning of a new and fruitful phase in the long search for a negotiated settlement.

374. The Secretary-General added that he had followed with concern the difficulties, mostly of a procedural nature, that had prevented the committee on missing persons from embarking on a concrete investigation task for which it had been established. He stressed that the Committee still had the opportunity to devote itself to the solution of that humanitarian issue in a spirit of good faith and mutual co-operation.

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

376. 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 on 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.

377. In an addendum issued on 14 December (S/14778/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.

B. Consideration at the 2313th meeting (14 December 1981)

378. At its 2313th meeting, on 14 December, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus:

"Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/14778 and Corr.1 and Add.1)".

379. 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.

380. 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.

381. The President then drew attention to a draft resolution (S/14790) 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 2313th meeting, on 14 December 1981, the draft resolution (S/14790) was adopted unanimously as resolution 495 (1981).

382. Resolution 495 (1981) 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 1981 (S/14778 and Corr.1),

"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 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 June 1982;*

"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 1982."*

383. Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of China made a statement. The Secretary-General also 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 the decision taken earlier at the meeting.

384. The representative of Cyprus spoke in exercise the right of reply.

C. Communications received between 15 December 1981 and 9 June 1982 and report of the Secretary-General

385. By a letter dated 15 December 1981 (S/14812), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay who responded to the Cypriot letter dated 27 November (S/14773) and stated that what he referred to as the "Turkish Federated State of Kibris" had every right and responsibility to pass, execute and apply laws which it deemed necessary and suitable.

386. In a letter dated 29 December (S/14834), 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.

387. In letters dated 13 January and 29 March 1982 (S/14845 and S/14918), the representative of Cyprus protested repeated violations of its airspace on 12 January and 15 March by Turkish air force jet fighters in the course of military exercises.

388. By letters dated 22 January and 29 March (S/14845 and S/14935), the representative of Turkey transmitted letters from Mr. Nail Atalay replying to the Cypriot complaint and stating that the "routine exercises the Turkish Peace Force" on 12 January and 15 March had taken place in the territory of what he referred to as "the Turkish Federated State of Kibris" and that prior notification had been provided to the UNFICYP authorities in Cyprus.

389. In a letter dated 8 February (S/14864), the representative of Cyprus charged that on 3 February Turkish military forces had fired at an Indian aircraft flying over Cyprus to the international airport at Larnaca for refueling.

390. By a letter dated 11 February (S/14870), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay, setting forth a statement issued in connection with the incident of 3 February (S/14864), in which it was stated that the Greek Cypriot aviation officials had deliberately given wrong instructions to the Indian plane, causing it to fly very low over Turkish Cypriot military positions and violating its airspace.

391. By a letter dated 10 May (S/15067), the representative of Turkey transmitted a communication from Mr. Nail Atalay, forwarding a letter from Mr. Rauf Denktas, drawing attention to the economic blockade which, he charged, was being imposed on the Turkish Cypriot community and protesting prosecution of shipmasters calling at ports which had been arbitrarily declared illegal by the Greek Cypriot authorities.

392. By a letter dated 14 May (S/15086), the representative of Turkey transmitted a communication from Mr. Nail Atalay, enclosing a letter from Mr. Kenan Atakol, who expressed the view that for accession to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to be complete and legally binding on the Republic of Cyprus, the Turkish Cypriot wing of that bi-communal Republic must also sign the Convention, and he indicated the willingness of the latter to do so.

393. By a letter dated 18 May (S/15095), the representative of Cyprus forwarded the text of the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus on 17 May, protesting the planned visit of the Prime Minister of Turkey to the "occupied part" of the Republic of Cyprus, which, in his Government's view, was illegal and unacceptable.

394. In a letter dated 26 May (S/15130), the representative of Cyprus, referring to the letter from Mr. Rauf Denktas (S/15067), refuted both the arguments and the title used by Mr. Denktas and maintained that the lack of substantive progress in the intercommunal talks on Cyprus was due to the presence of the Turkish troops in Cyprus and not to the laws enacted for the protection of the legitimate property rights of all Cypriot citizens.

395. Before the mandate of UNFICYP was due to expire, the Secretary-General, on 1 June, submitted a report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covering the period from 1 December 1981 to 31 May 1982 (S/15149 and Corr.1). In his report, the Secretary-General said that, during the period under review, the search for a negotiated, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem had entered a new phase. At the intercommunal talks in Nicosia, the two interlocutors, under the auspices of his Special Representative, had embarked on 7 January on a systematic review of the main elements of the constitutional aspect. They had been following the "evaluation" paper as a method of discussion and a framework for the talks.

396. The interlocutors had succeeded in arriving at common formulations of the "points of coincidence" in a number of cases. In addition, there had been a significant narrowing of differences as regards many of the general provisions of the Constitution, as well as of the articles concerning fundamental rights and liberties and certain organs of the federal government.

397. This did not mean that the well-known major substantive elements of the Cyprus problem were about to be resolved. They were, however, being systematically reconsidered, reformulated and reduced. When this task was completed, it would still be necessary to undertake the difficult and politically challeng-

ing enterprise of devising solutions for the major unresolved issues in the constitutional and territorial fields. Those solutions would require an effort of synthesis with the objective of producing an over-all package.

398. The Secretary-General expressed his deep concern over the continued failure of the committee on missing persons to overcome the procedural difficulties which had prevented it from embarking on the humanitarian task assigned to it.

399. In the light of the situation on the ground and of political developments, the Secretary-General concluded 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 Security 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.

400. In an addendum issued on 14 June (S/15149/Add.1), the Secretary General stated that, following consultations, the parties concerned had signified their concurrence in the proposed extension.

401. By a letter dated 4 June (S/15175), the representative of Turkey transmitted a communication from Mr. Nail Atalay, enclosing a letter from Mr. Rauf Denktaş, concerning the visit of the Prime Minister of Turkey to Northern Cyprus.

402. By a letter dated 9 June (S/15191), the representative of Turkey transmitted a communication from Mr. Nail Atalay, enclosing a letter from Mr. Kenan Atakol, who protested the representation of Cyprus at the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament by a delegation composed wholly of Greek Cypriots.

403. By a letter dated 9 June (S/15193), the representative of Turkey transmitted a communication from Mr. Nail Atalay, enclosing a letter from Mr. Rauf Denktaş, drawing attention to the arrest of a Danish shipmaster by the Greek Cypriot authorities for having called at Famagusta port.

D. Consideration at the 2378th meeting (15 June 1982)

404. At its 2378th meeting, on 15 June, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The situation in Cyprus:

“Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/15149 and Corr.1 and Add.1)”.

405. 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.

406. 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.

407. The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/15216) which had been prepared in the course of consultations by the Council. In the absence of any objection, the draft resolution was put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2378th meeting, on 15 June 1982, the draft resolution (S/15216) was adopted unanimously as resolution 510 (1982).*

408. Resolution 510 (1982) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Taking note of the report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 1 June 1982 (S/15149 and Corr.1),

“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 on the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1982,

“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 1982;

“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 1982.”

409. Following the adoption of the resolution, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Nail Atalay, in conformity with the decision taken earlier at the meeting. Further statements were made by the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey.

Chapter 3

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA

A. Communications received between 16 June and 27 August 1981 and request for a meeting

410. By a letter dated 16 June 1981 (S/14548), the representative of Guyana transmitted the text of the Declaration of Solidarity and Support for the Libera-

tion of Southern Africa, adopted by the International Forum on the Liberation of Southern Africa held at Georgetown from 30 April to 3 May.

411. By a letter dated 22 June (S/14565), the representative of Argentina transmitted the text of a letter which he had addressed to the Chairman of the Special

Committee against *Apartheid* on 15 May, concerning the Chairman's statement of 11 May (S/14479²) regarding a proposed conference to be held at Buenos Aires, and of a press release issued on 14 May by the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations setting forth the position of Argentina on *apartheid* and emphasizing that it resolutely and clearly opposed the conclusion of any military pact with South Africa relating to the South Atlantic.

412. By a letter dated 27 August (S/14648), the representative of Niger, on behalf of the countries members of the Security Council belonging to the movement of non-aligned countries, requested the convening of a meeting of the Council at the earliest possible opportunity to consider the request in the annexed communication from the representative of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, dated 24 August that the Council take appropriate action in connection with the death sentences passed by the Pretoria Supreme Court on three members of ANC, Anthony Tsotsobe, age 25, Johannes Shabangu, age 26, and David Moise, age 25, on 19 August.

B. Consideration at the 2295th meeting (27 August 1981)

413. At its 2295th meeting, on 27 August, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The Question of South Africa:

"Letter dated 27 August 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Niger to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14648)".

414. The President drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 27 August (S/14653) from the representatives of Niger, Tunisia and Uganda, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Johnstone Makuni, representative of ANC. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

415. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of the Niger, Tunisia, Spain, Japan, China, the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, France, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Mexico, the Philippines, the United States and Uganda, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Panama.

416. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Makatini, in accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting.

C. Reports and communications received between 26 August and 7 December 1981 and request for a meeting

417. By a letter dated 26 August 1981 (S/14656), the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted a copy of a statement on recent developments in South Africa issued on the same date by that Committee, calling urgently for the widest international mobilization in support of the declarations of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris, at UNESCO House, from 20 to 27 May.

418. By a letter dated 10 September (S/14686), the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the final documents of the International Seminar on Publicity and Role of Mass

Media in the International Mobilization against *Apartheid*, held at Berlin, German Democratic Republic, from 31 August to 2 September.

419. By a letter dated 27 May (S/14688), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris, at UNESCO House, from 20 to 27 May.

420. By a letter dated 9 October (S/14689), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the Committee's annual report, adopted unanimously on 9 October and submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 35/206 of 16 December 1980. [The report was issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/36/22)*.] By a letter dated 9 September (S/14689/Add.1), the Acting Chairman of the Committee transmitted a special report of the Committee on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa; by a letter dated 29 October (S/14689/Add.2) the Chairman of the Committee transmitted a special report of the Committee on the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa. [The reports were issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/36/22/Add.1-2)*.]

421. By a letter dated 13 October (S/14724), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the text of a declaration adopted by the Committee at its 485th meeting, on 12 October, in observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners.

422. By a letter dated 9 November (S/14750), the representative of Kuwait transmitted the text of resolution 26/5 adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Arab Petroleum-Exporting Countries at its thirty-sixth session, held in Kuwait on 5 May. By that resolution, the Council of Ministers decided, *inter alia*, to recommend to the Governments of member countries that they adopt the recommendations appended to it and be guided by them in operations for the sale of petroleum to purchasers, its transportation and its unloading in foreign ports, in order to increase the strengthening of the prohibition on any sale of Arab petroleum to South Africa.

423. By a note dated 23 November (S/14765), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 36/8, entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

424. By a letter dated 7 December (S/14787), the representative of Botswana, on behalf of the Group of African States at the United Nations, requested that the President of the Security Council undertake consultations among the members of the Council in order that, in keeping with precedent, appropriate action might be taken by the Council following the proclamation by South Africa of the independence of another bantustan.

D. Consideration at the 2315th meeting (15 December 1981)

425. At its 2315th meeting, on 15 December, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

²*Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/36/2)*, para. 287.

"The question of South Africa:

"Letter dated 7 December 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14787)".

426. The President then made the following statement (S/14794) on behalf of the members of the Council:

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

"The 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 resolutions 402 (1976) and 407 (1977), in which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976 on the matter. The Council further takes note of General Assembly resolution 32/105 N of 14 December 1977 on the question of bantustans.

"The 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 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."

E. Communications received between 28 December 1981 and 8 April 1982 and request for a meeting

427. By a letter dated 28 December 1981 (S/14817), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa by which the South African Government rejected the statement by the President of the Council regarding the "independence" of Ciskei (S/14794).

428. By a letter dated 6 January 1982 (S/14830), the representative of Jordan refuted a report in *The New York Times* of 14 December 1981 concerning an alleged arms sale by Jordan to South Africa and transmitted the text of his letter to that effect published in *The New York Times* on 21 December.

429. By a letter dated 21 January (S/14843), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa concerning South Africa's relationship with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

430. By a note dated 3 February (S/14857), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolutions 36/172 A to P, entitled "Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa", and, in particular, to paragraph 7 of resolution A, relating to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions; paragraph 2 of resolution C, relating to effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter; paragraph 3 of resolution D, relating to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions; paragraphs 2, 5 and 6 of resolution E, relating to measures to ensure that a South Atlantic Treaty Organization is not established and also to ensure the full implementation and strengthening of the arms embargo against South Africa; paragraph 1 of resolution F, relating to effective measures to reinforce and strengthen the arms embargo; paragraph 1 of resolution G, relating to a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products; and the operative part of resolution O, relating to investments.

431. By a note dated 29 March (S/14931), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolutions 36/86 A and B, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa", and, in particular, to paragraph 3 of resolution A and paragraph 5 of resolution B, relating to prohibition of all forms of co-operation and collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field.

432. By a letter dated 8 April (S/14958), the representative of Uganda transmitted a letter from Mr. J. M. Makatini, representative of ANC, regarding the confirmation of the death sentences imposed by the South African Court of Appeal on Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi, Naphtali Manana and Petrus Tsepo Mashigo.

433. By a second letter dated 8 April (S/14959), the representative of Uganda requested an urgent meeting of the Council to examine the situation in southern Africa, following the confirmation on 7 April by the South African Court of Appeal of the death sentences of N. J. Lubisi, N. Manana and P. T. Mashigo.

F. Consideration at the 2351st meeting (9 April 1982)

434. At its 2351st meeting on 9 April, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question of South Africa:

"Letter dated 8 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14959)".

435. The representative of Uganda introduced a draft resolution (S/14960), sponsored by Togo, Uganda and Zaire, the text of which he revised orally.

436. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution, as orally revised.

Decision: At the 2351st meeting, on 9 April 1982, the draft resolution (S/14960), as orally revised, was adopted unanimously as resolution 503 (1982).

437. Resolution 503 (1982) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolution 473 (1980) and its statement of 5 February 1981 (S/14361) regarding the death sentences passed by the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court at Pretoria on Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi, Petrus Tsepo Mashigo and Naphtali Manana, three members of the African National Congress of South Africa,

"Gravely concerned at the confirmation of the death sentences by the South African Court of Appeal on 7 April 1982,

"Deeply concerned that the carrying out of the death sentences would further aggravate the situation in South Africa,

"1. Calls upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentences;

"2. Urges all States and organizations to use their influence and to take urgent measures in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments to save the lives of the three men."

438. The Council heard statements by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Zaire, and by the representatives of the United States and the USSR.

G. Subsequent communications

439. By a letter dated 14 April (S/14980), the representative of the German Democratic Republic transmitted the text of a telegram from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, strongly protesting the death sentences.

440. By a letter dated 26 April (S/15004), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries on 27 April, condemning the confirmation of the death sentences and urging all States and organizations, in keeping with resolution 503 (1982), to do everything in their power to save the lives of the three young men.

441. By a note verbale dated 5 May (S/15062), the representative of Denmark, referring to his note of 27 February 1978 (S/12510/Add.1), transmitted the "Royal Decree on Amendment of the Decree on Certain Measures against South Africa" regarding resolution 418 (1977).

442. By a letter dated 24 May (S/15150), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the text of the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Women and *Apartheid*, held at Brussels from 17 to 19 May.

443. By a letter dated 26 May (S/15157), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the text of the Manila Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*, adopted by the Asian Regional Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Manila from 24 to 26 May.

Chapter 4

COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

A. Communications received between 23 June and 27 August 1981 and request for a meeting

444. In a letter dated 23 June 1981 (S/14571), the representative of Angola charged that there were 95,000 South African troops and mercenaries in Namibia, ready to carry out large-scale invasions of Angola. The Angolan Government expressed profound concern over what it termed the dangerous escalation of the aggressive actions of the Pretoria régime against the territorial integrity of Angola and reserved its right to request a meeting of the Council.

445. In a letter dated 13 July (S/14587), the representative of Angola conveyed the text of the declaration of the People's Republic of Angola issued by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) meeting in its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June. In the declaration, that Council expressed its deep concern about the possible abrogation by the United States Congress of the "Clark Amendment", which thereby would permit the granting of direct military assistance by the United States to opposition groups which, it was charged, were in the pay of South Africa.

446. By a letter dated 30 July (S/14623), the representative of Angola drew attention to the latest military actions being undertaken by the South African régime against Angola. The Government of Angola reserved its right to request action by the Council.

447. By a letter dated 25 August (S/14643), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a letter from the President of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the alleged concentration of more than 45,000 South African soldiers on the border between Angola and Namibia. The President of Angola warned that his country might be forced to resort to Article 51 of the Charter for its self-defence.

448. By a letter dated 26 August (S/14646), the representative of Angola transmitted a communiqué from

the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola concerning the worsening military situation in the southern part of Angola.

449. By a letter dated 26 August (S/14647), the representative of Angola transmitted the text of a letter from the President of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General stating that, in view of the gravity of the rapidly deteriorating situation, he requested that the Council be convened urgently to take the necessary steps to avoid a confrontation of an even greater magnitude and to demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African army units from Angolan territory.

450. In a letter dated 27 August (S/14650), the representative of Spain conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Government of Spain, repudiating and condemning the latest incursions by the South African army into Angola.

451. By a letter dated 27 August (S/14654), the representative of Angola requested an urgent meeting of the Council in the light of the most recent armed attack against Angola by South Africa and the seriousness of the situation.

B. Consideration at the 2296th to 2300th meetings (28-31 August 1981)

452. At its 2296th meeting, on 28 August, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Complaint by Angola against South Africa:

"Letter dated 26 August 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/14647)".

453. At the same meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Brazil, Cuba, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, at

their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

454. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Angola, the United Kingdom, Spain, the German Democratic Republic, Zimbabwe, the USSR, China, Japan, Brazil, Viet Nam, Cuba, Ireland and the United States, and by the President of the Council.

455. At the 2297th meeting, on 29 August, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, South Africa and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

456. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Mexico, the Niger, Tunisia, France, the Philippines, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Yugoslavia and India.

457. At the 2298th meeting, on 29 August, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Canada, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

458. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, South Africa, Canada and Kenya.

459. At the 2299th meeting, on 31 August, the President drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 29 August (S/14666) 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 the invitation requested.

460. The President drew the Council's attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/14664) sponsored by Mexico, the Niger, Panama, the Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the request by the Permanent Representative of Angola contained in document S/14647,

"Deeply concerned at racist South Africa's latest acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which constitute a threat to international peace and security,

"Gravely concerned at the continued military occupation of parts of southern Angola by the racist régime of South Africa,

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

"Deploring the indiscriminate brutalities, massive loss of life and extensive destruction occasioned by the repeated acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola,

"Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979) and 475 (1980), which, inter alia, provided that in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, the Security Council should consider the adoption of more effective measures, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof,

"Deploring South Africa's utilization of the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia as a spring-board for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola,

"Further concerned at the aggressive campaign and other hostile activities by the racist régime of South Africa aimed at destabilizing the independent States of southern Africa,

"Conscious of the need to take effective measures to maintain international peace and security, in view of South Africa's continued violation of the Charter and the resolutions of the Security Council,

"1. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, unprovoked and persistent acts of aggression perpetrated against the people and the territory of the People's Republic of Angola;

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

"3. Declares that such acts of aggression are a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and constitute a breach of international peace and security;

"4. Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola;

"5. Strongly condemns the use by racist South Africa of mercenaries against the Government and the people of Angola;

"6. Condemns the aggressive campaign and other hostile activities aimed at destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola;

"7. Urges all Member States, as a matter of urgency, to extend material assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to enable its people to defend their national independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of their country;

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

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

"10. Decides to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

"11. Decides to send immediately to Angola a commission of investigation, comprising five members of the Security Council, in order to undertake an on-the-spot evaluation of the critical situation resulting from the aggression of racist South Africa and report to the Council not later than 30 September 1981;

"12. Decides to remain seized of the question and to meet again to consider the effective implementation of the present resolution."

461. The Council continued its consideration of the item with a statement by the representative of Uganda.

462. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting.

463. At the 2300th meeting, on 31 August, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

464. The Council had before it two revised texts of the six-Power draft resolution (S/14664).

465. The revised text contained in document S/14664/Rev.1 was identical with that contained in document S/14664, with the exception that paragraph 10 had been deleted and paragraphs 11 and 12 had accordingly been renumbered 10 and 11.

466. The President drew the Council's attention to the revised text contained in document S/14664/Rev. 2, which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the request by the Permanent Representative of Angola contained in document S/14647,

"Deeply concerned at racist South Africa's latest armed invasion against the People's Republic of Angola, which constitutes a danger to international peace and security,

"Gravely concerned at the continued military occupation of parts of southern Angola by the racist régime of South Africa,

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

"Deploing the indiscriminate brutalities, massive loss of life and extensive destruction occasioned by the repeated armed invasion by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola,

"Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979) and 475 (1980), which, inter alia, provided that in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, the Security Council should consider the adoption of more effective measures, in accordance with appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof,

"Deploing South Africa's utilization of the illegally occupied territory of Namibia as a spring-board for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola,

"Further concerned at the aggressive campaign and other hostile activities by the racist régime of South Africa aimed at destabilizing the independent States of southern Africa,

"Conscious of the need to take effective measures to maintain international peace and security, in view of South Africa's continued violation of the Charter and the resolutions of the Security Council,

"1. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, unprovoked and persistent armed invasion perpetrated against the people and the territory of the People's Republic of Angola;

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

"3. Declares that such armed invasion is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and constitutes a danger to international peace and security;

"4. Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola;

"5. Strongly condemns the use by racist South Africa of mercenaries against the Government and the people of Angola;

"6. Condemns the aggressive campaign and other hostile activities aimed at destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola;

"7. Urges all Member States, as a matter of urgency, to extend material assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to enable its people to defend their national independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of their country;

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

"9. Calls for the payment of full and adequate compensation to the People's Republic of Angola by South Africa for the damage to life and property resulting from the armed invasion;

"10. Decides to send immediately to Angola a commission of investigation, comprising five members of the Security Council, in order to undertake an on-the-spot evaluation of the critical situation resulting from the armed invasion by racist South Africa and report to the Council not later than 30 September 1981;

"11. Decides to remain seized of the question and to meet again to consider the effective implementation of the present resolution."

