



Security Council

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

Addendum

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

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/16270 of 11 January 1984 and S/16270/Add.4 of 7 February 1984.

During the week ending 31 March 1984, the Security Council took action on the following items:

Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In a letter dated 18 March 1984 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16420), the representative of the Sudan requested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened in order to consider the aggression committed on 16 March 1984 by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya against the Sudan.

The Security Council considered the item at its 2520th and 2521st meetings, held on 27 March 1984.

In the course of the meetings, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Benin, Chad, Indonesia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Oman, the Sudan and Zaire, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In a letter dated 22 March 1984 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the deteriorating

situation as a result of hostile and provocative American acts directed against the Jamahiriya.

The Security Council considered the item at its 2522nd and 2523rd meetings, held on 28 March 1984.

In the course of the meetings, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Poland, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In accordance with the request dated 28 March 1984 from the Upper Volta (S/16443), the Security Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Gora Ebrahim.

The situation between Iran and Iraq (see S/13737/Add.38, S/13737/Add.39, S/13737/Add.41, S/13737/Add.42, S/13737/Add.43, S/14840/Add.28, S/14840/Add.40 and S/15560/Add.44)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2524th meeting, held on 30 March 1984, having before it the report of the specialists appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons (S/16433).

The President read out the text of the following declaration (S/16454), which he said he had been authorized to make on behalf of the members of the Security Council:

"The members of the Security Council, having considered again the question entitled 'The situation between Iran and Iraq', and greatly concerned about the conflict which endangers international peace and security in the region, have taken note of the report of the specialists appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons (S/16433).

"They note with particular concern the unanimous conclusions of the specialists that chemical weapons have been used. Furthermore, they express their grave concern about all reported violations in the conflict of the rules of international law and of the principles and rules of international conduct accepted by the world community to prevent or alleviate the human suffering of warfare and affirm strongly the conclusion of the Secretary-General that these humanitarian concerns can only be fully satisfied by putting an end to the tragic conflict that continues to deplete the precious human resources of Iran and Iraq.

"The members of the Council:

"- strongly condemn the use of chemical weapons reported by the mission of specialists;

/...

"- reaffirm the need to abide strictly by the provisions of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of bacteriological methods of warfare;

"- call on the States concerned scrupulously to adhere to the obligations flowing from their accession to the Geneva Protocol of 1925;

"- condemn all violations of international humanitarian law and urge both parties to observe the generally recognized principles and rules of international humanitarian law which are applicable to armed conflicts and their obligations under international conventions designed to prevent or alleviate the human suffering of warfare;

"- recall relevant resolutions of the Security Council, renew urgently their calls for the strict observance of a cease-fire and for a peaceful solution of the conflict and call upon all Governments concerned to co-operate fully with the Council in its efforts to bring about conditions leading to a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the principles of justice and international law;

"- appreciate the mediation efforts of the Secretary-General and request him to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, with a view to achieving a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement acceptable to both sides; and

"- decide to keep the situation between Iran and Iraq under close review".

Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In a letter dated 29 March 1984 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16449), the representative of Nicaragua requested that the Security Council be convened as a matter of urgency and immediacy, in order to consider the escalation of acts of aggression currently being perpetrated against his country.

The Security Council considered the item at its 2525th meeting, held on 30 March 1984.

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