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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/13033 of 9 January 1979.

At its 2173rd meeting, held in private on 29 November 1979, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period 16 June 1978 to 15 June 1979. The Security Council approved the report unanimously.

During the week ending 1 December 1979, the Security Council also took action on the following item:

Letter dated 25 November 1979 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

On 25 November 1979, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/13646). For the text of the letter, see the statement by the President of the Security Council reproduced below.

At its 2172nd meeting on 27 November 1979, the Security Council included the item in its agenda without objection. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Iran and Sri Lanka, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement (S/13652) on behalf of the Security Council:

"I wish to refer to the letter of the Secretary-General dated 25 November 1979 (S/13646), on the basis of which the Council is meeting and which reads as follows:

'I wish to refer to the grave situation which has arisen in the relations between the United States and Iran. The Government of the United

States is deeply disturbed at the seizure of its Embassy in Teheran and the detention of its diplomatic personnel, in violation of the relevant international conventions. The Government of Iran seeks redress for injustices and abuse of human rights which, in its view, were committed by the previous régime. The international community is increasingly concerned that the dangerous level of tension between these two countries threatens peace and stability in the region and could have disastrous consequences for the entire world.

'In my opinion, therefore, the present crisis poses a serious threat to international peace and security. Accordingly, in the exercise of my responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations, I ask that the Security Council be convened urgently in an effort to seek a peaceful solution of the problem in conformity with the principles of justice and international law.'

"I also wish to refer to the letter dated 27 November 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Iran to the United Nations addressed to me (S/13650), by which he requested that formal deliberations of the Security Council be postponed out of respect for the most holy days of Tassua and Ashura, days highly revered and commemorated for centuries in many Islamic countries, particularly Iran, and in order to enable His Excellency Mr. Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the Foreign Minister of Iran, to arrive in New York so as to be able to participate in full debate of the Security Council as of Saturday evening, 1 December 1979.

"After consultations, the Council has, therefore, agreed to adjourn its meeting until 1 December 1979 at 9 p.m., subject to the understanding that it will reconvene before then if the situation demands it.

"I also wish to draw the attention of the Security Council to the fact that on 9 November 1979, following consultations among members of the Security Council, I issued the following statement (S/13616) on behalf of the members of the Security Council, urgently asking for the release and protection of American diplomatic personnel who have been detained in Iran since 4 November 1979:

Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, I am authorized as President of the Council to express the Council's profound concern over the prolonged detention of American diplomatic personnel in Iran. Speaking as President of the Security Council on behalf of the Security Council and, while not wishing to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, I must emphasize that the principle of the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and establishments be respected in all cases in accordance with internationally accepted norms. Therefore, I urge in the strongest terms that the diplomatic personnel being held in Iran be released without delay and provided protection. I further urge the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices to assist towards this objective.

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"On behalf of the Security Council, I strongly reiterate this appeal.

"In view of the serious threat to international peace and security, the Security Council will not relent in its urgent efforts to seek a peaceful solution of the problem in conformity with the principles of justice and international law."

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2175th meeting on 1 December. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Egypt, Liberia and Zaire, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

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

At its 2174th meeting, held on 30 November 1979, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, covering the period from 25 May to 23 November 1979 (S/13637).

The President called attention to the draft resolution before the Council (S/13660), which had been prepared in the course of consultations among members of the Council.

The Security Council adopted the draft resolution as resolution 456 (1979) by 14 votes to none. One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

Resolution 456 (1979) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/13637),

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

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(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1980;

(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 Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Following the voting, the President made the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/13637) states in paragraph 25:

'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."