467. The Council concluded its discussion with statements by the representative of Mozambique and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Panama.

468. The Council then proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (S/14664/Rev.2).

469. Before the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom made a statement.

Decision: *At the 2300th meeting, on 31 August 1981, the draft resolution (S/14664/Rev.2) received 13 votes in favour (China, France, German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), 1 against (United States of America), and 1 abstention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.*

470. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, the USSR and Uganda.

471. The Council heard a further statement by the representative of Angola.

C. Further communications received between 28 August 1981 and 31 March 1982

472. By a letter dated 28 August 1981 (S/14655), the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Government of Egypt on 26 August denouncing the most recent attacks against Angola by South Africa.

473. By a letter dated 28 August (S/14658), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a TASS statement dated 26 August, in which the Soviet Union resolutely condemned the Pretoria régime's armed invasion of Angola, reaffirmed its solidarity with that country and demanded the withdrawal of what it termed the interventionist troops from Angolan territory.

474. By a letter dated 28 August (S/14665), the representative of China transmitted the text of a statement of the same date by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, in which China demanded the immediate withdrawal by South Africa of its troops from Angola, expressed firm support for Angola and other front-line States in their struggle to oppose South

Africa's armed invasion and safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as for the Namibian people in their struggle against the illegal occupation by South Africa and for independence and freedom.

475. By a letter dated 28 August (S/14671), the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of a statement issued earlier that day by him, condemning the attacks by South Africa and calling upon the international community, and the Security Council in particular, to take the strongest measures against South Africa, as provided for in the Charter, in order to halt those developments which, he stated, were detrimental to peace and security in the area.

476. By a letter dated 29 August (S/14661), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a communiqué adopted by the extraordinary meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries, held in New York on 28 August. The Co-ordinating Bureau condemned the attacks against Angola, reaffirmed its full solidarity with that country and called upon the Security Council to take immediate action in conformity with the Charter, including Chapter VII.

477. By a letter dated 29 August (S/14662), the representative of Mongolia transmitted the text of a telegram from the President of Mongolia to the President of Angola, expressing solidarity with Angola, and the text of a statement issued on 27 August by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia, condemning the recent attack and demanding that it be brought to an immediate halt.

478. By a letter dated 29 August (S/14663), the representative of Kenya transmitted the text of a telegram addressed to the Secretary-General by the President of Kenya, current Chairman of OAU, in which, on behalf of Kenya and of OAU, he strongly condemned the attacks by South Africa against Angola.

479. By a letter dated 31 August (S/14669), the representative of Botswana transmitted the text of a press release issued on 28 August by his Government, condemning the military attacks against Angola and calling for the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from that country.

480. By a note verbale dated 31 August (S/14672), the representative of Algeria transmitted the text of a communiqué from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria, condemning the *apartheid* régime for the attacks against Angola and calling for the immediate imposition of all appropriate sanctions provided for in the Charter against South Africa.

481. By a note verbale dated 31 August (S/14674), the representative of Suriname transmitted the text of a statement of the same date by the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Suriname, in which the Government of Suriname condemned the attacks against Angola and expressed the fervent hope that the

international community would take appropriate and concerted action against what it termed the repeated and flagrant violations by South Africa of the principles embodied in the Charter.

482. By a letter dated 2 September (S/14677), the representative of Madagascar transmitted the text of a telegram dated 30 August from the President of Madagascar addressed to the Secretary-General, in which he put forward two proposals regarding Namibia, in the light of the attacks by South Africa against Angola.

483. In a letter dated 3 September (S/14682), the representative of Bangladesh conveyed the text of a message from the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, in which the Government of Bangladesh strongly urged the Security Council to take urgent and effective action to put an end to the attack.

484. By a letter dated 8 September (S/14680), the representative of Pakistan transmitted the text of a statement issued on 30 August by the Government of Pakistan denouncing the attack by South Africa against Angola and calling on the international community to take all effective measures to ensure the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory.

485. By a letter dated 28 October (S/14740), the representative of Angola drew attention to the continuing presence of South African forces in the southern part of Angola. He stated that the Government and people of Angola demanded from the international community the protection of the rights to which they were entitled under the Charter. The Government of Angola expressed the view that it was no coincidence that the attacks by South Africa had occurred just when the contact group on Namibia had arrived at Luanda. Annexed to his letter was a communiqué from the Ministry of Defence regarding the attacks which had occurred on 26 and 27 October.

486. By a letter dated 11 November (S/14749), the representative of Angola informed the Council that six years after Angola's independence, the South African troops were continuing to attack Angola and said that over that period more than 1,000 unarmed men, women and children had been killed.

487. By a letter dated 24 March 1982 (S/14925), the representative of Angola drew attention to continuing attacks by South Africa against Angola. He charged that the continued armed invasions were part of a "large racist, imperialist plan" which included the creation of a buffer zone in the southern part of Angola that could be controlled by South Africa.

488. In a letter dated 31 March (S/14937), the representative of South Africa stated that his Government had at no stage made any secret of the fact that the South African and South West African/Namibian security forces would take all necessary steps to protect the people of the Territory against SWAPO attacks from bases in Angola.

Chapter 5

COMPLAINT BY SEYCHELLES

A. Communications received between 26 November and 8 December 1981 and request for a meeting

489. By a letter dated 26 November 1981 (S/14769 and Corr.1), the representative of Seychelles transmit-

ted to the Secretary-General the text of a telegram bearing the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Seychelles, stating that a group of mercenaries arriving on board a scheduled Royal Air Swazi flight had attacked Seychelles international air-

port and taken the personnel of the airport hostages. It was added, however, that the situation was currently under control, with most of the hostages freed and some of the mercenaries in custody, while the others had fled the country by hijacking an Air India plane to the South African port of Durban.

490. By a letter dated 1 December (S/14777), the representative of Seychelles transmitted the text of a note which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Seychelles had sent to all diplomatic missions in Seychelles, informing them that strict security measures were being taken as a result of the mercenary attack and other recent airspace violations and warning that any further violations of Seychelles airspace would entail the shooting down of all aircraft without prior warning.

491. By a letter dated 8 December (S/14783), the representative of Seychelles requested that a meeting of the Council be urgently convened to consider the invasion of the Republic of Seychelles on 25 November by 45 mercenaries and the threat to international peace and security resulting from that situation. The letter stated that the mercenaries, who had come from South Africa, had attacked Seychelles international airport, causing heavy damage, and had taken hostages. The invaders had been repulsed by the Seychelles defence forces and those among them who were not captured had fled by hijacking an Air India aircraft and forcing its pilot to fly them to South Africa.

492. In a letter dated 8 December (S/14785), the representative of Kenya denied the allegations made by one of the captured mercenaries to the effect that Kenya had been involved in the coup attempt in Seychelles.

B. Consideration at the 2314th meeting (15 December 1981)

493. At its 2314th meeting, on 15 December, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Complaint by Seychelles:

"Letter dated 8 December 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Seychelles to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council (S/14783)".

494. At the same meeting 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.

495. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Seychelles and Botswana, then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/14793) which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

Decision: *At the 2314th meeting, on 15 December 1981, the draft resolution (S/14793) was adopted unanimously as resolution 496 (1981).*

496. 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 mercenary aggression of 25 November 1981 against the Republic of Seychelles, as well as assess and evaluate economic damages, and to report to the 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 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."

497. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, the USSR, China, the German Democratic Republic, France, Mexico, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Niger, Ireland, Spain and Tunisia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Uganda.

C. Establishment of the Commission of Inquiry

498. In a note dated 24 December (S/14816), the President of the Council stated that, following his consultations with the members of the Council, an agreement had been reached, according to which the Commission of Inquiry established under paragraph 3 of resolution 496 (1981) would be composed of Ireland, Japan and Panama.

499. It was subsequently agreed, during consultations among the members of the Commission, that Ambassador Ozores Typaldos of Panama would serve as its Chairman.

D. Submission of the report of the Commission of Inquiry and recommendations to the Council

500. The Commission of Inquiry visited Seychelles, Swaziland and South Africa between 24 January and 6 February 1982.

501. In a note dated 27 January (S/14850), the President of the Council informed the members that the Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry had informed him that, owing to the delay encountered as a result of the complexity of its preparatory work, the Commission would find it difficult to report to the Council by 31 January, as called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 496 (1981). Accordingly, the Commission had requested an extension of the date of submission of its report until early in March. The President of the Council added that, following consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the Commission's request and that the Chairman of the Commission had been so informed.

502. On 15 March, the Commission of Inquiry submitted its report to the Council (S/14905). The report included a detailed review of the Commission's activities both at Headquarters and during its visit to the area, as well as the conclusions reached by it and the recommendations made to the Council.

503. The recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry were as follows:

(1) The Commission endorsed the view of the Government of Seychelles that the reconstruction of the airport would constitute a serious burden on the economy. This was at a time when there had been a serious diminution of earnings from the tourism sector. The Commission recommended that financial, technical and material assistance should be provided urgently by Member States and international organizations to enable the country to deal with the difficulties it was facing because of the mercenary aggression. Such contributions could be channelled through an appropriate fund. Without wishing to prejudice any decision in this regard, the Commission noted that there was a special account for Seychelles in the United Nations Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes which was already in existence and through which, should donors wish, assistance could be channelled.

(2) As the possibility of aggression by mercenaries remained a grave threat to the sovereignty and independence of States, particularly small developing countries, the Commission recommended that the work under way on an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries be brought to a speedy conclusion so that the convention might be opened for signature as soon as possible.

(3) The Commission also wished to recommend that States, and the international community as a whole, should make every effort to prevent mercenary operations, having regard to the grave threat which these operations posed, particularly to small island States with limited resources such as the Republic of Seychelles.

(4) In this effort and in co-operating towards the prevention of mercenary activities, Governments and Member States having information related to mercenary activities should, without delay, communicate such information directly or through the Secretary-General to Governments concerned.

(5) It was also the view of the Commission that the International Civil Aviation Organization should, in the light of the apparent ease with which weapons could be transported in checked baggage on commercial airlines, give further consideration to preventive measures, while taking into account the wish of Governments to facilitate tourism.

(6) Should the Council so desire, the Commission might be authorized to furnish a supplementary report in due course containing any further information relative to its mandate.

E. Communications received between 6 and 14 May 1982

504. By letters dated 6 and 10 May (S/15056 and S/15065), the representative of Seychelles transmitted copies of articles published in *The New York Times* of 4 and 10 May respectively.

505. By a letter dated 14 May (S/15080), the representative of Romania transmitted the text of a note of the same date concerning statements made by certain press agencies in connection with the report of the Commission of Inquiry.

F. Consideration at the 2359th, 2361st, 2365th, 2367th and 2370th meetings (20-28 May 1982)

506. At its 2359th meeting, on 20 May, the Security

Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“Complaint by Seychelles:

“Report of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) (S/14905)”.

507. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Botswana, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Honduras, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta and Seychelles, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

508. The Council then began its consideration of the item. The representative of Panama, on behalf of the Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry, introduced the report of the Commission.

509. Statements were made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Seychelles, as well as by the representatives of France, Jordan, Egypt, the United Kingdom, Malta, India, Benin, Argentina, Madagascar, Cuba, Angola and Czechoslovakia.

510. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina.

511. At the 2361st meeting, on 21 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Barbados, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Mali, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

512. The Council continued consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Japan, the USSR, Togo, Maldives, Algeria, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic.

513. At the 2365th meeting, on 24 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

514. Consideration of the item continued, with statements by the Foreign Minister of Botswana, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, as well as by the representatives of Spain, Poland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Barbados, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Grenada, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Afghanistan, Mozambique and the Syrian Arab Republic.

515. At the 2367th meeting, on 25 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bangladesh, Mongolia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Swaziland and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

516. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Guyana, Zaire, Nicaragua, Kenya, Mauritius, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Zambia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Swaziland, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Ireland, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

517. At its 2370th meeting, on 28 May, the Council continued its consideration of the item with a statement by the representative of Uganda.

518. A draft resolution (S/15127) sponsored by Guyana, Jordan, Panama, Togo, Uganda and Zaire

was introduced by the representative of Togo. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2370th meeting, on 28 May 1982, the draft resolution (S/15127) was unanimously adopted as resolution 507 (1982).

519. Resolution 507 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the report of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) (S/14905),

"Gravely concerned at the violation of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Seychelles,

"Deeply grieved at the loss of life and substantial damage to property caused by the mercenary invading force during its attack on the Republic of Seychelles on 25 November 1981,

"Gravely concerned at the mercenary aggression against the Republic of Seychelles, prepared in and executed from South Africa,

"Deeply concerned at the danger which mercenaries represent for all States, in particular the small and weak ones, and for the stability and independence of African States,

"Concerned at the long-term effects of the mercenary aggression of 25 November 1981 on the economy of the Republic of Seychelles,

"Reiterating resolution 496 (1981), in which it affirms that the territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Seychelles must be respected,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) and expresses its appreciation for the work accomplished;

"2. Strongly condemns the mercenary aggression against the Republic of Seychelles;

"3. Commends the Republic of Seychelles for successfully repulsing the mercenary aggression and defending its territorial integrity and independence;

"4. Reaffirms its resolution 239 (1967) by which, *inter alia*, it condemns any State which persists in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of Member States;

"5. Condemns all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of Member States, including the use of mercenaries to destabilize States and/or to violate the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of States;

"6. Further condemns the illegal acts against the security and safety of civil aviation committed in the Republic of Seychelles on 25 November 1981;

"7. Calls upon all States to provide the Security Council with any information they might have in connection with the mercenary aggression of 25 November 1981 likely to throw further light on the aggression; particularly transcripts of court proceed-

ings and testimony in any trial of any member of the invading mercenary force;

"8. Appeals to all States and international organizations, including the specialized agencies of the United Nations, to assist the Republic of Seychelles to repair the damage caused by the act of mercenary aggression;

"9. Decides to establish by 5 June 1982 a special fund for the Republic of Seychelles, to be supplied by voluntary contributions, through which assistance should be channelled for economic reconstruction;

"10. Decides to establish an *ad hoc* committee before the end of May 1982 composed of four members of the Security Council, to be chaired by France, to co-ordinate and mobilize resources for the Special Fund established under paragraph 9 of the present resolution for immediate disbursement to the Republic of Seychelles;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee for the implementation of paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 in particular of the present resolution;

"12. Decides to mandate the Commission of Inquiry to examine all further developments and present by 15 August 1982 a supplementary report, with appropriate recommendations, which should take into account, *inter alia*, the evidence and testimony presented at any trial of any member of the invading mercenary force;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution and its paragraph 12;

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

520. Following the vote, statements were made by the representative of the United States as well as by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Seychelles.

G. Communications received on 28 May 1982

521. By a letter dated 28 May (S/15135), the representative of Swaziland transmitted the text of a statement made by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Royal Swazi Airline at the fourteenth Annual General Assembly of the African Airline Association (AFRAA), held at Addis Ababa from 5 to 8 April, together with resolution AGA/14/16 adopted by the Assembly.

522. In a note dated 28 May (S/15138), the President of the Council, after referring to paragraph 10 of resolution 507 (1982), in which the Council decided to establish an *ad hoc* committee before the end of May composed of four members of the Council, to be chaired by France, to co-ordinate and mobilize resources for the Special Fund established under paragraph 9 of the resolution for immediate disbursement to the Republic of Seychelles, announced that, following consultations with the members of the Council, agreement had been reached that the other three members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee would be Guyana, Jordan and Uganda.

LETTER DATED 31 MARCH 1982 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ENCLOSING THE LETTER DATED 18 MARCH 1982 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

A. Communications received between 24 November 1981 and 31 March 1982 and request for a meeting

523. In a letter dated 24 November 1981 (S/14767), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that all Libyan forces had been totally withdrawn from Chad, in line with an earlier commitment and following a request by the Government of Chad. The withdrawal had followed the completion of their mission, which, as requested by the Government of Chad, had been to help put an end to the civil war and re-establish peace and security in the country.

524. In a letter dated 2 December (S/15011), the President of Kenya, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, referred to resolution AHG/Res.102 (XVIII)/Rev.1 adopted at the eighteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Nairobi in June, calling for the establishment of a pan-African peace-keeping force for the maintenance of peace and security in Chad, and requested the Security Council's financial, material and technical assistance to ensure the deployment, maintenance and operation of that force.

525. By a letter dated 31 March 1982 (S/15012), the President of Kenya transmitted the text of a letter dated 18 March from the President of Chad addressed to the President of the Council, expressing his support for the steps taken by OAU to solicit from the Council financial assistance for the pan-African peace-keeping force in Chad.

B. Consideration at the 2358th meeting (30 April 1982)

526. At its 2358th meeting, on 30 April, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad to the President of the Council (S/15012)".

527. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15013) 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 2358th meeting, on 30 April 1982, the draft resolution (S/15013) was adopted by consensus as resolution 504 (1982).

528. Resolution 504 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having taken note of the letters of President Arap Moi of Kenya, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, dated 2 December 1981 (S/15011) and 31 March 1982 (S/15012), and of the letter of President Goukouni Weddeye of Chad dated 18 March 1982 (S/15012),

"Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

"1. Takes note of the decision of the Organization of African Unity to establish, in agreement with the Government of the Republic of Chad, a peace-keeping force for the maintenance of peace and security in Chad;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a fund for assistance to the peace-keeping force of the Organization of African Unity in Chad, to be supplied by voluntary contributions;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the management of the fund in liaison with the Organization of African Unity."

Chapter 7

COMPLAINT BY IRAQ

A. Consideration at the 2284th to 2288th meetings (16-19 June 1981)

529. At its 2284th meeting, on 16 June, the Council continued consideration of the following item on its agenda:

"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)".

530. At the same meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Nicaragua and Sri Lanka, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

531. The President also drew attention to a letter from the representative of Uganda dated 16 June (S/14540), requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of

the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency. In the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 to Mr. Eklund.

532. Statements were then made by the representatives of the Niger, the Philippines, Panama, Yemen and the Syrian Arab Republic.

533. The representatives of Israel and Iraq spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

534. At the 2285th meeting, on 16 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Malaysia, at his request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

535. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Morocco, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Bangladesh and Poland, and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization also made a statement.

536. At the 2286th meeting, on 17 June, the President drew attention to a letter from the representative of Tunisia dated 16 June (S/14545), 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.

537. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of the Philippines, Guyana, Somalia, Turkey, Hungary and Italy.

538. At its 2287th meeting, on 17 June, the Council continued its debate with statements by the representatives of Nicaragua, Indonesia, Malaysia and Sri Lanka. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud, to whom an invitation had been extended at the 2286th meeting.

539. At the 2288th meeting, on 19 June, the President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/14556) which had been prepared in the course of consultations among members of the Council.

540. The Council continued its consideration of the item with a statement by Mr. Eklund, to whom an invitation had been extended at the 2284th meeting. Statements were also made by the representatives of the United States and Israel.

541. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, at his request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

542. Statements were made by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Mexico.

543. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/14556).

544. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Uganda and the German Democratic Republic.

Decision: At the 2288th meeting, on 19 June 1981, the draft resolution (S/14556) was adopted unanimously as resolution 487 (1981).

545. Resolution 487 (1981) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/2280,

"Having noted the contents of the letter dated 8 June 1981 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq (S/14509),

"Having heard the statements made on the subject at its 2280th through 2288th meetings,

"Taking note of the statement made by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Agency's Board of Governors on the subject on 9 June 1981 and his statement to the Security Council at its 2288th meeting on 19 June 1981,

"Taking note also of the resolution adopted by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 12 June 1981 on the 'military attack on Iraqi nuclear research centre and its implications for the Agency' (S/14532),

"Fully aware of the fact that Iraq has been a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons since it came into force in 1970, that in ac-

cordance with that Treaty Iraq has accepted Agency safeguards on all its nuclear activities, and that the Agency has testified that these safeguards have been satisfactorily applied to date,

"Noting furthermore that Israel has not adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

"Deeply concerned about the danger to international peace and security created by the premeditated Israeli air attack on Iraqi nuclear installations on 7 June 1981, which could at any time explode the situation in the area, with grave consequences for the vital interests of all States,

"Considering that, under the terms of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, 'all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations',

"1. Strongly condemns the military attack by Israel in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international conduct;

"2. Calls upon Israel to refrain in the future from any such acts or threats thereof;

"3. Further considers that the said attack constitutes a serious threat to the entire safeguards régime of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is the foundation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

"4. Fully recognizes the inalienable sovereign right of Iraq and all other States, especially the developing countries, to establish programmes of technological and nuclear development to develop their economy and industry for peaceful purposes in accordance with their present and future needs and consistent with the internationally accepted objectives of preventing nuclear-weapons proliferation;

"5. Calls upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"6. Considers that Iraq is entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction it has suffered, responsibility for which has been acknowledged by Israel;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the implementation of the present resolution."

546. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia, the United States, Japan, the USSR and France, and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

547. Further statements were made by the representatives of Israel and Iraq.

B. Communications received between 15 June and 7 December 1981

548. During the period between 15 and 18 June 1981, a number of representatives addressed communications setting out the position of their Governments with regard to the Israeli attack, as follows:

Grenada—letter dated 15 June (S/14549);

Guyana—letter dated 16 June (S/14543);

Democratic Yemen—letter dated 16 June (S/14560);

Suriname—letter dated 17 June (S/14552);

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya—letter dated 18 June (S/14559).

549. By a note dated 16 June (S/14544), the repre-

representative of Cuba transmitted the text of the communiqué adopted by the extraordinary plenary meeting of the movement of non-aligned countries, held in New York on the same day, on the "aggression" committed against Iraq.

550. By a letter dated 17 June (S/14550), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a letter dated 10 June which had been addressed to the President of the United States by the King of Jordan following the Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations.

551. By a letter dated 17 June (S/14551), the representative of the Philippines forwarded the text of a statement issued by the Foreign Ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations in connection with the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations.

552. By a letter dated 17 June (S/14553), the Acting Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations transmitted the text of a decision adopted on 15 June by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi, in connection with the "aggression" committed against the Iraqi reactor at Tamuz.

