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

Addendum

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

The complete list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/11185 of 7 January 1974 and the pertinent addenda. During the week ending 2 March 1974, the Security Council took action on the following item:

91. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on the frontier with Iran

Letter dated 12 February 1974 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/11216)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 1764th meeting, held on 2 February 1974.

The President made the following statement, which was adopted as the consensus of the Security Council (S/11229):

1. Following the complaint presented on 12 February 1974 by the representative of Iraq, the Security Council met on 15 and 20 February. The President of the Security Council has had consultations with all the members of the Council and with the Permanent Representative of Iran. As a result, the President has found that there exists within the Council a consensus in the following terms.
2. The Security Council, having heard the statements of the representatives of Iraq and Iran regarding the events referred to in the complaint by Iraq, believes that it is important to deal with a situation which could endanger peace and stability in the region. It deplores all the loss of human life; it appeals to the parties to refrain from all military action and from any move which might aggravate the situation. The Council reaffirms the fundamental principles set out in the Charter regarding respect for the territorial sovereignty of States and the pacific settlement of disputes and the duty of all

States to fulfil their obligations under international law, as well as the principles referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

3. From the information available to the Council, it appears that the cause of the events lies, inter alia, in the fact that the legal basis for the delimitation of the boundary between the parties is contested.

4. The Council has noted the recent exchange of ambassadors between the two States and hopes that this could constitute a channel through which problems affecting relations between the parties might be resolved.

5. As additional information is required, the Security Council requests the Secretary-General

- to appoint as soon as possible a special representative to conduct an investigation of the events that have given rise to the complaint by Iraq and
- to report within three months.

6. The above-mentioned consensus was reached by members of the Council, with the exception of China, which dissociates itself from it; the Chinese delegation made the following statement:

"The Chinese delegation hopes that Iran and Iraq will arrive at a fair and reasonable settlement of their boundary dispute through negotiations, in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. Therefore, the Chinese delegation does not favour United Nations involvement in any form in a boundary dispute. In view of this position, the Chinese delegation dissociates itself from the above consensus of the Security Council."