553. In a letter dated 29 June (S/14576), the representative of Israel, referring to the statement made by the representative of Iraq at the 2288th meeting of the Council on 19 June, expressed regret that the quotation

from Sir Humphrey Waldock's lecture, which had been included in statements of the Israeli representative to the Council on 12 and 19 June, was not complete and omitted a pertinent sentence referring to Article 51 of the Charter.

554. In a reply dated 24 July (S/14619), the representative of Iraq said that reference to Sir Humphrey Waldock's lecture by the Iraqi representative during the 2288th meeting of the Council had been made for the purpose of correcting its misquotation by the Israeli representative, and allegations that the Iraqi representative had ignored a pertinent sentence from that quotation were baseless, since that sentence supported Iraq's position rather than that of Israel.

555. By a letter dated 19 October (S/14732), the representative of Israel transmitted a document entitled "The Iraqi nuclear threat—why Israel had to act", which set out the position of the Israeli Government regarding the questions arising in connection with the Iraqi nuclear reactor and its destruction in June 1981.

556. By a note dated 7 December (S/14781), the Secretary-General drew attention to paragraphs 4 and 5 of General Assembly resolution 36/27, entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security".

Chapter 8

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 received on 18 June and on 21 July 1981 and request for a meeting

557. In a letter dated 18 June 1981 (S/14558), the representative of Malta charged that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was refusing to ratify the 1976 Malta-Libya agreement on the basis of a unilateral legal interpretation of Libyan obligations. In Malta's view, the legal consequences arising from the agreement were matters falling outside the competence of the Council and might be impartially interpreted only by the International Court of Justice. He reiterated his earlier request for the Council to meet in order to ask the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya officially to comply without further delay with the undertaking given to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to ratify the agreement without any conditions.

558. In a letter dated 21 July (S/14595), the representative of Malta charged that a recent Libyan statement, repudiating the assurances given to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to send to Malta a high-level special envoy to discuss with the Government of Malta all matters related to the obstacles that existed for the submission of the delimitation case to the International Court of Justice, made clear that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not wish to submit to the Court the terms agreed to in 1976 and insisted on inserting conditions extraneous to that agreement. The Government of Malta therefore requested the convening of a meeting of the Council with a view to condemning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for its show of force in August 1980 and for going back on its undertaking to go to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the

terms of the 1976 agreement signed by the two Governments.

B. Consideration at the 2294th meeting (30 July 1981)

559. At its 2294th meeting, on 30 July, the Council resumed its consideration of the following item, which had been included in its agenda at its 2246th meeting, on 4 September 1980,³ entitled:

"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)".

560. The President, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2246th meeting, invited the representatives of Malta and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

561. The Secretary-General then made a statement. The Council heard statements by the representatives of Malta and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The President said that further consideration of the item would occur following consultations with the members of the Council.

C Subsequent communications

562. By a letter dated 15 September 1981 (S/14697), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a telegram from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, reviewing the background of the

³*Ibid.*, para. 419.

question of delimitation of the continental shelf and maintaining that Malta hindered the conclusion of the exchange of the instruments of ratification by referring to the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses, by demanding that the instrument of ratification of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya be amended without taking into consideration Libyan constitutional procedures and by demanding further that the Registrar of the International Court of Justice be notified at the very same time the instruments of ratification were exchanged, and not after it entered into force, as stipulated in the special agreement. At the same time, he added, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reaffirmed its willingness to proceed with the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the special agreement in their present formula.

563. In a letter dated 24 September (S/14707), the representative of Malta, referring to the Libyan letter of 15 September (S/14697), stated that inclusion by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the instruments of ratification of a clause providing for termination of drilling in the disputed area pending a decision of the International Court of Justice was legally unacceptable. He added that Malta expected the Council to call upon the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to desist from any further threat of violence against Malta, and to proceed to an early exchange of instruments of ratification and to an early reference to the International Court of Justice of the agreement signed with Malta in 1976.

564. In a letter dated 2 November (S/14743), the representative of Malta expressed his concern over the lack of progress concerning Malta's complaint against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. He charged the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with deliberate procrastination and requested the Council to delay no longer its pronouncement on Malta's complaint.

565. In a letter dated 11 November (S/14752), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said that the dispute over the delimitation of the continental shelf between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Malta was a purely legal and procedural matter and that there had been no reason to submit it to the Council. He maintained that Malta was responsible for the delay in concluding the exchange of the instruments of ratification, since it had laid down certain conditions which were in contradiction with Libyan laws and did not conform either to the provisions of the agreement between the two countries or to what had been agreed upon by the two parties, particularly as far as drilling operations were concerned.

566. In a letter dated 17 November (S/14756), the representative of Malta stated that there had never been an agreement which bound his Government not to drill pending the decision of the International Court of Justice and that Malta was still threatened with the use of force by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya if it dared to proceed to drilling operations. Malta, he stressed, was convinced that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not want to comply with the normal practice of submit-

ting the dispute to the Court; it therefore sought the protection of the Council and demanded that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya be condemned for its "aggressive" action and for failing to honour its commitment to ratify the 1976 special agreement without conditions.

567. In a letter dated 8 December (S/14782), the representative of Malta maintained that the report by the special representative of the Secretary-General, submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General on 1 December, had ignored completely the reason for referral of the Maltese-Libyan dispute to the Council in September 1980, namely, the use of force by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to prevent Malta from exercising its rights, and that the Council, by insisting on further mediation through a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, had delayed ratification of the Agreement by another year. He added that Article 41 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice quoted in the report was intended to protect rights which could be jeopardized, and not to solve the legal issue raised by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as to whether or not drilling could lawfully take place in a disputed area while the dispute was before the Court. The report, he noted, made clear that all attempts at mediation by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General had failed. He expressed the hope of his Government that the Council would take the action which would make it unnecessary for Malta to resort to extreme measures.

568. By a note dated 9 December (S/14786), the Secretary-General, in view of the circulation of Malta's letter as a Council document (S/14782) and, with the concurrence of the President of the Council, made available in the same manner the report of his Special Representative which had been submitted to the President of the Council under cover of a letter from the Secretary-General dated 1 December. In his report, the Special Representative summarized the positions of the parties and the discussions held with them, and concluded that while both parties intended formally to submit the dispute over the delimitation of the continental shelf to the International Court of Justice, the clarifications which had been obtained confirmed the divergent positions of the parties as to the question of drilling in the disputed area, so that it no longer appeared possible to overcome the specific problem that had arisen on the basis of mere procedural arrangements. Malta had made it clear that it could not proceed to the exchange of ratifications as long as, in its view, the Libyan instrument contained a reference to a condition regarding drilling, and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had stated with equal clarity that it could not agree to amend its instrument of ratification. In order to settle the question of interim drilling operations, the parties could consider one possible course of action, namely, to request the Court to indicate, under the terms of Article 41 of its Statute, "any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party".

Chapter 9

LETTER DATED 19 MARCH 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

A. Communications received between 25 September 1981 and 30 March 1982 and request for a meeting

569. In a letter dated 25 September 1981 (S/14710), the Minister of External Relations of Nicaragua

charged that the military exercises, including air, naval and land manoeuvres, which, he stated, the Government of the United States had announced that it would conduct jointly with Honduras under the name "Hal-

con Vista" from 7 to 9 October, represented a threat to international peace and security and a special threat to Nicaragua.

570. In a letter dated 2 October (S/14718), the representative of the United States, in response to the Nicaraguan letter (S/14710), stated that the United States periodically conducted military exercises in international waters which were fully consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and that the "Halcon Vista" exercise did not pose a threat to Nicaragua or to international peace and security. She added that her Government had informed the Government of Nicaragua that, if it wished to observe that exercise on an exceptional basis, the United States would be willing to consider such a request.

571. In a letter dated 17 November (S/14757), the representative of Nicaragua transmitted the text of a communication dated 16 November addressed to the President of the Council by the Minister of External Relations of Nicaragua, who expressed his Government's utmost concern at the growing deterioration in the political situation of Central America and the Caribbean and charged that serious and dangerous accusations and threats levelled against his Government by senior United States officials, on the pretext that Nicaragua was participating in the Salvadorian conflict and arming itself, not only hampered possibilities for arriving at a political settlement of the conflict in El Salvador but also constituted a grave threat to peace and stability in the region. He called on the United States to publicly repudiate the threat or use of force in international relations and repeated Nicaragua's desire for dialogue and a political settlement of the conflicts.

572. By a letter dated 24 February 1982 (S/14891), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the peace proposal for the Central American area presented to the people of Nicaragua on 21 February by the Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, which stressed Nicaragua's willingness to begin talks with the United States on any subject of mutual concern and interest, directed in particular towards the negotiated settlement of disputes and the development of regional economic co-operation.

573. In a letter dated 16 March (S/14908), the representative of Nicaragua stated that his Government wished to lodge an official protest against the violation of Nicaraguan airspace by the United States, and, in this connection, conveyed the text of an official communiqué dated 9 March from the Ministry of the Exterior of the Republic of Nicaragua.

574. In a letter dated 16 March (S/14909), the representative of Nicaragua transmitted the text of the decree promulgated by the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua on 15 March declaring a state of emergency.

575. By a letter dated 19 March (S/14913), the representative of Nicaragua transmitted the text of a note dated 18 March from the Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, who requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council in view of what he described as the worsening of tension in Central America and the increasing danger of "a large-scale military intervention by the armed forces of the United States".

576. By a letter dated 23 March (S/14919), the representative of Honduras transmitted the text of what he called the essential part of the statement made by the Minister of External Relations of Honduras before the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) on the same date, putting forward a

proposal for general disarmament in Central America and indicating his intention to have a wide-ranging exchange of views with the Minister of External Relations of Nicaragua and with representatives of other Governments in the region in connection with his peace initiative.

577. In a letter dated 25 March (S/14927), the representative of El Salvador, referring to Nicaragua's letter of 19 March (S/14913), cited Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, recalled existing international instruments with respect to inter-American matters and maintained that the problems of international relations and disputes in the Latin American region in general and Central America in particular should be solved through recourse in the first instance to appropriate procedures within the inter-American system.

578. By a letter dated 30 March (S/14936), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed his Government's views on the competence and jurisdiction of the Security Council under the Charter of the United Nations vis-à-vis OAS.

B. Consideration at the 2335th to 2337th, 2339th, 2341st to 2343rd and 2347th meetings (25 March-2 April 1982)

579. At its 2335th meeting, on 25 March, the Council included the following item on its agenda without objection:

"Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/14913)".

580. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Argentina, Cuba, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

581. The Council began its consideration of the question with a statement by the Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. Subsequently, the President made a statement in her capacity as the representative of the United States.

582. At its 2336th meeting, on 25 March, the Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of Cuba, Honduras and Angola.

583. The representative of Argentina spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

584. At the 2337th meeting, on 26 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Viet Nam, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

585. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Cuba, Mexico, Guyana and Viet Nam.

586. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the President, in her capacity as the representative of the United States, and by the representative of Cuba.

587. At the 2339th meeting, on 29 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Grenada, India, Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

588. Continuing its consideration of the item, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Panama, France, the USSR, Togo, Poland, the Lao

People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Nigeria, China, Grenada, Seychelles, India and Iran.

589. At the 2341st meeting, on 30 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Benin, El Salvador, the German Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

590. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Spain, the United Kingdom, Jordan, Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka, Zambia, Benin and El Salvador.

591. At the 2342nd meeting, on 31 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Chile, Colombia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

592. Continuing its consideration of the item, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Zaire, Ireland, Japan, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

593. At the 2343rd meeting, on 31 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, the Congo and Costa Rica, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

594. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Mauritius, the Syrian Arab Republic, Chile, the United Republic of Tanzania, Madagascar, Colombia, the Congo and Algeria.

595. At the 2347th meeting, on 2 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Iraq, at his request, to participate in the debate without the right to vote.

596. The President then drew attention to a draft resolution (S/14941) sponsored by Guyana and Panama which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having heard the statement by the Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, commandant of the revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the statement by the Permanent Representative of the United States of America and other statements,

"Gravely concerned at the deterioration of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean,

"Taking into account Article 2, paragraph 4 of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant provisions of the Charter concerning the pacific settlement of disputes,

"Considering that the present crisis in the region of Central America and the Caribbean affects international peace and security and that all Member States have an interest in the solution of the crisis by peaceful means,

"Recalling resolution 2131 (XX) on the inadmissibility of intervention in the domestic affairs of States and the protection of their independence and sovereignty, adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 1965, and resolution 2160 (XXI) on strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of the right of peoples to self-determination, adopted by the General Assembly on 30 November 1966,

"1. Reminds all Member States of their obliga-

tion to respect the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular those relating to:

"(a) Non-intervention and non-interference in the domestic affairs of States;

"(b) Self-determination of peoples;

"(c) Non-use of force or threat of force;

"(d) The territorial integrity and political independence of States;

"(e) Pacific settlement of disputes;

"2. Reminds all Member States that resolution 2131 (XX) condemns the use or threat of force in relations between States as acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter;

"3. Appeals to all Member States to refrain from the direct, indirect, overt or covert use of force against any country of Central America and the Caribbean;

"4. Appeals to all parties concerned to have recourse to dialogue and negotiation, as contemplated in the Charter, and calls upon all Member States to lend their support to the search for a peaceful solution to the problems of Central America and the Caribbean;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed concerning the development of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean."

597. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Costa Rica, the German Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Iraq and Guyana.

598. The President then suspended the meeting for consultations.

599. Upon resumption of the meeting, the Council proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2347th meeting, on 2 April 1982, the draft resolution (S/14941) received 12 votes in favour (China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), 1 against (United States of America) and 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire), and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.*

600. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Zaire.

601. The representative of Nicaragua made a statement.

C. Subsequent communications

602. By a letter dated 15 April 1982, the representative of Nicaragua gave an account of various incidents which had occurred between 14 March and 12 April, and transmitted the text of a letter addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States on 15 April by the Minister of External Relations of Nicaragua, demanding the immediate withdrawal of United States warships from Nicaraguan national waters.

603. In a letter dated 19 April, the representative of Nicaragua protested the "continual violations" of Nicaraguan jurisdictional waters by United States warships and reiterated his Government's readiness to begin negotiations with the United States to seek, through dialogue, political solutions that would end the crisis in the region.

LETTER DATED 1 APRIL 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

A. Communications received on 1 April 1982 and request for a meeting

604. By a letter dated 1 April 1982 (S/14940), the representative of Argentina drew the attention of the Council to the situation of grave tension existing between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom.

605. In a letter dated 1 April (S/14942), the representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had good reason to believe that the armed forces of the Republic of Argentina were about to attempt to invade the Falkland Islands and requested an immediate meeting of the Council.

B. Consideration at the 2345th meeting (1 April 1982)

606. At its 2345th meeting, on 1 April, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14942)".

607. At the same meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Argentina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

608. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina.

609. The President then made the following statement (S/14944) on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The Security Council has heard statements from the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina about the tension which has recently arisen between the two Governments.

"The Council has taken note of the statement issued by the Secretary-General, which reads as follows:

"The Secretary-General, who has already seen the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina earlier today, renews his appeal for maximum restraint on both sides. He will, of course, return to Headquarters at any time, if the situation demands it."

"The Council, mindful of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, expresses its concern about the tension in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas). The Council accordingly calls on the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to exercise the utmost restraint at this time and in particular to refrain from the use or threat of force in the region and to continue the search for a diplomatic solution.

"The Council will remain seized of the question."

610. A statement was made by the representative of the United States. The representative of the United Kingdom spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Communication received on 2 April 1982 and request for a meeting

611. In a letter dated 2 April 1982 (S/14946), the representative of the United Kingdom stated that, contrary to the call of the Council on 1 April upon the Government of Argentina to refrain from the threat of force in the Falkland Islands/Islas Malvinas region, Argentine armed forces were at that moment invading the Islands, and requested an immediate meeting of the Council.

D. Consideration at the 2346th, 2349th and 2350th meetings (2-3 April 1982)

612. At its 2346th meeting, on 2 April, the Council continued its consideration of the item by hearing statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina. In the course of his statement, the representative of the United Kingdom introduced a draft resolution (S/14947) sponsored by his delegation which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 2345th meeting of the Council on 1 April 1982 (S/14944) calling on the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to refrain from the use or threat of force in the region of the Falkland Islands,

"Deeply disturbed at reports of an invasion on 2 April 1982 by armed forces of Argentina,

"Determining that there exists a breach of the peace in the region of the Falkland Islands,

"1. Demands an immediate cessation of hostilities;

"2. Demands an immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Falkland Islands;

"3. Calls on the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to seek diplomatic solution to their differences and to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

613. At the 2349th meeting, on 2 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Canada and New Zealand, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

614. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of France, Ireland, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Argentina.

615. At the 2350th meeting, on 3 April, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Peru, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

616. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the Minister of External Relations of Argentina, by the representatives of Brazil, Jordan, Japan, the United States, Bolivia and Peru and by the Minister of External Relations of Panama.

617. In the course of his statement, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama introduced a draft resolution (S/14950) sponsored by his delegation which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having heard the complaint by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning actions recently taken by the Argentine Republic in the region of the Malvinas Islands,

"Having taken note of the letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Argentine Republic (S/14940),

"Having heard the statement by the Minister of External Relations and Worship of the Argentine Republic to the effect that the situation which has arisen stems from the existence of a problem of a colonial nature,

"Considering that the intention of the United Kingdom to perpetuate its illegal occupation and colonial domination of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands affects the territorial integrity of the Argentine Republic and constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 31/49 of 1 December 1976,

"Bearing in mind the paragraphs relating to the question of the Malvinas Islands contained in the Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975, the Political Declaration adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, the Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978, the Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979 and the Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981,

"1. Urgently calls upon the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to cease its hostile conduct, refrain from any threat or use of force and co-operate with the Argentine Republic in the decolonization of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands;

"2. Requests both Governments to carry out negotiations immediately in order to put an end to the present situation of tension, duly respecting Argentine sovereignty over those territories and the interests of their inhabitants."

618. The representative of Panama then requested a suspension of the meeting in order to provide time for the preparation and circulation of the draft resolution. In this connection, statements were made by the President of the Council and by the representatives of the United Kingdom, the USSR, Ireland and Spain.

619. The motion to suspend the meeting was put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2350th meeting, on 3 April 1982, the proposal received 7 votes in favour (China, Ireland, Japan, Panama, Poland, Spain and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), 3 against (France, United*

Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 4 abstentions (Guyana, Jordan, Togo and Zaire), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required majority of votes. One member (Uganda) did not participate in the voting.

620. The Council then heard a statement by the representative of Paraguay.

621. A statement was made by the representative of the United Kingdom in exercise of the right of reply, in the course of which he submitted a revision (S/14947/Rev.1) of the draft resolution S/14947.

622. Statements were also made by the Ministers of External Relations of Argentina and Panama and by the representative of the United Kingdom.

623. In the absence of objection, the President suspended the meeting pending distribution of the revised draft resolution (S/14947/Rev.1) sponsored by the United Kingdom.

624. On resumption of the meeting, the President made a statement.

625. Statements on a point of order were made by the Minister of External Relations of Panama and by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Spain.

626. Statements were made before the vote by the representatives of Spain, Uganda, Togo, the USSR and Ireland and by the President in his capacity as the representative of Zaire.

627. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution S/14947/Rev.1.

Decision: *At the 2350th meeting, on 3 April 1982, the draft resolution (S/14947/Rev.1) was adopted by 10 votes in favour (France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire) to 1 against (Panama), with 4 abstentions (China, Poland, Spain and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 502 (1982).*

628. Resolution 502 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 2345th meeting of the Council on 1 April 1982 (S/14944) calling on the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to refrain from the use or threat of force in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas),

"Deeply disturbed at reports of an invasion on 2 April 1982 by armed forces of Argentina,

"Determining that there exists a breach of the peace in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas),

"1. Demands an immediate cessation of hostilities;

"2. Demands an immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas);

"3. Calls on the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to seek a diplomatic solution to their differences and to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

629. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Guyana, Poland and China and by the Minister of External Relations of Panama.

630. The Minister of External Relations of Argentina and the representative of the United Kingdom made statements.

631. By a letter dated 3 April 1982 (S/14949), the representative of Belgium transmitted the text of the joint statement of 2 April by the 10 States members of the European Community concerning the Falkland Islands in which they appealed to the Government of Argentina to withdraw its forces immediately and to adhere to the appeal of the Council to refrain from the use of force and to continue the search for a diplomatic solution.

632. In a telegram dated 5 April (S/14956), addressed to the Secretary-General, the Ministry of External Affairs of the Commonwealth of Dominica deplored Argentina's defiance of the recent Council resolution, strongly condemned its "acts of aggression" against the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands and expressed the belief that the right of the Falkland Islanders to self-determination must be respected.

633. In a letter dated 9 April (S/14961), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communication originating from the United Kingdom which had been transmitted to Argentina on 8 April by the Swiss Embassy at Buenos Aires, declaring a 200 nautical mile maritime exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands, together with the text of his Government's reply, in which Argentina maintained that the United Kingdom communication constituted "a notification of blockade" which was expressly defined as an act of aggression in article 3 c of the Definition of Aggression (General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) annex) and stated that Argentina would exercise its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter.

634. In a letter dated 9 April (S/14963), the representative of the United Kingdom stated that in so far as Argentina had still not begun to comply with resolution 502 (1982), the United Kingdom had promulgated a notice to the effect that a 200 nautical mile maritime exclusion zone would be established around the Falkland Islands as from 0400 hours (GMT) on 12 April. The notice indicated that from that time any Argentine warships and naval auxiliaries found within that zone would be treated as hostile and were liable to be attacked by British forces.

635. In a letter dated 11 April (S/14964), the representative of the United Kingdom, referring to the Argentine letter dated 9 April (S/14961), stated that his Government's declaration of the maritime exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands fell short of the concept of blockade as understood in international law. He pointed out that the reference in article 3 c of the Definition of Aggression to "the blockade of the . . . coasts of a State by the armed forces of another State" was irrelevant as the zone would surround British territory. He referred to article 2 of the Definition, which stated that "the first use of armed force by a State in contravention of the Charter shall constitute *prima facie* evidence of an act of aggression", and charged that it was Argentina that had first used armed force.

636. By a letter dated 12 April (S/14966), the representative of Peru transmitted the text of a telegram dated 11 April from his Minister of External Relations addressed to the Minister of External Relations of Argentina, to the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom and to the Secretary of State of the United States, in which he called for a 72-hour truce between Argentina and the United Kingdom, in keeping with paragraph 1 of resolution 502 (1982), pending the exercise of good offices,

accepted by both parties, which were being provided by the Government of the United States.

637. In a letter dated 12 April (S/14958), the representative of Argentina stated his Government's position that the operative part of resolution 502 (1982) constituted a text which must be considered as a unified whole and added that Argentina was prepared to comply with paragraph 2, on condition that the United Kingdom complied fully with the provisions of paragraph 1 and did not attempt to use the resolution as an instrument for justifying a return to the previous colonial situation. In addition, he charged that the United Kingdom Government had unilaterally taken a series of measures which constituted "economic aggression" and had thereby violated the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)).

638. In a letter dated 13 April (S/14973), the representative of the United Kingdom, with reference to the Argentine letter dated 12 April (S/14968), stated his Government's position that resolution 502 (1982) must be read as a whole, including the preamble, which had determined the existence of a breach of the peace as the result of an invasion by Argentine armed forces. He charged Argentina with failure to comply with the provisions of that resolution, noting that Argentina had invaded South Georgia on 4 April, in flagrant violation of the demand for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and that it had not withdrawn its forces from the Falkland Islands, in flagrant violation of the call for withdrawal. He indicated that, under the circumstances, the Government of the United Kingdom would continue to take whatever measures might be needed in exercise of its inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter. He also stated that his Government rejected the Argentine charge of "economic aggression", noting that the United Kingdom and other States had taken legitimate countermeasures.

639. By a letter dated 13 April (S/14974), the representative of the United Kingdom transmitted the text of a telegram of the same date from his Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs addressed to the Minister of External Relations of Peru, in reply to the latter's proposal for a 72-hour truce (S/14966), stating that since the armed confrontation had been initiated by the Argentine action in seizing the Falkland Islands, the first requirement for any solution was the withdrawal of the Argentine forces from the Islands and their dependencies, in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 502 (1982).

640. By a letter dated 13 April (S/14975), the representative of Argentina transmitted the text of a letter from his Minister of External Relations and Worship addressed to the Minister of External Relations of Peru, in reply to the Peruvian proposal, stating that Argentina would refrain from any action that might lead to armed confrontation but that if the British Government established a naval blockade, the Argentine Government would have no other alternative but to respond to the "aggression" in exercise of its right of self-defence.

641. By a letter dated 13 April (S/14976), the representative of Belgium transmitted the text of a joint statement issued at Brussels on 10 April by the Governments of the 10 States members of the European Community, in which they declared their decision to apply a total embargo on the exports of arms and military equipment to Argentina and to prohibit all imports of Argentine origin into the Community. They also called upon other Governments to associate them-

selves with their decisions in order to ensure, within the shortest possible time, the full implementation of resolution 502 (1982).

642. In a letter dated 14 April (S/14978), the representative of Panama reiterated his Government's support for the effective exercise of Argentine territorial sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and stated its position that, in so far as the naval exclusion zone and the blockade imposed by the United Kingdom did not stem from international sanctions, which could only be decreed by the Security Council in accordance with Articles 39, 41 and 42 of the Charter, they were unilateral coercive measures which violated the Charter and articles 3 c and d of the Definition of Aggression. Similarly, he noted that the actions decided upon by the States members of the European Economic Community constituted "unprecedented economic aggression" since the Security Council was the only body competent to impose sanctions or enforcement measures of an economic character under Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter.

643. By a letter dated 14 April (S/14979), the representative of Venezuela transmitted the text of a statement made on 13 April at Caracas by his Minister of External Relations, supporting Argentina's claim to the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, reaffirming Venezuela's position in favour of a negotiated peaceful solution of the dispute and expressing reservations about the role of the Security Council in the matter.

644. By a letter dated 13 April (S/14981), the representative of Peru conveyed the text of a note transmitted by his Minister of External Relations to the Government of the United Kingdom, stating that his Government persisted in its request that the United Kingdom agree to the Peruvian proposal for a 72-hour truce in order to create the optimal conditions for action aimed at finding a diplomatic solution by reconciling the positions of the parties.

645. By a letter dated 16 April (S/14984), the representative of Argentina claimed that the dispatching of a fleet by the United Kingdom demonstrated its lack of readiness to comply with paragraph 1 of resolution 502 (1982) and that Argentina had no alternative but to take advantage of the right of self-defence provided for in Article 51 of the Charter. He stated that Argentina had complied with the afore-mentioned resolution with regard to the cessation of hostilities and that his Government was prepared to negotiate on any proposal that did not affect its sovereignty over the territory of the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

646. By a letter dated 16 April (S/15023), the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States transmitted the text of a resolution entitled "The situation obtaining between the Republic of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in relation to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands", adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization at its extraordinary session held on 13 April.

647. By a letter dated 19 April (S/14987), the representative of the United Kingdom transmitted the text of his Government's reply dated 14 April to the Peruvian note (S/14981), stating that the first requirement for a negotiated resolution of the issue was that Argentine forces must withdraw from the Falkland Islands and dependencies, in accordance with the mandatory resolution of the Council and with Argentina's obligations under the Charter.

648. In a letter dated 20 April (S/14988), the representative of the United Kingdom, in reference to the letters dated 14 April from Panama (S/14978) and Venezuela (S/14979) and that dated 16 April from Argentina (S/14984), stated that Argentina had used armed force in an effort to settle separate territorial disputes with the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, despite a call from the Council on 1 April to refrain from the use of force, and had violated paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 2 of the Charter. In the light of the foregoing, the United Kingdom would continue to take whatever measures might be needed in exercise of its inherent right of self-defence in the face of Argentina's "unlawful invasion" of British territory and serious violations of the rights of the people of the Falkland Islands.

649. In a letter dated 24 April (S/14997), the representative of the United Kingdom transmitted the text of a communication which had been conveyed to Argentina on 23 April, in which it was stated that, further to the announcement by the United Kingdom Government of the establishment of a maritime exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands without prejudice to the right of the United Kingdom to take whatever additional measures that might be needed in the exercise of a self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter, it wished to make clear that any approach on the part of Argentine warships, including submarines, naval auxiliaries or military aircraft, as well as civil aircraft engaging in surveillance of British forces, which could amount to a threat to interfere with the mission of the British forces in the South Atlantic would be regarded as hostile and would encounter the appropriate response.

650. In a letter dated 24 April (S/14998), the representative of Argentina referred to the United Kingdom letter of the same date (S/14997), as well as to the Argentine note dated 9 April (S/14961), and charged that the United Kingdom was extending its threat of aggression to the South Atlantic, in violation of the express provisions of a number of international instruments, which made it clear that the United Kingdom had no intention of complying with the provisions of resolution 502 (1982).

651. In a letter dated 25 April (S/14999), the representative of Argentina charged that on the same date the United Kingdom had perpetuated an act of armed aggression against South Georgia, using naval units and helicopters, at a time when the negotiations involving the simultaneous consideration of all aspects of resolution 502 (1982), with the participation of the United States Secretary of State, were still open. He expressed his Government's view that the British action constituted a grave breach of international peace and security.

652. By a letter dated 26 April (S/15000), the representative of Japan transmitted the text of a statement of the same date in which his Minister for Foreign Affairs called for the immediate cessation of hostilities and the immediate withdrawal of the Argentine armed forces from the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), in accordance with resolution 502 (1982), and urged the parties to exercise self-restraint and to continue their efforts for a peaceful resolution of the situation.

653. By a telegram dated 21 April (S/15001) addressed to the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General of OAS transmitted the text of a resolution, adopted on that date by the Permanent Council of the Organization, convening the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to consider the grave situation in the South Atlantic.

654. In a letter dated 26 April (S/15002), the representative of the United Kingdom stated that in so far as Argentina had carried out an armed invasion of South Georgia on 3 April, notwithstanding resolution 502 (1982), the British forces had re-established, on 25 April, British authority on South Georgia, in exercise of the inherent right of self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter, and that there was no question of the United Kingdom Government having in any way breached the terms of the above-mentioned resolution or of having caused a breach of international peace and security. He also stated that in May 1955, the United Kingdom had submitted the sovereignty dispute over South Georgia to the International Court of Justice but that Argentina had declined to accept the Court's jurisdiction.

655. By a letter dated 26 April (S/15003), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a press release issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries, in which the Bureau requested the interested parties to actively seek a peaceful solution of their dispute and refrain from any action which might endanger peace and security in the region. It also expressed its support for the efforts at obtaining a just, durable and peaceful negotiated solution, in accordance with the application of resolution 502 (1982) in its entirety, the principles and decisions of the movement of non-aligned countries and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

656. In a letter dated 28 April (S/15006), the representative of the United Kingdom conveyed the announcement made by his Government on the same date to the effect that, from 1100 hours (GMT) on 30 April, a total exclusion zone would be established around the Falkland Islands, the outer limit of which was the same as for the maritime exclusion zone established on 12 April. He indicated that that extension of the maritime zone had been necessitated by the refusal of Argentina to comply with paragraph 2 of resolution 502 (1982).

657. In a letter dated 28 April (S/15007), the representative of the United Kingdom, in reference to the Cuban letter dated 26 April (S/15003), stated that it shared the concern of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries over developments in the region of the Falkland Islands. He said that the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands in defiance of the Council's call on 1 April that force should not be used, had caused the current breach of the peace in the region, which would not be brought to an end until Argentina complied with paragraph 2 of resolution 502 (1982).

658. By a letter dated 28 April (S/15008), the President of the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of OAS transmitted the text of resolution I, entitled "Serious situation in the South Atlantic", adopted at the second plenary session, convened in accordance with the provisions of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

659. By a letter dated 28 April (S/15009), the representative of Argentina drew the Council's attention to the text of a communication from the British Government declaring a total exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands. His Government viewed that act as a violation of the provisions of the Charter, of resolution 502 (1982) and of resolution 3314 (XXIX) and maintained that the United Kingdom could not invoke the right of self-defence, under Article 51 of the Charter, in islands situated 8,000 miles from British territory.

660. In a letter dated 29 April (S/15010), the repre-

sentative of the United Kingdom, in reference to the letter from the President of the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of OAS (S/15008), reiterated his Government's desire for a peaceful solution to the existing situation.

661. In a letter dated 29 April (S/15014), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a message from the United Kingdom announcing that all Argentine vessels, including merchant or fishing vessels, apparently engaging in surveillance of, or intelligence-gathering activities against, British forces in the South Atlantic would be regarded as hostile and dealt with accordingly. He maintained that the right of self-defence could not be invoked to justify the United Kingdom action when the Council had adopted measures for the maintenance of international peace and security. Furthermore, the United Kingdom could not invoke Article 51 of the Charter as authorization to try to assume the task of executing a non-existing mandate from the Council.

662. In a letter dated 30 April (S/15016 and Corr.1), the representative of the United Kingdom stated that the Falkland Islands were British territory, and that his Government's right of self-defence against the "Argentine invasion and illegal occupation" remained unimpaired.

663. In a letter dated 30 April (S/15017), the representative of the United Kingdom rejected the Argentine assertion contained in its letter of 29 April (S/15014) that the United Kingdom's right of self-defence could not be invoked when the Council had adopted measures for the maintenance of international peace and security and indicated that the Council had not, in fact, been effective in restoring international peace and security because of Argentina's refusal to comply with the provisions of resolution 502 (1982). He said that the United Kingdom had never argued that it was assuming "the task of executing" a "mandate from the Council". His Government's position was that, in the face of Argentina's "flagrant and open violation" of resolution 502 (1982), the United Kingdom was exercising its inherent right of self-defence, for which no mandate from the Council was required by the terms of the Charter.

664. In a letter dated 30 April (S/15018), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué from the Argentine Military Junta announcing that from 30 April all British ships, including merchant and fishing vessels, operating within the 200-mile zone of the Argentine sea, of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, would be considered hostile; that any British aircraft, military or civil, violating Argentine airspace would also be considered hostile, and that all the measures imposed were without prejudice to any additional measure that might be applied in exercise of the right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter.

665. In a letter dated 30 April (S/15021), the representative of Argentina stated that the United Kingdom had no legal grounds to invoke the right of self-defence provided for in Article 51 of the Charter in justification of the military action in South Georgia. With regard to the United Kingdom allegation that Argentina had violated resolution 502 (1982), he said that on several occasions Argentina had reiterated before the Council its intention to comply with that resolution and had welcomed the steps taken by third States to arrive at an agreement through negotiations. Continuation of punitive actions by the United Kingdom had compelled Argentina to exercise its right of self-defence. With respect to submission of the question of South Georgia

to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the representative of Argentina emphasized that the jurisdiction of the Court was voluntary, in accordance with Article 36 of its Statute, and indicated the preference of his Government to seek a peaceful solution to the question through direct negotiation within the framework of resolution 2065 (XX).

666. In a letter dated 1 May (S/15022), the representative of Argentina charged that United Kingdom aircraft had attacked Puerto Argentino in the Malvinas Islands at 0440 hours that day, in violation of resolution 502 (1982).

667. In a letter dated 1 May (S/15024), the representative of Brazil conveyed the text of a communication dated 30 April from his Minister of External Relations, who called on the United Nations to take prompt and effective measures, including those of a preventive nature, to ensure the implementation of resolution 502 (1982), in all its aspects.

668. In a letter dated 1 May (S/15025), the representative of the United Kingdom conveyed the text of a statement issued on that date by his Ministry of Defence, stating that since noon, London time, on 30 April, a total exclusion zone was being enforced and that action had been taken on the morning of 1 May to deny the Argentines the use of the airstrip at Port Stanley. That action, which was taken in exercise of the right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter, had been made necessary by Argentina's refusal to comply with paragraph 2 of resolution 502 (1982) following its invasion of British territory.

669. In a letter dated 1 May (S/15026), the representative of Argentina stated that the successive attacks by the British Air Force against Puerto Argentino in the Malvinas Islands had been repulsed by Argentina in exercise of its right of self-defence. He added that the United Kingdom action was threatening to unleash an armed conflict of unknown dimensions and unforeseeable implications for international peace and security.

670. In a letter dated 2 May (S/15027), the representative of the United Kingdom conveyed the text of a statement issued on that date by his Ministry of Defence in connection with attacks on Port Stanley airfield by British aircraft on 1 May and further military operations by the task force situated within the total exclusion zone.

671. By a letter dated 2 May (S/15028), the representative of Argentina transmitted the text of a note submitted by his Government to the President of the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of OAS concerning the sanctions adopted by the United States against the Argentine Republic.

672. By a letter dated 3 May (S/15030), the representative of Venezuela transmitted the text of a statement issued on 30 April by his Minister of External Relations on the situation in the Malvinas Islands.

673. In a letter dated 3 May (S/15031), the representative of the United Kingdom conveyed the text of a statement issued on 2 May by his Ministry of Defence to the effect that the Argentine cruiser *General Belgrano*, which had posed a significant threat to the British task force maintaining the total exclusion zone, had been hit by torpedoes fired from a British submarine on that date and that the action was in accordance with the instructions given to the task force commander based on the inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter.

674. In a letter dated 3 May (S/15032), the repre-

sentative of Argentina stated that the cruiser *General Belgrano* of the Argentine Navy had been torpedoed by a nuclear-powered British submarine and sunk on 2 May outside the 200-mile maritime exclusion zone established around the Malvinas Islands by the United Kingdom.

675. By a letter dated 3 May (S/15036), the representative of Ireland transmitted the text of a statement issued by his Government on 2 May, expressing serious concern at the escalating military situation in the South Atlantic and emphasizing that the possibilities offered by the United Nations should be fully exploited and further military escalation avoided.

676. In a letter dated 4 May (S/15037), the representative of Ireland requested a meeting of the Council to give further consideration to the question of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) (see chapter 11 below).

677. In a letter dated 4 May (S/15040), the representative of the United Kingdom conveyed the text of a statement issued by his Ministry of Defence on that date, declaring that the destroyer H.M.S. *Sheffield* had been attacked and hit by an Argentine missile in the course of its duties within the total exclusion zone. The statement also contained information regarding further air operations conducted over the Falkland Islands which, the representative of the United Kingdom said, had been carried out in exercise of the United Kingdom's inherent right of self-defence.

678. In a letter dated 4 May (S/15041), the representative of the United Kingdom refuted the allegations contained in the Argentine letters dated 30 April (S/15021) and 1 May (S/15022).

679. By a second letter dated 4 May (S/15044), the representative of Ireland transmitted the text of a statement issued on that date by his Government to the effect that Ireland saw the situation as a serious threat to world peace and considered it imperative for the United Nations to become involved immediately to secure an end to the current conflict. Accordingly, the Irish Government would seek an immediate meeting of the Council, in order to prepare a new resolution calling for an immediate cessation of hostilities and the negotiation of a diplomatic settlement under the auspices of the United Nations. It regarded the application of economic sanctions as no longer appropriate and would seek their withdrawal by the European Community.

680. In a telegram dated 4 May (S/15045), the President of Colombia expressed his Government's support for the Secretary-General in his peace-making efforts and emphasized that peace could be achieved more easily through dialogue than by resorting to war. He suggested that the Security Council, which had full competence to act in the matter, should be immediately convened.

681. In a letter dated 5 May (S/15046), the representative of Argentina conveyed the texts of two communiqués issued on 4 and 5 May respectively by the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces in connection with the military operations of 4 May in the region of the Malvinas Islands.

682. On 5 May, following consultations of the Council, the President of the Council issued the following statement (S/15047) on behalf of its members:

"The members of the Security Council express deep concern at the deterioration of the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and the loss of lives.

"The members of the Council also express strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General with regard to his contacts with the two parties.

"The members of the Council have agreed to meet for further consultations tomorrow, Thursday, 6 May 1982."

683. By a letter dated 5 May (S/15048), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a press communiqué of the same date issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries, expressing regret at the loss of human life in the Malvinas Islands conflict and appealing to the parties to the conflict to find a just, durable and peaceful solution in accordance with resolution 502 (1982), the principles and decisions of the movement of non-aligned countries and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

684. In a letter dated 6 May (S/15049), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued by the Argentine Joint General Staff, stating that the Argentine dispatch boat *Alférez Sobral* had been attacked on 3 May by British helicopters while going to the assistance of the pilot of an aircraft of the Argentine Air Force shot down on the previous day 120 miles north-north-west of Puerto Argentino.

685. By a note dated 6 May (S/15050), the representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, in his capacity as Chairman of the Latin American Group at the United Nations for the month of May, transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Group on 5 May, expressing its regret at the increasing loss of life in the region of the Malvinas Islands, calling for a cessation of all hostile acts in the region and urging the parties concerned to initiate negotiations with a view to achieving a just, peaceful, practical and lasting solution.

686. In a letter dated 6 May (S/15052), the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden conveyed the text of a statement issued by their Governments on that date, expressing their full support of resolution 502 (1982) and strongly appealing to the parties concerned to comply with its provisions.

687. In a letter dated 6 May (S/15053), the representative of Argentina stated that, in the course of the actions carried out by the Argentine Air Force in exercise of the right of self-defence, the British destroyer H.M.S. *Sheffield* had been seriously damaged and had been abandoned by its crew.

688. In a letter dated 7 May (S/15055), the representative of Argentina stated that, according to information received from London, the United Kingdom had decided, as of that date, to impose a blockade on every Argentine warship or military aircraft found more than 12 nautical miles from the continental and island territory of Argentina. The Argentine Government held the United Kingdom responsible for the consequences of the implementation of that measure, which, in its view, constituted a further act of aggression under the terms of article 3 c of the Definition of Aggression.

689. In a letter dated 7 May (S/15057), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on 6 May by the Argentine Joint General Staff, reporting the casualties that had resulted from the attack on 3 May by a British helicopter on the Argentine dispatch boat *Alférez Sobral* while it was on a rescue mission.

690. By a letter dated 8 May (S/15058), the representative of the United Kingdom transmitted the text of an announcement made on 7 May by his Ministry of Defence and transmitted to the Government of Argen-

tina. He stated that the purpose of that announcement had been to reduce the possibility of misunderstanding about the United Kingdom's intentions with regard to measures in exercise of the right of self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter.

691. In a letter dated 8 May (S/15059), the representative of Argentina, further to his letter of 7 May (S/15055), conveyed the text of the communication received by his Government from the Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom, containing a statement by the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary in the House of Commons, who declared that his Government's highest priority was to achieve an early negotiated settlement of the crisis but that if the Government of Argentina did not show the same readiness to reach a peaceful settlement, the United Kingdom Government would do whatever might be necessary to end the unlawful Argentine occupation of the Falkland Islands and would take all necessary measures in the self-defence of British ships and aircraft engaged in operations and in resupplying British forces in the South Atlantic. The British message warned that because of the proximity of Argentine bases and the distances that hostile forces could cover undetected, any Argentine warship or military aircraft found more than 12 nautical miles from the Argentine coast would be regarded as hostile. The letter from the representative of Argentina charged that the United Kingdom Government was arrogating to itself the right to use force, in violation of the Charter and resolution 502 (1982), and indicated that Argentina would exercise its inalienable right to self-defence of its territorial integrity and sovereignty, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter.

692. In a letter dated 9 May (S/15060), the representative of Argentina stated that at 0140 hours Argentine time that day the British forces had initiated a simultaneous attack on Puerto Argentino and Port Darwin lasting 35 minutes. The Argentine Government considered that the British attack, which occurred while the Secretary-General was taking steps with the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict, constituted a violation of the Charter and of resolution 502 (1982).

693. In a letter dated 9 May (S/15061), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued by the Argentine Joint General Staff, stating that at 0921 hours that day the fishing vessel *Narval* had been attacked and sunk by a British Harrier aircraft 66 nautical miles south of Puerto Argentino and that a British aircraft had machine-gunned the vessel's lifeboats.

694. In a letter dated 10 May (S/15063), the representative of the United Kingdom stated that on 9 May the British task force had attacked military targets in the vicinity of Port Stanley airfield. He also stated that at 1130 GMT hours that day two British aircraft on patrol within the total exclusion zone had sighted the Argentine fishing vessel *Narval*, which was suspected of engaging in surveillance. A small bomb had been dropped alongside the vessel, followed by a short burst of gun-fire from the aircraft. He stated that irrefutable evidence that the vessel had been engaged in surveillance had been found on board in documents containing the vessel's operational orders and that an Argentine naval officer had been found among the crew of the vessel. He added that arrangements would be made for repatriation of the crew and denied that a British aircraft had machine-gunned the vessel's lifeboats. He noted that the operations undertaken by

British forces were in the exercise of the United Kingdom's inherent right of self-defence.

695. In a telegram dated 10 May (S/15068), addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of Panama expressed his deep concern at the "imminent escalation of aggressive acts by the United Kingdom fleet in the South Atlantic" against Argentina, reiterated his Government's support of the Secretary-General's endeavours with the parties concerned to achieve a peaceful settlement of the crisis and charged that the United Kingdom was seeking to establish a blockade in contravention of Articles 39, 41 and 42 of the Charter.

696. In a letter dated 11 May (S/15069), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Argentine Joint General Staff, stating that, in view of the United Kingdom's persistent attempt to impose restrictions on Argentine marine traffic in the South Atlantic, and in the exercise of its right of self-defence established by Article 51 of the Charter, Argentina had decided that any vessel flying the United Kingdom flag and navigating in the afore-mentioned zone towards the area of operations or presumed to constitute a threat to national security would be considered hostile and that appropriate action would be taken.

697. In a letter dated 11 May (S/15070), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of two communiqués issued, respectively, by the Argentine Air Force and by the Joint General Staff on 10 May in connection with combat actions in the Malvinas zone.

698. By a letter dated 10 May (S/15071), the representative of Peru transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on 7 May by the Ministry of External Relations of Peru relating to the United Kingdom Government's announcement that any ship or aircraft found more than 12 nautical miles from the Argentine coast would be regarded as hostile and liable to be dealt with accordingly.

699. In a letter dated 11 May (S/15073), the representative of Austria conveyed the text of his Government's statement appealing to all concerned to seek a peaceful solution of the conflict on the basis of resolution 502 (1982) and the principles of the Charter, and expressing support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about a negotiated settlement of the conflict.

700. In a letter dated 12 May (S/15074), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Argentine Joint General Staff, announcing that a Puma helicopter belonging to the Argentine Army, while carrying out search and rescue operations in connection with the fishing vessel *Narval*, had been attacked and shot down by British aircraft.

701. By a letter dated 12 May (S/15076), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a statement made on 29 April by the spokesman for the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, declaring Viet Nam's recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Archipelago, and demanding that Britain implement the resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization of the Malvinas and cease military schemes and acts against Argentina.

702. By a letter dated 13 May (S/15077), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a statement made on 4 May by the spokesman for the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, condemning the "bellicose and aggressive acts of the British authorities and the complicity of the United States

against Argentina" and demanding that Britain and the United States cease those acts and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Argentina.

703. In a letter dated 13 May (S/15078), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on 12 May by the Argentine Joint General Staff in connexion with a series of developments which had occurred in the Malvinas area of operations on 12 May.

704. In a letter dated 13 May (S/15081), the representative of the United Kingdom referred to his letter of 28 April (S/15006) and stated that his Ministry of Defence had announced that on 12 May, two Royal Navy ships in the course of enforcing the total exclusion zone had been attacked by Argentine aircraft, two of which had been shot down. He added that those operations had been carried out in exercise of the United Kingdom's inherent right of self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter.

705. In a letter dated 14 May (S/15082), the representative of the United Kingdom, in reply to Argentina's letter dated 12 May (S/15074), stated that the Puma helicopter had been flying toward ships of the British task force. There had been no reason to believe that it had been on a search and rescue mission, since it had been in military colours and had borne no markings to suggest any role other than military.

706. In a letter dated 15 May (S/15083), the representative of Argentina conveyed the texts of two communiqués issued on 14 May by the Argentine Air Force and the Joint General Staff, respectively, in connection with the consequences of the "acts of aggression" committed by the United Kingdom in the region of the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

707. In a letter dated 15 May (S/15084), the representative of the United Kingdom conveyed the text of an announcement made on that date by the British Ministry of Defence to the effect that the British task force had attacked Port Stanley airfield on 14 May and that a raid had also been carried out by British forces on military installations and aircraft on Pebble Island in the north of West Falkland, as a limited military action in enforcing the total exclusion zone and in exercise of the United Kingdom's inherent right to self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter.

708. In a letter dated 15 May (S/15085), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued by the Argentine Joint General Staff in connection with military actions which had occurred in the Malvinas area on that date. He pointed out that those acts were occurring at a time when the negotiations initiated through the good offices of the Secretary-General were in progress.

709. By a letter dated 17 May (S/15088), the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic transmitted the text of a statement issued on 12 May by his Ministry of Foreign Affairs, condemning the "threatening and aggressive acts of the British Government, supported by the United States" and demanding that it immediately cease its military operations in the Malvinas and respect the independence and sovereignty of Argentina.

710. In a letter dated 17 May (S/15090), the representative of Costa Rica conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on 15 May by the Minister of External Relations on behalf of the Government of Costa Rica, urging Argentina and the United Kingdom to halt their military activities and agree to a negotiated settlement of their differences, in accordance with the norms and

procedures of international law and expressing support for the peace efforts being made by the Secretary-General.

711. In a letter dated 18 May (S/15092), the representative of Argentina conveyed the texts of four communiqués issued on 16 and 17 May by the Argentine Joint General Staff regarding a series of attacks carried out by the British task force against unarmed transport vessels engaged in supplying foodstuffs, medicines and fuel to the population of the Malvinas Islands.

712. By a letter dated 19 May (S/15097), the representative of Brazil transmitted the text of a message of the same date by his Minister for External Relations addressed to the President of the Council, in which he renewed his Government's support for the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and addressed a pressing appeal for abstention from any military action that might thwart the objectives of those efforts. He expressed confidence that, if necessary, the Council, in discharging its duties, would take prompt and effective measures for the maintenance of international peace and security.

713. In a letter dated 20 May (S/15098), the representative of the United Kingdom transmitted the text of a statement made on that date by the spokesman of the British Ministry of Defence, indicating that the

British task force had bombed Argentine military positions 8 miles west of Stanley, as part of the United Kingdom's continuing operations to pin the Argentine forces down and deplete their equipment and stores. The United Kingdom representative rejected the assertion contained in the Argentine letter dated 18 May (S/15092) and stated that actions by British forces were directed against military targets.

714. In a letter dated 20 May (S/15099), the Secretary-General informed the Council that the time for reaching agreement through negotiations that would restore peace in the South Atlantic was extremely short and although, in his view, substantial progress towards a diplomatic solution had been achieved in the preceding two weeks, the necessary accommodations which were still needed to end the conflict had not been forthcoming. He added that, in his judgement, the efforts in which he had been engaged, with the support of the Council, did not currently offer the prospect of bringing about an end to the crisis nor of preventing the intensification of the conflict (see chapter 11 below).

715. In a letter dated 21 May (S/15101), the representative of Argentina conveyed the texts of five communiqués issued on 19, 20 and 21 May by the Argentine Joint General Staff concerning a series of military developments in the Malvinas area.

Chapter 11

QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE REGION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

A. Communication received on 21 May 1982 and request for a meeting

716. In a letter dated 21 May 1982 (S/15100), the representative of Panama, in view of the serious situation in the region of the Malvinas Islands and of the Secretary-General's letter dated 20 May (S/15099) [see chapter 10 above], requested that a meeting of the Council be held to consider the question.

B. Consideration at the 2360th, 2362nd to 2364th, 2366th and 2368th meetings (21–26 May 1982)

717. At its 2360th meeting, on 21 May, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas):

- “(a) Letter dated 4 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15037);
- “(b) Letter dated 20 May 1982 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15099);
- “(c) Letter dated 21 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15100)”.

718. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

719. The meeting opened with a statement by the Secretary-General.

720. Statements were then made by the representatives of Argentina, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Japan, Brazil and Ecuador, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia and by the representative of Antigua and Barbuda.

721. At the 2362nd meeting, on 22 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

722. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Spain and Uruguay, by the Minister of External Relations of Venezuela, by the representatives of the USSR, Mexico, Cuba and Bolivia, by the Minister of External Relations of Panama and by the representatives of Canada, the United States and Guatemala.

723. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina.

724. At the 2363rd meeting, on 23 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Belgium and Indonesia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

725. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of France, Poland, Honduras, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Equatorial Guinea, Paraguay, Colombia, El Salvador, Belgium, Indonesia and Peru and by the Minister of External Relations of Panama.

726. Statements in the exercise of the right of reply were made by the representative of the United King-

dom and by the Minister of External Relations of Panama.

727. At the 2364th meeting, on 24 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Greece, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Liberia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

728. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Uganda, Zaire, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia and Greece and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

729. At the 2366th meeting, on 25 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Chile, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy and the Netherlands, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

730. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Guyana, Togo, Jordan, the Netherlands, Chile, Italy and India and by the Minister of External Relations of Panama.

731. The representative of Ireland introduced a draft resolution (S/15106) sponsored by his delegation which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolution 502 (1982),

"Noting with the deepest concern that the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) has seriously deteriorated,

"Having heard the statement made by the Secretary-General at its 2360th meeting on 21 May 1982, as well as the statements made in the debate by the representatives of Argentina and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

"Noting from the Secretary-General's statement the extent to which points of agreement between the parties had already been established through his efforts,

"Concerned to achieve as a matter of the greatest urgency a cessation of hostilities and an end to the present conflict between the armed forces of Argentina and of the United Kingdom,

"1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for the efforts which he has already made to bring about an agreement between the parties, to ensure the implementation of resolution 502 (1982) and thereby to restore peace to the region;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the present resolution, to undertake a renewed mission of good offices consistent with resolution 502 (1982), and in accordance with the approach outlined in his statement of 21 May 1982;

"3. Urges the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in his mission and, as a first step, to agree to a complete suspension of present hostilities for a period of seventy-two hours;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, within that period, to enter into contact with the parties with a view to the negotiation of mutually acceptable terms for a continuing cease-fire, including, if necessary, arrangements for the dispatch of United Nations observers to monitor compliance with the terms of the cease-fire;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Security Council by the end

of the period mentioned in paragraph 3 of the present resolution."

732. The Minister of External Relations of Argentina made a statement.

733. Statements in the exercise of the right were made by the representative of the United Kingdom and by the Minister of External Relations of Argentina.

734. At the 2368th meeting, on 26 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Yugoslavia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

735. The Council had before it a draft resolution sponsored by Japan (S/15112) and another draft resolution sponsored by Guyana, Ireland, Jordan, Togo, Uganda and Zaire (S/15122).

736. The Japanese draft resolution (S/15112) read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolution 502 (1982) concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas),

"Regretting that resolution 502 (1982) has not yet been implemented,

"Gravely concerned at the stalemate of diplomatic efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the differences between the parties, and the subsequent deterioration of the situation in the area,

"Reaffirming the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the non-use of force and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means,

"1. Urges once again that resolution 502 (1982) be implemented in its entirety as soon as possible;

"2. Reaffirms its support of the good offices of the Secretary-General and requests him to renew the use of his good offices on the basis of his previous efforts, as reported in his statement at the 2360th meeting of the Security Council, with a view to achieving the earliest possible cessation of hostilities, realizing a peaceful settlement of the dispute and securing the implementation of resolution 502 (1982);

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution"

737. The Council heard statements by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia and Ireland.

738. The representative of Uganda, on behalf of Guyana, Ireland, Jordan, Togo, Zaire and his own delegation, introduced the draft resolution contained in document S/15122, which was put to the vote.

739. Statements before the vote were made by the representatives of Spain, by the Minister of External Relations of Panama and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

740. The Council then proceeded to vote on the six-Power draft resolution.

Decision: *At the 2368th meeting, on 26 May 1982, the draft resolution (S/15122) was adopted unanimously as resolution 505 (1982).*

741. Resolution 505 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolution 502 (1982),

"Noting with the deepest concern that the situation in the region of the Falklands Islands (Islas Malvinas) has seriously deteriorated,

"Having heard the statement made by the Secretary-General at its 2360th meeting on 21 May 1982, as well as the statements made in the debate by the representatives of Argentina and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

"Concerned to achieve as a matter of the greatest urgency a cessation of hostilities and an end to the present conflict between the armed forces of Argentina and of the United Kingdom,

"1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for the efforts which he has already made to bring about an agreement between the parties, to ensure the implementation of resolution 502 (1982) and thereby to restore peace to the region;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the present resolution, to undertake a renewed mission of good offices bearing in mind resolution 502 (1982) and the approach outlined in his statement of 21 May 1982;

"3. Urges the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in his mission with a view to ending the present hostilities in and around the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas);

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to enter into contact immediately with the parties with a view to negotiating mutually acceptable terms for a cease-fire, including, if necessary, arrangements for the dispatch of United Nations observers to monitor compliance with the terms of the cease-fire;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Security Council as soon as possible and, in any case, not later than seven days after the adoption of the present resolution."

742. Following the adoption of the resolution, the Secretary-General made a statement.

743. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of Japan, the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom.

744. The representative of Argentina made a statement.

745. The representative of the USSR and the United Kingdom spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Communications received between 22 May and 2 June 1982, request for a meeting and interim report of the Secretary-General

746. By two letters dated 22 May 1982 (S/15102 and S/15103), the representative of Argentina drew the attention of the Council to communiqués issued on 21 and 22 May by the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces concerning military operations which took place in the area of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

747. In a letter dated 23 May (S/15104), the representative of the United Kingdom communicated to the Council a factual account prepared by the British authorities of military operations in the area of the Falkland Islands since 19 May.

748. By a letter dated 24 May (S/15105), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of the TASS statement of 23 May, in which it was pointed out that responsibility for the situation that had arisen in connection with the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) rested with the United Kingdom, which had persistently opposed the implementation of United Nations decisions concerning their decolonization, and with the United States, which had openly taken its side. The need for settling the dispute between the United Kingdom and

Argentina by peaceful means at the conference table was stressed in the statement.

749. By a letter dated 24 May (S/15108), the representative of Brazil transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from his Minister for External Relations, in which he addressed a pressing appeal to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to cease hostilities and enter into negotiations. He also submitted a number of points which, Brazil believed, could be the basis for a Council resolution that would ensure a just and honourable peace, namely, immediate cessation of hostilities, simultaneous withdrawal of Argentine and British forces, appointment by the Secretary-General of a provisional administration for the Islands and establishment, under Article 29 of the Charter, of a committee presided over by the Secretary-General and composed of the two parties and four other Member States, with the mandate of conducting urgent negotiations leading to a permanent settlement of the question.

750. By a letter dated 24 May (S/15110), the representative of Uruguay transmitted the text of the statement issued on 23 May by his Minister of External Relations, stating that Uruguay recognized the rights of sovereignty of Argentina over the Islas Malvinas and calling for an immediate cessation of hostilities and for a negotiated diplomatic solution to the conflict.

751. By a note dated 24 May (S/15111), the representatives of Argentina, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela transmitted the text of a declaration by the Ministers of External Relations of their countries, made in New York on 24 May, protesting that the United Kingdom's decision, officially communicated to the Government of Uruguay, to extend its naval and air military action to the River Plate violated general international law and the River Plate Treaty and directly affected the integrity and security of Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay.

752. By a letter dated 24 May (S/15115), the representative of Suriname transmitted his Government's official position concerning the situation in the region of the Islas Malvinas. The Government of Suriname expressed solidarity with Argentina, called urgently upon the United Kingdom to withdraw its armed forces from the region and to resume peaceful negotiations to resolve the conflict and deplored that British military and economic actions against Argentina were being supported by many of its allies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

753. In a letter dated 25 May (S/15116), the representative of Costa Rica conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on that date by his Ministry of External Relations and Worship in connection with the conflict in the South Atlantic region. The Government of Costa Rica considered it imperative that the Council should call on the parties to cease warlike activities immediately and to resume their dialogue with a view to reaching a peaceful settlement through the intervention of the Secretary-General.

754. In a letter dated 25 May (S/15117), the representative of Argentina conveyed to the Council the text of eight communiqués issued on 22, 23, 24 and 25 May by the Argentine Joint General Staff in connection with military operations carried out on those dates.

755. In a letter dated 25 May (S/15119), the representative of the United Kingdom, with reference to the declaration by the Ministers of External Relations of Argentina, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela (S/15111), stated that his Government was aware that the

Treaty of the Rio de la Plata of 1973 between Argentina and Uruguay established a line at the mouth of the River Plate and that, in a communication to Uruguay, his Government had made it clear that it did not intend to engage in any military activities inshore of that line and would not infringe the rights and interests of Uruguay.

756. In a telegram dated 21 May (S/15123), the Minister of External Relations of Ecuador requested that the Council be convened, with the urgency required by the situation, in order to adopt urgent and appropriate measures to ensure the immediate cessation of hostilities and achieve a peaceful solution to the problem.

757. In a letter dated 26 May (S/15125), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Argentine Joint General Staff concerning military action undertaken in the Malvinas area.

758. In a letter dated 26 May (S/15126), the representative of Colombia conveyed the text of the message dated 21 May from the President of Colombia addressed to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom as well as the text of the latter's reply dated 25 May to the President of Colombia in connection with the aggravation of the conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom.

759. In a letter dated 26 May (S/15128), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Argentine Joint General Staff concerning current military operations.

760. In another letter dated 26 May (S/15129), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Argentine Joint General Staff, stating that the presence of the British hospital ship *Uganda* near the zone of operations was interfering with the activities of the Argentine forces, that it was impossible to guarantee that the vessel would not be the unintended victim of some possible attack and that the British Government had been so informed.

761. In a letter dated 27 May (S/15131), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on 26 May by the Argentine Joint General Staff regarding the results of the military actions undertaken by the Argentine Armed Forces in the Malvinas area between 1 and 26 May.

762. In a letter dated 27 May (S/15134), the representative of the United Kingdom communicated a factual account prepared by the British authorities of military operations in the area of the Falkland Islands since 22 May.

763. In a letter dated 28 May (S/15136), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of five communiqués issued on 27 and 28 May by the Argentine Joint General Staff concerning military operations conducted by the Argentine Army in the Malvinas Islands.

764. In a letter dated 28 May (S/15137), the representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Ministry of Defence had confirmed that the *Uganda* was acting and would continue to act as a hospital ship, strictly in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Geneva Convention.

765. In a letter dated 29 May (S/15139), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communication which his Government had transmitted on 28 May, through the Embassy of Brazil, to the United Kingdom authorities in accordance with article 34 of the second Geneva Convention of 1949, to the effect

that if, by zero hours on 29 May, H.M.S. *Uganda* and other hospital ships had not withdrawn to a distance which left no doubt about their use, they would be treated as hostile vessels.

766. In two letters dated 29 and 30 May (S/15140 and S/15142), the representative of Argentina conveyed the texts of two communiqués issued on 28 and 30 May by the Argentine Joint General Staff concerning the result of the military action carried out on 28 May and from 2 April to 30 May, respectively.

767. By a letter dated 31 May (S/15143), the representative of Argentina transmitted the text of the resolution entitled "Serious situation in the South Atlantic" which had been adopted at Washington on 29 May by the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

768. By a letter dated 31 May (S/15144), the representative of the United Kingdom communicated the text of a statement issued by his Ministry of Defence on 30 May, rejecting the Argentine allegations concerning the *Uganda* and other hospital ships and stating that any military action against those vessels would be a flagrant breach of the second Geneva Convention for which the Argentine Government would be fully responsible.

769. In a letter dated 31 May (S/15145), the representative of Panama requested that the Council be convened, as a matter of urgency, to study the serious situation in the region of the Malvinas.

770. By a letter dated 31 May (S/15146), the representative of Argentina amplified the information contained in his letter dated 29 May (S/15139) on the situation of the hospital ship *Uganda*.

771. In a letter dated 31 May (S/15147), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of four communiqués issued on 30 May by the Argentine Joint General Staff regarding military activities carried out by the Argentine armed forces in exercise of the right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter.

772. In a letter dated 1 June (S/15148), the representative of the United Kingdom, in reference to the Argentine letter dated 31 May (S/15143), stated his Government's view with regard to the resolution adopted by the Organization of American States on 29 May.

773. On 2 June, the Secretary-General submitted an interim report (S/15151), in pursuance of resolution 505 (1982), in which he stated that in the afternoon of 26 May, he had met separately with the parties concerned and had requested that each provide within 24 hours a statement of the terms it considered acceptable for a cease-fire. It had been his hope that, on the basis of their replies, terms could be developed which would be mutually acceptable. On 27 May, the Secretary-General had received a message from the British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, providing an indication of the terms acceptable to the United Kingdom for a cease-fire. On the same day, he had received a first response from the Argentine Government, which had been supplemented on 28 May by a communication on the terms for a cease-fire acceptable to Argentina. The Secretary-General stated his considered judgement that the positions of the two parties did not offer the possibility of developing at that time terms for a cease-fire which would be mutually acceptable.

774. In a letter dated 2 June (S/15152), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on 1 June by the Argentine Joint Gen-

eral Staff concerning the operation of the Argentine hospital ship *Bahia Paraiso*.

775. In another letter dated 2 June (S/15153), the representative of Argentina conveyed the texts of three messages dated 26, 27 and 28 May which his Government had transmitted, through the Brazilian Government, to the Government of the United Kingdom in connection with the activities of the British hospital ships.

776. In a further letter dated 2 June (S/15154), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of seven communiqués issued on 31 May and 1 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff concerning military activities carried out from the outbreak of hostilities until 1 June.

D. Consideration at the 2371st to 2373rd meetings (2-14 June 1982)

777. At its 2371st meeting, on 2 June, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas):

"Letter dated 31 May 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15145)".

778. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Argentina and Brazil, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

779. The meeting opened with a statement by the Secretary-General.

780. A statement was then made by the representative of Spain who introduced a draft resolution (S/15156) sponsored by Panama and Spain, which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 502 (1982) and 505 (1982) and the need for implementation of all parts thereof;

"1. Requests the parties to the dispute to cease fire immediately in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas);

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to use such means as he may deem necessary to verify the cease-fire;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on compliance with the present resolution within seventy-two hours."

781. Statements were made by the representatives of Panama, Jordan, Argentina, Brazil, the United Kingdom and the USSR.

782. The representatives of Spain and Panama made further statements.

783. A statement was made by the representative of China.

784. The representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

785. Statements in connection with the draft resolution before the Council were made by the representatives of Spain, Panama, Japan and the USSR.

786. At the 2372nd meeting, on 3 June, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Honduras, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

787. The Council continued its consideration of the item with a statement by the representative of Panama

who, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution S/15156 by inserting the following text as a new paragraph 2 and renumbering the subsequent paragraphs accordingly (S/15156/Rev.1):

"2. Requests the parties to initiate, simultaneously with the cease-fire, the implementation of resolutions 502 (1982) and 505 (1982) in their entirety;"

788. Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Spain.

789. The representative of the United Kingdom made a statement on a point of procedure.

790. The representative of Spain, on behalf of the sponsors of the revised draft resolution (S/15156/Rev.1), requested a two-hour suspension of the meeting with a view to proceeding to the vote upon resumption.

791. The representative of Jordan proposed a longer suspension.

792. Statements on a point of procedure were made by the representatives of Spain, Jordan, Ireland and the United States and by the President.

793. The Jordanian proposal was put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2372nd meeting, on 3 June 1982, the proposal received 5 votes in favour (China, France, Ireland, Japan and Jordan), none against and 10 abstentions (Guyana, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire) and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required majority of votes.*

794. The meeting was then suspended as initially proposed by the representative of Spain.

795. Upon resumption of the meeting the Council decided to adjourn.

796. At its 2373rd meeting, on 4 June, the Council proceeded to vote on the draft resolution S/15156/Rev.2 which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 502 (1982) and 505 (1982) and the need for implementation of all parts thereof,

"1. Requests the parties to the dispute to cease fire immediately in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and to initiate, simultaneously with the cease-fire, the implementation of resolutions 502 (1982) and 505 (1982) in their entirety;

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to use such means as he may deem necessary to verify compliance with the present resolution;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Security Council within seventy-two hours and to keep the Council informed concerning the implementation of the present resolution."

797. The representatives of the United Kingdom, Uganda, Japan, Ireland and Zaire made statements before the vote.

Decision: *At the 2373rd meeting, on 4 June 1982, the draft resolution (S/15156/Rev.2) received 9 votes in favour (China, Ireland, Japan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire), 2 against (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 4 abstentions (France, Guyana, Jordan and Togo), and was not adopted, owing to the negative votes of two permanent members of the Council.*

798. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Guyana, Spain, the United States and Panama and by the President speaking in his capacity as the representative of France.

799. The representative of Argentina made a statement.

800. The representative of the United Kingdom made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

E. Further communications received between 29 May and 14 June 1982

801. By a telegram dated 29 May 1982 (S/15155) addressed to the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General of OAS transmitted, in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, the text of a resolution adopted on that date by the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of that Organization, entitled "Serious situation in South Atlantic" (see chapter 10 above).

802. In a letter dated 4 June (S/15159), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of the agreement adopted on 2 June at Caracas by high-level Government representatives of the Latin-American Economic System in response to the "coercive economic measures" applied by the United Kingdom, the United States, the European Economic Community and other industrialized countries against Argentina.

803. By two letters dated 4 and 5 June respectively (S/15160 and S/15169), the representative of Argentina drew the Council's attention to the text of communiqués issued on 3 and 4 June by the Joint General Staff concerning the military actions carried out by the Argentine armed forces in exercise of the right of self-defence.

804. By a letter dated 6 June (S/15172), the representative of Argentina drew the Council's attention to a communiqué issued on 5 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff in connection with the Argentine hospital ship *Bahía Paraíso* and its British counterpart *Uganda*.

805. In a letter dated 6 June (S/15173), the representative of Argentina conveyed the texts of three communiqués issued on 5 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff concerning the military operations of 3 and 5 June.

806. In a letter dated 6 June (S/15176), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on 5 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff, stating that, according to newspaper reports from London, captive Argentine soldiers had been compelled to locate and deactivate explosives in the area of Goose Green and Port Darwin and emphasizing that, if confirmed, such action would constitute a violation of the express provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

807. By two letters dated 7 and 8 June respectively (S/15177 and S/15181), the representative of Argentina conveyed the texts of five communiqués issued on 6 and 7 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff regarding the military actions undertaken by the Argentine armed forces in exercise of the right of self-defence.

808. In another letter dated 8 June (S/15182), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on 7 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff relating to the location and deactivation of explosives in the area of Goose Green and Port Darwin by Argentine prisoners, in which it expressed its concern that events such as the explosion in the above-mentioned area which had resulted in casual-

ties, as reported by the United Kingdom Government, might recur, and at the United Kingdom forces' violation of the Geneva Convention implied thereby.

809. In a letter dated 9 June (S/15189), the representative of Argentina conveyed the announcement of 8 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff to the effect that, on that date, Argentine aircraft had attacked United Kingdom forces attempting to disembark at Pleasant Bay, 16 nautical miles south-west of Puerto Argentino.

810. In a letter dated 10 June (S/15192), the representative of Argentina conveyed the texts of two communiqués issued on 9 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff in connection with events which had taken place in the Malvinas area on 8 and 9 June.

811. In a letter dated 11 June (S/15198), the representative of the United Kingdom rejected the allegations contained in the Argentine letters of 6 and 8 June (S/15176 and S/15182) regarding breaches of the Geneva Convention by the British forces and stated that sufficient food and clean shelter had been provided for Argentine prisoners and that their sanitary facilities were to the same standard as those used by British forces.

812. By a letter dated 11 June (S/15199), the representative of Argentina transmitted the text of the reply sent on 8 June by his Ministry of External Relations and Worship to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) concerning the measures taken to protect the civilian population in the Malvinas Islands.

813. In letters dated 11 and 12 June respectively (S/15201 and S/15202), the representative of Argentina conveyed the texts of four communiqués issued on 10 and 11 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff concerning the military operations carried out in the Malvinas area.

814. In a letter dated 12 June (S/15203), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a reply sent on 10 June by his Ministry of External Relations and Worship to ICRC concerning the inspection of the British hospital ship H.M.S. *Hydra* on 7 June.

815. In a letter dated 12 June (S/15204), the representative of Argentina conveyed the texts of two communiqués issued on 11 and 12 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff, stating that the attacks carried out by British aircraft against the innocent civilian population and against the hospital ship *Bahía Paraíso* caused grave concern and showed lack of respect for human rights.

816. In a letter dated 12 June (S/15205), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Argentine Joint General Staff, announcing that at daybreak on 12 June British forces had begun a land attack against Argentine positions in the area of Puerto Argentino.

817. In another letter dated 12 June (S/15206), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a message, dated 11 June, which had been sent to the British authorities, in which the Government of Argentina had reminded the United Kingdom Government of the provisions of the second Geneva Convention and had denounced the attack perpetrated by British aircraft against the Argentine hospital ship *Bahía Paraíso*.

818. In two letters dated 12 and 13 June respectively (S/15207 and S/15212), the representative of Argentina conveyed the texts of three communiqués issued on 12 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff regarding the military actions which had occurred on 11 and 12 June.

819. In a letter dated 13 June (S/15213), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on that date by the Argentine Joint General Staff, protesting the bombardment by British ships of the population of Puerto Argentino and the attack by British aircraft on the Argentine hospital ship *Bahía Paraíso*.

820. In a letter dated 14 June (S/15214), the representative of Argentina conveyed the texts of three communiqués issued on 13 and 14 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff concerning the military operations carried out in the Malvinas area.

821. In a letter dated 14 June (S/15215), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communication addressed by his Ministry of External Relations and Worship to the regional delegation for Latin America of ICRC concerning the decision of the Argentine authorities to establish a neutral zone at Puerto Argentino.

822. In two letters dated 14 June (S/15217 and S/15218), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of five communiqués issued on that date by the Argentine Joint General Staff concerning the military operations of 14 June.

Part II

OTHER MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Chapter 12

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

A. Application of Vanuatu

823. At the 2290th meeting, on 8 July 1981, the President referred the application of the Republic of Vanuatu (S/14506⁴) to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

824. At its 2291st meeting, on 8 July, the Council considered the Committee's report (S/14580) on the application of the Republic of Vanuatu. In its report, the Committee recommended the adoption of the following draft resolution submitted by France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and sponsored by China, the German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, the Niger, Panama, the Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Vanuatu for admission to the United Nations (S/14506),

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Vanuatu should be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

825. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia and New Zealand, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Decision: *At the 2291st meeting, on 8 July 1981, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously as resolution 489 (1981).*

826. Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom, Japan, China, the German Democratic Republic, Mexico, the USSR, the Philippines, the United States, Tunisia, Spain, Ireland, Uganda, Australia, New Zealand and Panama, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Niger.

B. Application of Belize

827. By a note dated 21 September (S/14701), the Secretary-General circulated a telegram of the same date from the Prime Minister of Belize submitting the application of Belize for membership in the United Nations, accepting the obligations contained in the Charter and solemnly undertaking to fulfil them.

828. At the 2301st meeting, on 23 September, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Guatemala, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The

President referred the application of Belize to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

829. At the 2302nd meeting, on 23 September, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Barbados, Nicaragua and Saint Lucia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. The representatives of Guatemala and the United Kingdom made statements.

830. At the same meeting the Council considered the Committee's report (S/14703) on the application of Belize. In its report, the Committee recommended the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Belize for admission to the United Nations (S/14701),

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Belize should be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

Decision: *At the 2302nd meeting, on 23 September 1981, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously as resolution 491 (1981).*

831. The Council further decided, as recommended by the Committee on the Admission of New Members, to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.

832. Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Spain, Mexico, Tunisia, the German Democratic Republic, China, Uganda, France, the Niger, Japan, Ireland, Panama, the USSR, the United States, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia and Barbados, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Philippines.

C. Application of Antigua and Barbuda

833. By a note dated 2 November (S/14742), the Secretary-General circulated a telegram dated 1 November from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda submitting the application of Antigua and Barbuda for membership in the United Nations, accepting the obligations contained in the Charter and solemnly undertaking to fulfil them.

834. At the 2307th meeting, on 10 November, the President referred the application of Antigua and Barbuda to the Committee on the Admission of New Members, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

835. At the 2309th meeting, on 10 November, the

⁴*Ibid.*, para. 466.

President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Nicaragua and Saint Lucia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

836. At the same meeting, the Council considered the Committee's report (S/14748) on the application of Antigua and Barbuda. In its report, the Committee recommended the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Antigua and Barbuda for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/14742),

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Antigua and Barbuda should be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

Decision: *At the 2309th meeting, on 10 November 1981, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously as resolution 492 (1981).*

837. The Council further decided, as recommended by the Committee on the Admission of New Members, to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraphs of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.

838. Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Mexico, Spain, China, the USSR, Panama, the United States, the Philippines, Ireland, Japan, the Niger, the German Democratic Republic, France, Uganda, Saint Lucia and Nicaragua, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Tunisia.

Chapter 13

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

A. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

839. In a memorandum dated 11 June 1981 (S/14501) the Secretary-General drew attention to the fact that, on February 1982, the terms of office of five members of the International Court of Justice would expire and that the Security Council and the General Assembly, at its thirty-sixth regular session, would have to elect five judges for a term of office of nine years, beginning on 6 February 1982. The memorandum also outlined the procedure for the election in the Council and in the Assembly.

840. By a note verbale dated 26 August (S/14645) the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that, on the basis of consultations among its members, the Council considered that, as the vacancy which had resulted from the death on 15 August of Judge Sir Humphrey Waldock, whose term of office would have expired on 5 February 1982, would be filled through the regular election procedure as from 6 February 1982, no purpose would be served by invoking the procedures of the Statute of the Court relating to the filling of a casual vacancy for the remainder of Sir Humphrey's term of office.

841. On 14 and 23 September and 19 and 22 October, in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly and to the Security Council the list of candidates nominated by national groups to fill the five vacancies in the Court (S/14502 and Add.1-3). On 22 September the Secretary-General circulated the curricula vitae of those candidates (S/14503 and Corr.1 and 2).

842. At its 2306th meeting, on 5 November, the Council proceeded to vote by secret ballot on the candidates included in the list as revised (S/14502/Rev.1). The President informed the Council that one of the candidates wished his name to be withdrawn from the list. The President stated that, in accordance with the practice followed by the Council, if more than five candidates received the required absolute majority of 8 votes, a new vote would have to be taken on all candidates until the required number of candidates and no more had received an absolute majority in the Council. If fewer than five candidates received the required majority, the Council would have to continue balloting until all vacancies were filled.

843. On the first ballot, two candidates received the required majority:

Mr. Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (France)	11 votes
Mr. Robert Y. Jennings (United Kingdom)	10 votes.

844. On the second ballot, two candidates received the required majority:

Mr. Kéba Mbaye (Senegal)	11 votes
Mr. Nagendra Singh (India)	8 votes.

845. The President informed the Council that one of the candidates had withdrawn his name from the list.

846. On the third ballot no candidate received the required majority.

847. On the fourth ballot, Mr. José María Ruda (Argentina) received the required majority (9 votes).

848. The President of the Council communicated to the President of the General Assembly the names of the five candidates who had received the required majority in the Council. After a suspension of the meeting, the President informed the Council that, in the balloting held simultaneously in the Assembly, the same five candidates had received the required majority of votes and had therefore been elected members of the Court for a term of office of nine years, beginning on 6 February 1982.

849. Subsequently, the President was informed by the Secretariat that a further examination of the ballots indicated that in fact four candidates had obtained the required majority of votes in the first ballot as follows:

Mr. Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (France)	14 votes
Mr. Robert Y. Jennings (United Kingdom)	12 votes
Mr. Kéba Mbaye (Senegal)	10 votes
Mr. Nagendra Singh (India)	9 votes.

850. The President communicated this information to the Council and in the same connection, at the 2321st meeting, on 21 December, made the following statement: "As the final result of the voting would have remained the same, the Council confirms that the result of the balloting announced at the conclusion of the 2306th meeting remains valid."

B. Date of elections to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice

851. In a note dated 17 December (S/14799), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to the fact that a vacancy 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 2321st meeting, on 21 December 1981, draft resolution S/14809 was adopted unanimously as resolution 499 (1981).*

852. Resolution 499 (1981) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Noting with regret the death of Judge Abdullah El-Erian on 12 December 1981,

"Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased judge has 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 this vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

"Decides that elections to fill the vacancy shall take place at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its resumed thirty-sixth session."

C. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

853. In a memorandum dated 4 March 1982 (S/14885 and Corr.1), the Secretary-General described the steps to be taken in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the Court in order to fill the vacancy which had occurred in the Court. The memorandum also described the actual composition of the Court and

the election procedure to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council.

854. On 4 March, 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 El-Erian (S/14886 and Corr.1). The curricula vitae of the candidates were circulated in a note dated 5 March (S/14887). Documents S/14886/Add.1-4 were issued on 9, 15, 16 and 18 March respectively. Nominations by national groups received after 18 February were circulated in a separate document dated 9 March (S/14896 and Add.1). On 18 March, in accordance with the request contained in the decision of the General Assembly taken at its 106th plenary meeting, on 16 March, the Secretary-General issued a revision of the list of candidates (S/14886/Rev.1), so as to reflect all the latest information in a single document.

855. At the 2333rd meeting, on 19 March, after reviewing the procedure, the President, with the consent of the Council, selected the names of two delegations to serve as tellers.

856. The Council then proceeded to vote by secret ballot on the candidates listed in document S/14886/Rev.1.

857. On the first ballot, Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria) received the required majority (10 votes).

858. The President of the Council communicated to the President of the General Assembly the name of the candidate who had received the required majority in the Council. The meeting was then suspended, pending the result of the vote in the Assembly. On resumption of the meeting, the President informed the Council that, in the balloting held simultaneously in the General Assembly, Mr. Bedjaoui had also received the required majority and had therefore been elected a member of the Court for a term of office expiring on 5 February 1988.

Chapter 14

RECOMMENDATION REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

859. The Council received the following communications concerning the candidacy of Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, for the office of Secretary-General of the United Nations:

(a) Letter dated 28 September 1981 (S/14711) from the representative of Algeria, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of African States at the United Nations for the month of September;

(b) Letter dated 30 September (S/14712) from the representative of Cuba, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries;

(c) Letter dated 10 December (S/14788) from the representative of Botswana, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of African States at the United Nations for the month of December, transmitting the text of the statement issued on 8 December by Mr. Salim.

860. At its 2303rd to 2305th and 2310th meetings, held in private on 27 and 28 October and 4 and 17 November respectively, the Council considered the question of its recommendation regarding the ap-

pointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

861. At its 2312th meeting, held in private on 11 December, the Council further considered the question of its recommendation regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

862. As a result of the voting on the candidates by secret ballot, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 494 (1981), recommending to the General Assembly that Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar should be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations.

863. Resolution 494 (1981) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

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

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar should be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office from 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1986."

Part III

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Chapter 15

WORK OF THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

864. 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 16

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

865. By a letter dated 12 June 1981 (S/14546), the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of the Panama Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Council at its 357th meeting, held at Panama on 5 June in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/227 J of 6 March in order to assess the current critical situation in Namibia and to recommend to the Assembly appropriate action to be taken against South Africa in the light of its refusal to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

866. By a letter dated 16 June (S/14548), the representative of Guyana transmitted the text of the Declaration of Solidarity and Support for the Liberation of Southern Africa adopted by the International Forum on the Liberation of Southern Africa, held at Georgetown from 30 April to 3 May, which included a statement on Namibia.

867. By letters dated 11 and 17 August (S/14629 and S/14644), the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted, respectively, the text of the joint communiqué issued at New Delhi on 5 August by the Government of India and the Council's Mission of consultation and that of the joint communiqué issued at Hanoi on 12 August by the Council's Mission of consultation and the Government of Viet Nam.

868. By a letter dated 17 August (S/14635), 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 14 August concerning the question of Namibia and also drew attention to the Committee's records containing the statements made by its members on that question (A/AC.109/PV.1189-PV.1195).

869. By a letter dated 27 August (S/14652), 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, charging that attacks carried out by SWAPO from across the border against the civi-

lian population in Namibia had reached new levels of intensity. The Minister proposed that all members of the Council visit Namibia and its entire border area in order to observe what was happening in the region.

870. By a letter dated 2 September (S/14677), the representative of Madagascar transmitted the text of a telegram dated 30 August from the President of Madagascar to the Secretary-General, on the subject of the situation in Namibia in the light of the attacks by South Africa against Angola. The president, *inter alia*, proposed that either the eighth emergency special session of the General Assembly, meeting, on Namibia, should take the decision to apply resolution 435 (1978) immediately and without any amendment, or that the United Nations Council for Namibia should unilaterally proclaim Namibia's independence under the auspices of SWAPO.

871. By a note dated 18 September (S/14700), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2, entitled "Question of Namibia".

872. By a letter dated 21 January 1982 (S/14843), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa concerning South Africa's relations with the Secretary-General.

873. By a note dated 12 February (S/14867), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 36/121, entitled "Question of Namibia", and cited paragraphs 33 and 34 of part A.

874. By a letter dated 13 April (S/14977), 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, concerning the appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

875. By a letter dated 14 May (S/15089), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the text of the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Council at its 381st meeting, held at Arusha on 13 May.

Chapter 17

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN LESOTHO AND SOUTH AFRICA

876. By a letter dated 9 October 1981 (S/14721), the representative of Lesotho conveyed his Government's protest against an attack by mortar shells and machine

guns fired from South African soil and directed at the barracks of the Lesotho paramilitary unit near the border. He also referred to other acts of sabotage and vio-

lence by armed elements operating from South African territory and transmitted a copy of his Government's protest note which had been telexed to South Africa on 8 October.

877. By a letter dated 9 October (S/14720), 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, rejecting the charges contained in the Lesotho letter dated 9 October (S/14721) and stating that South Africa had taken strict measures against armed persons or groups endeavouring to traverse South African territory *en route*

to Lesotho. The Minister also requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a fact-finding mission to the area.

878. In a letter dated 11 March 1982 (S/14904), the representative of Lesotho stated that earlier that day a mortar attack had been launched on the headquarters of the Lesotho paramilitary force at Maseru from the South African side of the border and that South Africa could not escape responsibility for acts of violence emanating from its territory and the consequences deriving from such acts.

Chapter 18

COMMUNICATION FROM SOUTH AFRICA

879. In a letter dated 19 May 1982 (S/15096), the representative of South Africa conveyed the text of a statement made on 6 May by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa concerning his Government's policy towards neighbouring States. He asserted that South Africa followed a policy of non-interference in the domestic affairs of neighbouring States and had consistently expressed the view that it was in the interest of all countries in southern Africa to enter into non-aggression agreements.

Chapter 19

REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO BOTSWANA

880. On 23 June 1981, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/14491) on assistance to Botswana, forwarding the report of the review mission to Botswana, undertaken from 10 to 13 March pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/98 and Security Council resolution 460 (1979).

Chapter 20

REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO LESOTHO

881. On 17 July 1981, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/14497) on assistance to Lesotho, forwarding the report of the fifth review mission to Lesotho, undertaken from 16 to 19 March pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/96.

Chapter 21

REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE

882. On 21 August 1981, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/14627) on assistance to Mozambique, forwarding the report of the review mission to Mozambique, undertaken from 18 to 25 June pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/99 and Security Council resolution 460 (1979).

Chapter 22

REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA

883. On 23 October 1981, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/14673 and Corr.1) on assistance to Zambia, forwarding the report of the review mission to Zambia undertaken from 25 to 30 June pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/94 and Security Council resolution 460 (1979).

Chapter 23

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, THE SUDAN AND EGYPT

884. By a letter dated 31 July 1981 (S/14624), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a telegram dated 30 July from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison concerning the hostile attitude and statements made by the President of Egypt and by the President of the Sudan against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its leadership.

885. In a letter dated 11 August (S/14628), the representative of the Sudan conveyed the position of his Government, rejecting the allegations contained in the Libyan letter of 31 July (S/14624).

886. By a letter dated 13 October (S/14722), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a letter from the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, charging that the Sudan had adopted "aggressive measures" against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in an attempt to cover up the direct intervention by foreign Powers in Chad, via the Sudan, with the purpose of supporting the Chadian insurgents, and stating that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reserved the right to take all measures necessary for its self-defence.

Chapter 24

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SUDAN AND CHAD

887. In a letter dated 16 September 1981 (S/14693), the representative of the Sudan charged that the Libyan armed forces in Chad had again committed a series of hostile acts against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Sudan and stated that his Government reserved the right to bring the matter before the Council.

888. In a letter dated 21 September (S/14702), the representative of Chad rejected the allegations contained in the Sudanese letter of 16 September (S/14693), claiming that those allegations were aimed at covering up repeated destabilization operations launched against Chad by the Sudanese Government and reserving the right of his Government to bring the matter before the Council.

Chapter 25

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

889. By a letter dated 3 August 1981 (S/14625), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a letter from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, charging the Government of the United States with waging a "campaign of aggression" against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, its leadership and people.

890. In a letter dated 19 August (S/14632), the representative of the United States stated that, on that date, United States aircraft participating in a "routine, peaceful naval exercise in international waters in the Mediterranean Sea", had been subjected to "an unprovoked attack" by Libyan aircraft and that United States planes, acting in self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter, had returned fire, shooting down two Libyan aircraft. The letter contained the text of a United States protest transmitted to the Government of Libya on the same date, expressing grave concern about the incident and stating that any further attacks against United States forces operating in international water and airspace would also be resisted with force if necessary.

891. By a letter dated 20 August (S/14636), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted

the text of a letter from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, charging that the conduct of United States military manoeuvres in the region of the Gulf of Surt was contrary to the Libyan declaration issued on 9 October 1973, which stated that the Gulf constituted an integral part of the territory of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and was under its complete sovereignty, and further charging that the interception by American planes of two Libyan planes while the latter were conducting reconnaissance duties over Libyan territorial waters and airspace constituted a "provocative" act that violated Libyan sovereignty, created instability in the region and endangered international peace and security.

892. By a letter dated 21 August (S/14638/Rev.1), the representative of Algeria, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group at the United Nations, transmitted the text of the declaration adopted by that Group concerning the "United States aggression" against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

893. By a letter dated 25 August (S/14642), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a letter from the Secretary of the People's

Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, reiterating the charges against the United States in connection with the incident of 19 August.

894. By a letter dated 23 November (S/14766) the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a letter from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, categorically denying that Libya had equipped assassination squads to kill the President and Vice-President of the United States, as reported by *Newsweek* magazine and by the NBC television network, and stating that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya would welcome a fact-finding committee from the Security Council to investigate those allegations.

895. By a letter dated 3 February 1982 (S/14860), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya transmitted the text of a letter from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, charging that on 31 January two United States jet fighters had intercepted a Libyan

commercial plane in international airspace over Greece on its regular flight between Athens and Tripoli, in violation of the principles and spirit of international pacts regarding the safety of civil aviation and in contradiction with the Charter and the principles of international law.

896. In a letter dated 5 March (S/14902), the representative of the United States categorically rejected the charge contained in the Libyan letter of 3 February (S/14860), stating that the identification of unknown aircraft approaching an aircraft carrier, as had been the case on 31 January, was a normal and prudent peacetime practice in naval operations. She noted that the United States Navy aircraft which, in keeping with standard operating procedures, had proceeded to identify visually five unidentified aircraft approaching the aircraft carrier *John F. Kennedy* at sea in the central Mediterranean, had subsequently identified them as commercial aircraft but that the pilots had not been close enough to identify any of them as Libyan.

Chapter 26

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN WESTERN SAHARA

897. By a letter dated 14 September 1981 (S/14692), the representative of Kenya transmitted the text of the decision adopted by the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 26 August.

898. By a letter dated 13 October (S/14723), the representative of Morocco transmitted the text of a letter of the same date addressed to the President of the Council by the King of Morocco charging that, in blatant disregard of the relevant resolutions of OAU and its Implementation Committee regarding Western Sahara, Moroccan troops in the locality of Guelta Zemmur had been attacked by armed bands that could have come only from neighbouring countries.

899. By a letter dated 16 October (S/14729), the representative of Mauritania transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on 13 October by the Standing Committee of the Mauritanian Military Committee of

National Recovery, categorically denying Moroccan accusations and stating that Mauritania was not involved in the military operations alleged to have taken place on 13 October at Guelta Zemmur.

900. By a letter dated 20 October (S/14733), the representative of Morocco transmitted a copy of the message dated 19 October addressed to the President of Mauritania by the King of Morocco, indicating that the attackers could only have reached Guelta Zemmur by advancing directly from Mauritanian territory.

901. By a letter dated 21 October (S/14735), the representative of Mauritania transmitted the text of a message addressed to the Secretary-General by the President of the Military Committee of National Recovery and head of State of Mauritania regarding the attack on Guelta Zemmur, stating that Morocco was endeavouring at all costs to implicate Mauritania in the attacks in Western Sahara.

Chapter 27

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

902. By a letter dated 19 August 1981 (S/14637), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, stating that Iranian naval forces had seized a Danish vessel while passing through the Strait of Hormuz and had forced it to sail to an Iranian port. The Minister charged that the act of seizure committed by Iran constituted a flagrant violation of the established rules of international law of freedom of navigation through straits used for international navigation.

903. In a letter dated 15 August (S/14678), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, quoting a statement by the leader of the Iranian *Mujahideen Khalq* organization, published in the French newspaper *Le Matin* of 3 August, to the effect that the religious leaders were responsible for the war against Iraq, maintained that Iran was the party responsible for starting the war.

904. By a note verbale dated 16 December (S/14802), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran, charging that Iraq had disregarded all international conventions pertaining to human rights in war and had acted with cruelty against civilian citizens of Iran as well as Iranian war prisoners.

905. By a letter dated 17 December (S/14806), the representative of Iraq transmitted a message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, accusing the Iranian authorities of having murdered Iraqi prisoners of war captured during fighting at Khafjiyah.

906. By a note verbale dated 18 January 1982 (S/14841), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on 11 January by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran, stating that, contrary to Iraqi allegations contained in document S/14806 the

Iraqi prisoners of war were receiving more than fair treatment in Iran.

907. By a letter dated 16 February (S/14873), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of the official response of his Government to the allegations contained in the Iranian note of 16 December (S/14802).

908. By a note verbale dated 23 March (S/14922), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic rejected the allegations contained in document S/14873 claiming collaboration by Syria and Iran in "the blowing up of the premises of the Iraqi Embassy at Beirut".

909. By a letter dated 5 April (S/14957), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a letter dated 3 April from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, containing excerpts from a broadcast by Radio Teheran on 29 March, regarding a meeting between the President of Iran and a number of Iraqis.

910. By a note verbale dated 25 May (S/15121), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran, concerning the recently liberated town of Hoveyzeh in Khuzistan.

911. In a letter dated 30 May (S/15141), the representative of Jordan requested the immediate convening of the Council to consider the prolonged, ongoing and grave armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.

912. By a note verbale dated 8 June (S/15184), the representative of Iraq rejected the allegations made by Iran in a message dated 15 March addressed to the Secretary-General, that Iraq had expelled "Iraqi Moslem men, women and children" across the border into Iran. He further stated that those allegations constituted a flagrant and unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of Iraq and pointed out that those deported were Iranian citizens who had obtained Iraqi citizenship illegally.

913. By a note verbale dated 10 June (S/15196), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of the statement issued on that date by his Government concerning Iraq's readiness to observe an immediate cease-fire in the war with Iran, declaring Iraq's readiness for an immediate withdrawal of its forces from all Iranian cities and territories to the international borders within two weeks.

914. In a letter dated 11 June (S/15219), the representative of Belgium conveyed the text of a statement issued on 24 May by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community, expressing their concern at the continuation of conflict between Iran and Iraq, calling for a peaceful solution and offering their participation in every effort directed towards peace.

Chapter 28

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN KUWAIT AND IRAN

915. In a letter dated 5 October 1981 (S/14716), the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait stated that since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, Iran had attacked Kuwaiti territory several times and that the recurrence of such incidents had convinced Kuwait that Iranian authorities were deliberately launching military raids against it. Giving the raid on a petroleum complex at Um Aleish on 1 October as an example, the Minister stressed that Iran must bear total responsibility for any consequences of the continuation of such incidents.

916. By a note verbale dated 13 October (S/14725), the representative of Iran transmitted the text of a note dated 12 October from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran, rejecting the accusations contained in the Kuwaiti letter of 5 October (S/14716) and claiming that those charges were meant to overshadow the recent Iraqi defeats in its border war with Iran.

Chapter 29

COMMUNICATIONS FROM IRAQ

917. In a letter dated 6 January 1982 (S/14826), the representative of Iraq charged that, on 31 December and 4 January, two Israeli F-15 war-planes had violated Iraqi airspace.

Chapter 30

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE TELEGRAM DATED 3 JANUARY 1979 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

A. Communication from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam

918. By a letter dated 15 June 1981 (S/14547), the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam transmitted the texts of the statement by and of the communiqué of the conference

of Foreign Ministers of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, held at Phnom Penh on 13 and 14 June, rejecting the convening of the international conference on Kampuchea provided for in General Assembly resolution 35/6 and proposing the convening of a regional conference between the

Indo-Chinese and the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

B. Communications from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea

919. Between 19 June 1981 and 7 June 1982, the following 14 communications were received by the Council from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea:

(a) Letter dated 19 June 1981 (S/14564), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 15 June by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, rejecting the proposals made by the conference of Foreign Ministers of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (S/14547);

(b) Letter dated 6 July (S/14579), transmitting the text of a memorandum dated 25 June of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, entitled "The problem of Kampuchea and its solution";

(c) Letter dated 7 July (S/14581), transmitting the text of a memorandum dated 30 June of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea;

(d) Letter dated 9 July (S/14582), transmitting the text of a "five-point programme for a great national union of Kampuchea" issued on 30 June by the President of the Presidium of the State and Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea;

(e) Letter dated 11 September (S/14687), transmitting the text of a joint statement issued in Singapore on 4 December concerning a tripartite meeting between the President of the Presidium of the State and Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea, the President of FUNCINPEC (National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Co-operative Cambodia) and the President of FNLPK (Khmer People's National Liberation Front);

(f) Letter dated 28 October (S/14741), transmitting the text of the résumé of a communiqué issued on 2 October by the high command of the national army of Democratic Kampuchea regarding the military results of the 1981 rainy season;

(g) Letter dated 24 November (S/14779), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 20 November by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, concerning what he called "chemical warfare in Kampuchea";

(h) Letter dated 18 December (S/14810), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 6 December by the Council of Ministers of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the meeting of the Council of Ministers held from 4 to 6 December;

(i) Letter dated 19 March 1982 (S/14915), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 9 March by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the alleged use of chemical weapons by Viet Nam in Kampuchea;

(j) Letter dated 24 March (S/14926), transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 10 March by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea relating to the outcome of discussions between Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on the question of national union;

(k) Letter dated 5 April (S/14955), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 19 March by the Ministry of Culture and Education of Democratic Kampuchea, charging Viet Nam with the destruction of Kampuchean antiquities;

(l) Letter dated 19 April (S/14986), transmitting

further allegations concerning the use of chemical weapons by Viet Nam;

(m) Letter dated 6 May (S/15054), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 21 April by the Council of Ministers of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the meeting of the Council of Ministers held on 20 and 21 April;

(n) Letter dated 7 June (S/15179), transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 8 May by the Military High Command, containing its military assessment of the 1981/82 dry season.

C. Communications from the representative of Viet Nam

920. Between 6 July 1981 and 12 May 1982, the following six communications were received by the Council from the representative of Viet Nam:

(a) Note verbale dated 6 July 1981 (S/14578), in response to the Secretary-General's note of 8 June, expressing opposition to the convening of the international conference on Kampuchea provided for in General Assembly resolution 35/6 and stating that Viet Nam would not participate in that conference;

(b) Letter dated 22 July (S/14611), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 20 July by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, rejecting the Declaration and the resolution adopted on 17 July by the International Conference on Kampuchea;

(c) Letter dated 23 October (S/14737), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 22 October by the Foreign Ministry of Viet Nam, rejecting General Assembly resolution 36/5, entitled "The situation in Kampuchea";

(d) Letter dated 12 January 1982 (S/14833), transmitting the texts of press reports issued on 2 and 11 January by the Kampuchean News Agency concerning statements issued by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, charging that Thai vessels had violated the territorial waters of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and expressing opposition to the United States' use of the U Taphao air base in Thailand;

(e) Letter dated 22 February (S/14881), rejecting Thailand's charges that Viet Nam had violated its sovereignty and territorial integrity and transmitting the texts of statements issued on 6 and 19 February by the Viet Nam News Agency concerning developments in the Kampuchea-Thai border area;

(f) Letter dated 12 May (S/15075), transmitting the texts of press reports issued on 19 and 28 April by the Viet Nam News Agency, charging that Thailand had violated the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

D. Communications from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

921. Between 22 June 1981 and 19 February 1982, the following 11 communications were received by the Council from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic:

(a) Note verbale dated 22 June 1981 (S/14570), expressing opposition to the convening of the international conference on Kampuchea provided for in General Assembly resolution 35/6;

(b) Letter dated 29 June (S/14575), transmitting the text of a telegram dated 27 June from the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for

Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning elections to the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea;

(c) Letter dated 6 July (S/14577), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 3 July by the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Viet Nam, rejecting the "comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea" proposed by the ASEAN ministerial meeting held at Manila on 18 June;

(d) Letter dated 13 July (S/14588), transmitting the text of a message dated 11 July from the Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, reiterating his opposition to the convening of the International Conference on Kampuchea and refusing to participate therein;

(e) Letter dated 23 July (S/14616), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 18 July by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, rejecting the resolution adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea;

(f) Letter dated 28 July (S/14621), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 21 July by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, expressing the view that all decisions made during the International Conference on Kampuchea were null and void;

(g) Letter dated 14 October (S/14728), transmitting the text of a telegram dated 13 October from the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, charging that the forthcoming discussions on the ASEAN draft resolution concerning Kampuchea constituted interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea;

(h) Letter dated 28 December (S/14818), transmitting the text of the final document of the working consultative meeting of the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Viet Nam, Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary, held at Vientiane on 18 and 19 December;

(i) Letter dated 14 January 1982 (S/14837), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 2 January by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, charging that Thai vessels had entered the territorial waters of the People's Republic of Kampuchea;

(j) Letter dated 12 February (S/14871), transmitting the text of a telegram from the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning the presence of representatives of Democratic Kampuchea at the ninth emergency special session of the General Assembly;

(k) Letter dated 19 February (S/14877), transmitting the text of the communiqué of the fifth conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Viet Nam, held at Vientiane on 16 and 17 February.

E. Communications from the representative of Thailand

922. Between 28 August 1981 and 30 April 1982, eight communications were received by the Council from the representative of Thailand, submitting charges of violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Vietnamese forces, involving deaths of Thai nationals and destruction of property, on the Thai-Kampuchean border and in Thai territorial waters (S/14667, S/14775, S/14846, S/14853, S/14868, S/14872, S/14882 and S/15035).

F. Communications from the representative of the Philippines

923. On 19 June 1981, the Council received the following two communications from the representative of the Philippines:

(a) Letter dated 19 June 1981 (S/14562), transmitting the text of excerpts from the joint communiqué issued on 18 June at Manila by the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN concerning the Kampuchean problem;

(b) Letter dated 19 June (S/14563), transmitting the text of a press statement issued on the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, rejecting the proposals for a regional conference made by the conference of Foreign Ministers of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, held at Phnom Penh on 13 and 14 June.

G. Other communications

924. By a note verbale dated 15 June 1981 (S/14541), the representative of Hungary expressed opposition to the convening of the international conference on Kampuchea and stated that his Government did not wish to be invited to it.

925. By a note verbale dated 15 June (S/14573), the representative of Afghanistan expressed opposition to the convening of the international conference on Kampuchea and the refusal of his Government to participate therein.

926. By a letter dated 19 June (S/14574), the representative of Bulgaria transmitted the text of a note verbale dated 12 June from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations, expressing the opposition of the Bulgarian Government to the convening of the international conference on Kampuchea and its determination not to participate therein, and supporting the proposal put forward by Viet Nam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

927. By a note verbale dated 10 July (S/14584), the representative of the Congo stated that his Government would not participate in the international conference on Kampuchea, in line with its opposition to General Assembly resolution 35/6.

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

928. Between 13 July 1981 and 8 March 1982, the following five communications were received by the Council from the representative of China concerning relations between China and Viet Nam, the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations and tension in the border areas:

(a) Letter dated 13 July 1981 (S/14589), transmitting the text of a memorandum of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China;

(b) Letter dated 7 September (S/14679), transmitting the text of a note of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China;

(c) Letter dated 22 January 1982 (S/14847), transmitting the text of a memorandum issued on 4 January by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China;

(d) Letter dated 15 February (S/14874), transmitting the text of a note dated 11 February from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China;

(e) Letter dated 8 March (S/14898), 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

929. Between 17 June 1981 and 27 May 1982, the following eight communications were received by the Council from the representative of Viet Nam concerning relations between Viet Nam and China, the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations and tension in the border areas:

(a) Letter dated 17 June 1981 (S/14555), transmitting the text of a note dated 13 June from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China;

(b) Letter dated 22 July (S/14610), transmitting the text of an editorial dated 17 July from the Vietnamese daily *Nhan Dan*, in response to the memorandum from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China dated 13 July (S/14589);

(c) Letter dated 1 September (S/14675), transmitting the text of a note dated 31 August from the Foreign Ministry of Viet Nam to the Foreign Ministry of China;

(d) Letter dated 8 January 1982 (S/14831), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 5 January by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam;

(e) Letter dated 14 January (S/14839), transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of Viet Nam

(f) Letter dated 10 February (S/14865), transmitting the text of a note dated 30 January from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China;

(g) Letter dated 17 March (S/14911), transmitting the text of a note dated 5 March from the Foreign Ministry of Viet Nam to the Embassy of China at Hanoi;

(h) Letter dated 27 May (S/15133), transmitting the text of a note dated 25 May from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China.

C. Other communications

930. By a letter dated 15 June 1981 (S/14547), the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam transmitted the texts of the statement by and of the communiqué of the conference of Foreign Ministers of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, held at Phnom Penh on 13 and 14 June.

931. By a letter dated 19 June (S/14562), the representative of the Philippines transmitted the text of excerpts from the joint communiqué issued at Manila on 18 June by the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN.

932. By a letter dated 28 December (S/14818), the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic transmitted the text of the final document of the working consultative meeting of the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Viet Nam, Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary, held at Vientiane on 18 and 19 December.

933. By a letter dated 19 February 1982 (S/14877), the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic transmitted the text of the communiqué of the fifth conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Viet Nam, held at Vientiane on 16 and 17 February.

934. By a letter dated 15 March (S/14907), the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic transmitted the text of a telegram from the Chairman of the Committee for the Defence of Peace in Kampuchea.

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING CERTAIN ISLANDS IN THE EASTERN SEA/SOUTH CHINA SEA

935. By a letter dated 4 February 1982 (S/14861), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted a copy of the White Paper entitled "The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, Vietnamese Territories", published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, rejecting China's claim to and reasserting Viet Nam's

sovereignty over the two archipelagoes in what Viet Nam calls the Eastern Sea and which, it states, Western cartographers call the South China Sea—the archipelagos Hoang Sa and Truong Sa, which the Chinese refer to as Xisha and Nansha islands and which are specified as Paracels and Spratley or Spratly in international maritime maps.

Chapter 33

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN TIMOR

936. By a note verbale dated 11 August 1981 (S/14640 and Corr.1), the representative of Cape Verde transmitted the text of a document concerning the "Session of the Permanent People's Tribunal on East Timor", held at Lisbon from 19 to 21 June.

Chapter 34

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

937. By a letter dated 26 August 1981 (S/14649), the representative of Afghanistan transmitted the text of his Government's statement issued on 24 August on the problem of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

938. By a letter dated 10 September (S/14685), the representative of Pakistan drew the Council's attention to incidents involving incursions into Pakistan territory from Afghanistan.

939. By a note verbale dated 23 September (S/14706), the representative of Afghanistan rejected Pakistan's allegations that Afghan armed forces and planes had violated Pakistan's territory and called on Pakistan to accept Afghan proposals for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan which would be beneficial to peace and stability in the region.

940. In a letter dated 20 October (S/14734), the representative of Pakistan charged that on 4 October two Afghan aircraft had violated Pakistan airspace above the border post at Domandai and had strafed Domandai for the second time in the past month.

941. On 6 November, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/14745), pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/37, detailing his diplomatic efforts with regard to the situation in Afghanistan and, *inter alia*, declaring that he would "continue to pursue all possibilities for a peaceful settlement of the problem".

942. In a letter dated 23 November (S/14768), the representative of Pakistan charged that during the period from 5 October to 2 November there had been a series of violations of Pakistan airspace from the Afghanistan side, including four serious incidents.

943. By a note verbale dated 25 November (S/14771), the representative of Afghanistan transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan with regard to reports in the international news media concerning an "Iranian plan for Afghanistan" in which he rejected the Iranian proposals as a flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan.

944. In letters dated 27 November (S/14774), 3 December (S/14780) and 22 December (S/14814), the representative of Pakistan charged Afghanistan with further violations of its airspace during the period from 3 November to 18 December.

945. In a letter dated 29 December (S/14820 and Corr.1), the representative of Pakistan charged that the statement entitled "On the EEC proposal on Afghanistan", which was annexed to the Afghan letter of 12 November issued as document A/36/672, contained a number of misstatements about Pakistan's position on the Afghanistan problem, and he outlined his Government's views on the matter.

946. In a letter dated 8 February 1982 (S/14863), the representative of Afghanistan responded to the Pakistan letter of 29 December (S/14820 and Corr.1) and stated that, while giving preference to direct talks with the neighbouring countries as the most effective way which could lead to the overall political settlement of the international aspects of the situation, Afghanistan welcomed the contacts which had taken place between the representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan through the good offices of the Secretary-General and declared his Government's readiness to continue such contacts at any place and at the earliest possible date without any pre-conditions. He added that such negotiations could be held either on a bilateral basis, or on the basis of trilateral negotiations if Iran was ready to join.

947. In a letter dated 11 March (S/14903), the representative of Pakistan charged Afghanistan with further violations of its airspace during the period from 20 December to 23 February.

948. In a letter dated 31 March (S/14945), the representative of Pakistan charged that there had been more instances of violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side and that the violations were persisting at a serious rate.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

949. By letters dated 28 August 1981 (S/14659), the representatives of France and Mexico transmitted the text of a joint Franco-Mexican declaration on El Salvador issued on the same date by the Foreign Minister of France and the Secretary of External Relations of Mexico, in which they recognized that the alliance of the Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation (FMLN) and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) constituted a "representative political force" which should participate in instituting the mechanisms of rapprochement and negotiation required for a political settlement of the crisis, recalled that it was for the Salvadorian people to initiate a global political settlement process and appealed to the international community to work, particularly in the framework of the United Nations, to ensure the protection of the civilian population and to facilitate the rapprochement of the

representatives of the conflicting Salvadorian political forces.

950. In a letter dated 13 October (S/14726), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of proposals by FMLN and FDR of El Salvador in connection with the search for peace talks aimed at finding a political solution to the ongoing conflict in El Salvador.

951. By a letter dated 2 November (S/14744), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a statement issued by his Government on 28 October, charging that the Government of the United States had manipulated the United States press into making false assertions about Cuba, such as those contained in an article published in *The Washington Post* concerning the alleged dispatch of Cuban troops to Nicaragua with the intention of taking over El Salvador.

Chapter 36

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND BELIZE

952. In a letter dated 10 September 1981 (S/14683 and Add.1), the representative of Guatemala conveyed the request of his Government, in accordance with rule 3 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, that a meeting of the Council be convened to consider the dispute between Guatemala and the United Kingdom over the territory of Belize. Annexed to the letter was a copy of "Heads of Agreement", entered into by the parties in London on 11 March 1981, and the commentaries of the Government of Guatemala on that document.

953. In a letter dated 17 September (S/14694), the representative of Guatemala conveyed the text of a note dated 16 September addressed to the Swiss Embassy, which was handling the affairs of the United Kingdom in Guatemala, protesting that a British reconnaissance aircraft had entered Guatemalan airspace without proper authorization on 10 September and that that act constituted an abuse of territorial inviolability.

954. In a letter dated 18 September (S/14699), the representative of Guatemala conveyed the reaction of his Government to the information received from the President of the Council and the Secretary-General on the result of the consultations held on 15 September among the members of the Council concerning the Guatemalan request of 10 September.

955. In a letter dated 22 September (S/14705), the representative of the United Kingdom stated that the Embassy of Switzerland, in its capacity as the protecting Power, had replied on behalf of the United Kingdom Government to the Guatemalan note of 16 September (S/14694), conveying the assurances of that Government that the incursion into Guatemalan airspace by a British aircraft referred to in the Guatemalan note had not taken place and that the British forces in Belize were under instructions to avoid any risk of such incursions.

Chapter 37

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN GUYANA AND VENEZUELA

956. In a letter dated 11 May 1982 (S/15072), the representative of Guyana charged Venezuela with armed incursion on 10 May into Guyanese territory and stated that the incident was only the most recent in a series of Venezuelan violations of Guyana's territorial integrity, in spite of recent statements by Venezuela excluding the use of force in the settlement of its territorial dispute with Guyana.

957. By a letter dated 10 June (S/15208), the representative of Venezuela transmitted the text of a reply from the Venezuelan Ministry of External Relations to the Guyanese letter of 11 May (S/15072), rejecting the accusations contained therein, charging Guyana with carrying out a publicity campaign against Venezuela and urging the Government of Guyana to negotiate in good faith for a satisfactory and practical solution of the frontier dispute.

Chapter 38

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA

958. By a letter dated 24 May 1982 (S/15113), the representative of Nicaragua transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on 21 May by the Ministry of External Relations of Nicaragua, denying reports allegedly originating in Costa Rica that troops of the Sandinista People's Army had infiltrated Costa Rican territory.

Chapter 39

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF KOREA

959. By a letter dated 21 April 1982 (S/15042), the representative of the United States, acting on behalf of the Unified Command established pursuant to 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 1980 to 16 December 1981.

Chapter 40

REPORTS AND COMMUNICATION CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

960. By a letter dated 26 August 1981 (S/14651), 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 to the Council the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands adopted by that Committee at its 1201st meeting, on 20 August, and drew attention in particular to paragraph (13) of the conclusions and recommendations.

961. The report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covering the period from 13 June 1980 to 11 June 1981 was communicated to the Security Council in document S/14709 (*Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 1*).

962. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 70 (1949), the Secretary-General, by a note dated 19 May 1982 (S/15094), 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 1980 to 30 September 1981.

Chapter 41

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

963. By a letter dated 5 August 1981 (S/14626 and Corr.1), the representative of Iraq, on instructions from his Government's Minister for Foreign Affairs in his capacity as Chairman of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Baghdad from 1 to 5 June, transmitted the set of resolutions adopted by the Conference on organizational, political, economic, social and cultural affairs, together with the Conference's final communiqué.

Chapter 42

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATING BUREAU OF THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

964. By a letter dated 30 September 1981 (S/14713), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of the non-aligned countries to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters on 25 and 28 September, with a view to considering their actions in connection with items of special concern to the non-aligned countries that were before the Assembly.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY OR BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL RELATIONS

965. By a letter dated 5 December 1981 (S/14784), the representative of Romania transmitted the text of the communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the State Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Bucharest on 1 and 2 December, which had conducted an exchange of information and opinions and discussed the status of negotiations on questions relating to arms limitation and disarmament and the progress of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

966. By a letter dated 28 December (S/14818), the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic transmitted the text of the final document of the working consultative meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Viet Nam,

Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary, held at Vientiane on 18 and 19 December, that had considered the international situation and, in particular, the situation in Kampuchea and the question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia.

967. In a note dated 5 February 1982 (S/14862), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraphs 5, 7, 8 and 11 of General Assembly resolution 36/102, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

968. By a note verbale dated 1 March (S/14892), the representative of France transmitted the text of his Government's declaration of 18 December 1981 concerning the neutrality of Malta.

Chapter 44

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING DISARMAMENT

969. By a note dated 29 March 1982 (S/14932), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraphs 4 and 5 of General Assembly resolution 36/94, 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".

970. By a note dated 29 March (S/14933), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolutions 36/97 A to L, entitled "General and complete disarmament", and in particular to the operative part of resolution 36/97 K, concerning measures towards the implementation of Chapter VII of the Charter which would reinforce the foundations of peace, security and order through the United Nations and avert the growing threat of nuclear conflagration.

971. By a note dated 29 March (S/14934), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 36/98, entitled "Israeli nuclear armament", and in particular to paragraphs 5 and 7 of that resolution, concerning prohibition of co-operation with Israel in the nuclear field.

972. By a letter dated 15 June (S/15247), the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted, for the attention of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the text of a statement adopted by the Committee on 14 June at the conclusion of a hearing on the threat to peace in southern Africa and the implementation of United Nations resolutions for an end to military, nuclear and other collaboration with South Africa.

Chapter 45

COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

973. In a note dated 12 February 1982 (S/14866), the Secretary-General referred to General Assembly resolution 36/80, entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity", and drew the Council's attention to paragraph 20 of that resolution, in which the Assembly called upon United Nations bodies, and in particular the Security Council, to continue to associate OAU closely with all their work concerning Africa.

974. In a note dated 26 March (S/14929), the Secretary-General referred to General Assembly resolution 36/67, entitled "International Year of Peace and International Day of Peace", and drew the Council's attention to paragraph 3 of that resolution, in which the Assembly invited all Member States, organs and organizations in the United Nations system, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, peoples and individuals to commemorate in an appropriate manner the International Day of Peace, especially through all means of education, and to co-operate with the United Nations in the observance of that Day.

APPENDICES

I. Membership of the Security Council during the years 1981 and 1982

<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
China	China
France	France
German Democratic Republic	Guyana
Ireland	Ireland
Japan	Japan
Mexico	Jordan
Niger	Panama
Panama	Poland
Philippines	Spain
Spain	Togo
Tunisia	Uganda
Uganda	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America
United States of America	Zaire

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 1981 to 15 June 1982:

<p><i>China</i></p> <p>Mr. Ling Qing Mr. Liang Yufan Mr. Mi Guojun Mr. Chou Nan Mr. Yang Hushan</p> <p><i>France</i></p> <p>Mr. Jacques Leprette Mr. Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil Mr. Philippe Husson Mr. Philippe Louet Mr. Michel Lennuyeux-Connène Mr. Albert Turot Mr. Jean-Claude Piris</p> <p><i>German Democratic Republic^a</i></p> <p>Mr. Peter Florin Mr. Siegfried Zachmann Mr. Kurt Kutschan Mr. Willi Schlegel Mr. Hans-Georg Schleicher</p> <p><i>Guyana^b</i></p> <p>Mr. Noel G. Sinclair Mr. David Dharampal Karran Miss Elaine V. Jacob Mr. Tyrone R. Ferguson Mr. Donald A. Thomas</p> <p><i>Ireland</i></p> <p>Mr. Noel Dorr Mr. Jeremy M. Craig Mr. Patrick O'Connor Mr. Bernard J. Davenport</p> <p><i>Japan</i></p> <p>Mr. Masahiro Nisibori Mr. Wataru Miyakawa Mr. Kimio Fujita Mr. Katsumi Sezaki Mr. Hideki Harashima</p>	<p><i>Jordan^b</i></p> <p>Mr. Hazem Nuseibeh Mr. Waleed M. Tash Mr. Saad Batainah Mr. Sultan Najeb Lutfi</p> <p><i>Mexico^a</i></p> <p>Mr. Porfirio Muñoz Ledo Mr. Oscar González César</p> <p><i>Niger^a</i></p> <p>Mr. Idé Oumarou Mr. Abdou Garba Mr. Ousseini Soumana Mr. Adamou Seydou Mr. Abdoulaye Moumouni Mr. Moutari Ousmane</p> <p><i>Panama</i></p> <p>Mr. Jorge E. Illueca Mr. Carlos Ozores Typaldos Mrs. Mirla Paniza de Bellavita Mr. Leonardo A. Kam Mr. Augusto Luis Villarreal Mr. Rogue Javier Laurenza Mr. Angel Riera Díaz</p> <p><i>Philippines^a</i></p> <p>Mr. Carlos Romulo Mr. Alejandro D. Yango Mr. Oscar G. Valenzuela Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla</p> <p><i>Poland^b</i></p> <p>Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner Mr. Jerzy M. Nowak Mr. Ryszard Krystosik Mr. Josef Softysiewicz</p> <p><i>Spain</i></p> <p>Mr. Jaime de Piniés Mr. José Luis Xifra Mr. Emilio Artacho Mr. Fermín Zelada Mr. Jorge Fuentes Mr. Eduardo Garrigues</p>
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^a Term of office ended on 31 December 1981.

^b Term of office began on 1 January 1982.

Mr. Agustín Font
Mr. Antonio Viñal

Togo^b
Mr. Atsu-Koffi Amega
Mr. Koffi Adjeyi
Mr. Folly Glidjito Akakpo

Tunisia^a
Mr. Taïeb Slim
Mr. Ali Tekaia
Mr. Raouf Said
Mr. Béchir Chebaane
Mr. Hamda Kbaier

Uganda
Mr. Olara Otunnu
Mr. Nathan Iumba
Mr. Kakima Ntambi
Mr. Alex S. Okwonga
Mr. Idule Amoko
Miss Elizabeth I. Anyoti
Mr. Bernard O. Odoch-Jato

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Mr. Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky
Mr. Richard Sergeyevich Ovinnikov

Mr. Valentin Vadimovich Lozinsky
Mr. Vladimir Viktorovich Shustov
Mr. Sergey Nikolayevich Smirnov

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sir Anthony Parsons
Mr. W. E. Hamilton Whyte
Mr. Marrack I. Goulding
Mr. David H. Anderson
Mr. W. Kieran Prendergast
Miss Maeve G. Fort

United States of America
Mrs. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick
Mr. Kenneth L. Adelman
Mr. William Courtney Sherman
Mr. Charles M. Lichenstein
Mr. Jose S. Sorzano
Mr. Dirk H. Gleysteen
Mr. Herbert K. Reis

Zaire^a
Mr. Kamanda wa Kamanda
Mr. Nguayila Mbela Kalanda
Mr. Mapango ma Kemishanga
Mr. Tshamala N'Ji-Lamule
Mr. Kabeya Milambu

III. Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1981 to 15 June 1982:

Mexico
Mr. Porfirio Muñoz Ledo (16 to 30 June 1981)

Niger
Mr. Idé Oumarou (1 to 31 July 1981)

Panama
Mr. Jorge E. Illueca (1 to 31 August 1981)

Philippines
Mr. Carlos Romulo (1 to 30 September 1981)

Spain
Mr. Jaime de Piniés (1 to 31 October 1981)

Tunisia
Mr. Taïeb Slim (1 to 30 November 1981)

Uganda
Mr. Olara Otunnu (1 to 31 December 1981)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Mr. Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky (1 to 31 January 1982)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sir Anthony Parsons (1 to 28 February 1982)

United States of America
Mrs. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick (1 to 31 March 1982)

Zaire
Mr. Kamanda wa Kamanda (1 to 30 April 1982)

China
Mr. Ling Qing (1 to 31 May 1982)

France
Mr. Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil (1 to 15 June 1982)

IV. Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1981 to 15 June 1982

Meeting	Subject	Date
2284th	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)	16 June 1981
2285th	Ditto	16 June 1981
2286th	Ditto	17 June 1981
2287th	Ditto	17 June 1981
2288th	Ditto	19 June 1981
2289th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/14537)	19 June 1981
2290th	Admission of new Members: Letter dated 22 May 1981 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Vanuatu to the Secretary-General (S/14506)	8 July 1981
2291st	Admission of new Members: Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Republic of Vanuatu for membership in the United Nations (S/14580)	8 July 1981

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2292nd	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 17 July 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/14596)	17 July 1981
2293rd	Ditto	21 July 1981
2294th	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)	30 July 1981
2295th	The question of South Africa: Letter dated 27 August 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Niger to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14648)	27 August 1981
2296th	Complaint by Angola against South Africa: Letter dated 26 August 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/14647)	28 August 1981
2297th	Ditto	29 August 1981
2298th	Ditto	29 August 1981
2299th	Ditto	31 August 1981
2300th	Ditto	31 August 1981
2301st	Admission of new Members: Telegram dated 21 September 1981 from the Prime Minister of Belize to the Secretary-General (S/14701)	23 September 1981
2302nd	Admission of new Members: Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Belize for membership in the United Nations (S/14703)	23 September 1981
2303rd (private)	Recommendation regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations	27 October 1981
2304th (private)	Ditto	28 October 1981
2305th (private)	Ditto	4 November 1981
2306th	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (S/14501, S/14502/Rev.1, S/14503 and Corr.1 and 2, and S/14645)	5 November 1981
2307th	Admission of new Members: Telegram dated 1 November 1981 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda addressed to the Secretary-General (S/14742)	10 November 1981
2308th (private)	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	10 November 1981
2309th	Admission of new Members: Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Antigua and Barbuda for membership in the United Nations (S/14748)	10 November 1981
2310th (private)	Recommendation regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations	17 November 1981
2311th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/14759)	23 November 1981
2312th (private)	Recommendation regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations	11 December 1981
2313th	The situation in Cyprus: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/14778 and Corr.1 and Add.1)	14 December 1981
2314th	Complaint by Seychelles: Letter dated 8 December 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Seychelles to the United Nations addressed to the Security Council (S/14783)	15 December 1981
2315th	The question of South Africa: Letter dated 7 December 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14787)	15 December 1981

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2316th	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 14 December 1981 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14791)	16 December 1981
2317th	Ditto	16 December 1981
2318th	Ditto	17 December 1981
2319th	Ditto	17 December 1981
2320th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/14789 and Corr.1)	18 December 1981
2321st	The date of elections to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/14799)	21 December 1981
2322nd	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: (a) Resolution 497 (1981); (b) Report of the Secretary-General (S/14821)	6 January 1982
2323rd	Ditto	7 January 1982
2324th	Ditto	8 January 1982
2325th	Ditto	11 January 1982
2326th	Ditto	12 January 1982
2327th	Ditto	13 January 1982
2328th	Ditto	14 January 1982
2329th	Ditto	20 January 1982
2330th	Ditto	28 January 1982
2331st	The situation in the Middle East: (a) Resolution 498 (1981); (b) Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/14869); (c) Letter dated 16 February 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14875)	23 February 1982
2332nd	Ditto	25 February 1982
2333rd	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice: Vacancy caused by the death of Judge Abdullah El-Erian (S/14885 and Corr.1, S/14886/Rev.1 and S/14887)	19 March 1982
2334th	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 22 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14917)	24 March 1982
2335th	Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/14913)	25 March 1982
2336th	Ditto	25 March 1982
2337th	Ditto	26 March 1982
2338th	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 22 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14917)	26 March 1982
2339th	Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/14913)	29 March 1982
2340th	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 22 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14917)	30 March 1982
2341st	Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/14913)	30 March 1982
2342nd	Ditto	31 March 1982
2343rd	Ditto	31 March 1982

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2344th	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 22 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14917)	1 April 1982
2345th	Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14942)	1 April 1982
2346th	Ditto	2 April 1982
2347th	Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/14913)	2 April 1982
2348th	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 22 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14917)	2 April 1982
2349th	Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14942)	2 April 1982
2350th	Ditto	3 April 1982
2351st	The question of South Africa: Letter dated 8 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14959)	9 April 1982
2352nd	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 12 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14967); Letter dated 13 April 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14967);	13 April 1982
2353rd	Ditto	14 April 1982
2354th	Ditto	15 April 1982
2355th	Ditto	16 April 1982
2356th	Ditto	19 April 1982
2357th	Ditto	20 April 1982
2358th	Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad to the President of the Council (S/15012)	30 April 1982
2359th	Complaint by Seychelles: Report of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) (S/14905)	20 May 1982
2360th	Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas): (a) Letter dated 4 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15037); (b) Letter dated 20 May 1982 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/15099); (c) Letter dated 21 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Security Council (S/15100)	21 May 1982
2361st	Complaint by Seychelles: Report of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) (S/14905)	21 May 1982
2362nd	Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas): (a) Letter dated 4 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15037); (b) Letter dated 20 May 1982 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/15099);	22 May 1982

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
	(c) Letter dated 21 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15100)	
2363rd	Ditto	23 May 1982
2364th	Ditto	24 May 1982
2365th	Complaint by Seychelles: Report of the Security Council Commission Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) (S/14905)	24 May 1982
2366th	Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas): (a) Letter dated 4 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15037); (b) Letter dated 20 May 1982 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/15099); (c) Letter dated 21 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15100)	25 May 1982
2367th	Complaint by Seychelles: Report of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) (S/14905)	25 May 1982
2368th	Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas): (a) Letter dated 4 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15037); (b) Letter dated 20 May 1982 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/15099); (c) Letter dated 21 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15100)	26 May 1982
2369th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/15079)	26 May 1982
2370th	Complaint by Seychelles: Report of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) (S/14905)	28 May 1982
2371st	Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas): Letter dated 31 May 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15145)	2 June 1982
2372nd	Ditto	3 June 1982
2373rd	Ditto	4 June 1982
2374th	The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 4 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15162)	5 June 1982
2375th	Ditto	6 June 1982
2376th	Ditto	8 June 1982
2377th	Ditto	8 June 1982
2378th	The situation in Cyprus: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/15149 and Add.1)	15 June 1982

V. Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1981 to 15 June 1982

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>
487 (1981)	19 June 1981	Complaint by Iraq
488 (1981)	19 June 1981	The situation in the Middle East

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>
489 (1981)	8 July 1981	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Vanuatu)
490 (1981)	21 July 1981	The situation in the Middle East
491 (1981)	23 September 1981	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Belize)
492 (1981)	10 November 1981	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Antigua and Barbuda)
493 (1981)	23 November 1981	The situation in the Middle East
494 (1981)	11 December 1981	Recommendation regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General
495 (1981)	14 December 1981	The situation in Cyprus
496 (1981)	15 December 1981	Complaint by Seychelles
497 (1981)	17 December 1981	The situation in the occupied Arab territories
498 (1981)	18 December 1981	The situation in the Middle East
499 (1981)	21 December 1981	Date of elections to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice
500 (1982)	28 January 1982	The situation in the occupied Arab territories
501 (1982)	25 February 1982	The situation in the Middle East
502 (1982)	3 April 1982	Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
503 (1982)	9 April 1982	The question of South Africa
504 (1982)	30 April 1982	Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad to the President of the Council
505 (1982)	26 May 1982	Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
506 (1982)	26 May 1982	The situation in the Middle East
507 (1982)	28 May 1982	Complaint by Seychelles
508 (1982)	5 June 1982	The situation in the Middle East
509 (1982)	6 June 1982	The situation in the Middle East
510 (1982)	15 June 1982	The situation in Cyprus

VI. Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1981 to 15 June 1982

1. Committee on the Admission of New Members

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
67th	8 July 1981
68th	23 September 1981
69th	10 November 1981

2. Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981)

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
1st	12 January 1982
2nd	12 January 1982
3rd	18 January 1982
4th	20 January 1982
5th	23 February 1982
6th	15 March 1982

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 9 January 1981 was contained in document S/14326, and that issued on 19 January 1982 was contained in document S/14840.

A. As of 15 June 1982, the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized is as follows:

1. Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of armed forces to be made available to the Security Council.
2. Rules of procedure of the Security Council.
3. Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee.

4. The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations.
5. The Egyptian question.
6. Voting procedure in the Security Council.
7. Reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the resolution of the Security Council of 7 March 1949.
8. Admission of new Members.
9. The Palestine question.

10. The India-Pakistan question.
11. The Czechoslovak question.
12. The Hyderabad question.
13. 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.
14. International control of atomic energy.
15. Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa).
16. Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China.
17. 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.
18. Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare.
19. Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
20. Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council.
21. Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. The situation in Hungary.
26. Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria.
27. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.
28. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.
29. 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.
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 Rep-

- 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 (General Assembly resolution 2863 (XXVI), paragraph 2).
 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.
 106. Complaint by Seychelles.
 107. Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
 108. Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
 109. Letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Kenya to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad to the President of the Council.
 110. Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).
- B. Between 16 June 1981 and 15 June 1982, items 106, 107, 108, 109 and 110 above were added to the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

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