

**REPORT
OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL**

16 June 1982-15 June 1983

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 2 (A/38/2)



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New York, 1984

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report² 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 of the United Nations.

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 accordance with the Council's

² This is the thirty-eighth 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.

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 36th plenary meeting on 19 October 1982, elected Malta, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zimbabwe as non-permanent members of the Council to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiration, on 31 December 1982, of the terms of office of Ireland, Japan, Panama, Spain and Uganda.

4. The period covered in the present report is from 16 June 1982 to 15 June 1983. The Council held 76 meetings during that period.

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. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 16 AND 18 JUNE 1982

5. By a letter dated 16 June 1982 (S/15226), the representative of Oman, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group, transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), stating that, as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, 30,000 people had been killed or wounded, 10,000 were missing and 800,000 were displaced, and calling on the United Nations to put an end to the invasion and to ensure the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces in accordance with resolution 509 (1982). He also requested that a United Nations commission be sent to investigate what he termed the crimes which Israeli military forces had committed against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

6. By a letter dated 18 June (S/15233), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a letter from the President of Cuba, in his capacity as Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries, urging the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to put an end to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli forces.

7. By a letter dated 18 June (S/15243), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a message from the President of Cuba, in his capacity as Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries, protesting what he termed the aggression of Israel against Lebanon and requesting the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations take firm, decisive and immediate action.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2379TH MEETING (18 JUNE 1982)

8. At its 2379th meeting, on 18 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/15194 and Add.1 and 2)”.

9. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Israel, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Sweden and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

10. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 18 June (S/15238) 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 rules 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2379th meeting, on 18 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).*

12. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 18 June (S/15239) 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 for the League of Arab States to the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

13. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15235) 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 2379th meeting, on 18 June 1982, the draft resolution (S/15235) 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 511 (1982).*

14. Resolution 511 (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), 483 (1980), 488 (1981), 490 (1981), 498 (1981), and 501 (1982),

“Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982),

“Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

(S/15194 and Add.1 and 2) and taking note of the conclusions and recommendations expressed therein,

"*Bearing in mind* the need to avoid any developments which could further aggravate the situation and the need, pending an examination of the situation by the Security Council in all its aspects, to preserve in place the capacity of the United Nations to assist in the restoration of the peace,

"1. *Decides*, as an interim measure, to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a period of two months, that is, until 19 August 1982;

"2. *Authorizes* the Force during that period to carry out, in addition, the interim tasks referred to in paragraph 17 of the report of the Secretary-General on the Force (S/15194/Add.2);

"3. *Calls on* all concerned to extend full co-operation to the Force in the discharge of its tasks;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the implementation of resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the present resolution."

15. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Ireland, the USSR, the United Kingdom, China, Zaire and Poland. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of the Netherlands, Israel, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France.

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

17. The representatives of Poland, the USSR, Ireland and Israel made statements in exercise of the right of reply. Mr. Maksoud made a further statement.

18. The representative of PLO made a statement.

3. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2380TH AND 2381ST MEETINGS (19 AND 26 JUNE 1982)

19. At its 2380th meeting, on 19 June, the Council resumed its consideration of the following item, which had been included in its agenda at its 2374th meeting, on 5 June:

"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)".

20. The President, in accordance with the decisions taken at the 2374th and 2375th meetings, invited the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Lebanon and PLO to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

21. The President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France, made a statement and introduced a draft resolution (S/15240) sponsored by his delegation.

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

Decision: *At the 2380th meeting, on 19 June 1982, the draft resolution (S/15240) was adopted unanimously as resolution 512 (1982).*

23. Resolution 512 (1982) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Deeply concerned* at the sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations,

"*Referring* to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the obligations

arising from the regulations annexed to The Hague Convention of 1907,

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982),

"1. *Calls upon* all the parties to the conflict to respect the rights of the civilian populations, to refrain from all acts of violence against those populations and to take all appropriate measures to alleviate the suffering caused by the conflict, in particular, by facilitating the dispatch and distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, in particular, the International Committee of the Red Cross;

"2. *Appeals* to Member States to continue to provide the most extensive humanitarian aid possible;

"3. *Stresses* the particular humanitarian responsibilities of the United Nations and its agencies, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, towards civilian populations and calls upon all the parties to the conflict not to hamper the exercise of those responsibilities and to assist in humanitarian efforts;

"4. *Takes note* of the measures taken by the Secretary-General to co-ordinate the activities of the international agencies in this field and requests him to make every effort to ensure the implementation of and compliance with the present resolution and to report on these efforts to the Security Council as soon as possible."

24. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, the United States and the USSR. The representatives of Israel and Lebanon made statements.

25. The representatives of Israel, the United States and the USSR made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

26. At its 2381st meeting, on 26 June, the Council resumed its consideration of the item.

27. The President made a statement.

28. The President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France, introduced a draft resolution (S/15255/Rev.2) sponsored by his delegation, which read as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Reaffirming* its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982),

"*Reaffirming also* its resolution 512 (1982) which *inter alia* calls upon all the parties to the conflict to respect the rights of the civilian populations,

"*Seriously concerned* at the constant deterioration of the situation in Lebanon, resulting from the violation of the sovereignty, integrity, independence and unity of that country,

"*Profoundly apprehensive* of the dangers of extension of the fighting within Beirut, its capital,

"1. *Demands* that all the parties observe an immediate cessation of hostilities throughout Lebanon;

"2. *Demands* the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces engaged around Beirut to a distance of 10 kilometres from the periphery of that city, as a first step towards the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, as well as the simultaneous withdrawal of the Palestinian armed forces from Beirut which shall retire to the existing camps;

"3. *Supports* all efforts by the Government of Lebanon to ensure Lebanese sovereignty throughout the ter-

ritory and the integrity and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized frontiers;

"4. *Calls upon* all armed elements in the Beirut area to respect the exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon and abide by its directives;

"5. *Supports* the Government of Lebanon in its will to regain exclusive control of its capital and to that end to install its armed forces which shall take up positions within Beirut and interpose themselves on its periphery;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as an immediate measure, to station United Nations military observers, in agreement with the Government of Lebanon, with instructions to supervise the cease-fire and disengagement in and around Beirut;

"7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to study any request by the Government of Lebanon for the installation of a United Nations force which could, within the framework of the implementation of the preceding paragraphs, take up positions beside the Lebanese interposition forces, or for the use of the forces available to the United Nations in the region;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on an urgent and sustained basis not later than 1 July 1982 on the status of implementation of the present resolution and of resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982);

"9. *Requests* all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations in the implementation of the present resolution;

"10. *Decides* to remain seized of the question."

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

Decision: *At the 2381st meeting, on 26 June 1982, the draft resolution (S/15255/Rev.2) 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.*

30. Following the vote, the representative of the United States made a statement.

31. Statements were made by the representatives of Israel and Lebanon.

4. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT RECEIVED BETWEEN 22 JUNE AND 4 JULY 1982 AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

32. By a letter dated 22 June 1982 (S/15248), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a message dated 13 June from His Majesty King Hussein I of Jordan to the Heads of State of the five permanent members of the Security Council, urging them to exert immediate and maximum effort to bring to an end the war against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and to disassociate themselves from the Israeli action in Lebanon.

33. By a letter dated 23 June (S/15251), the representative of Hungary transmitted the text of a statement issued on 18 June by his Government, protesting Israel's continued armed aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

34. By a letter dated 24 June (S/15254), the representative of France transmitted the text of a statement issued on the same date by the President of France, calling on Israel to observe the requirements of the cease-fire and urging a disengagement between all forces in action in west

Beirut in order to achieve its neutralization under the supervision of United Nations observers.

35. By a letter dated 25 June (S/15259), the representative of Madagascar transmitted the text of a message dated 8 June from the President of Madagascar concerning the invasion of Lebanon by Israel.

36. By a note dated 28 June (S/15260), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution ES-7/5, entitled "Question of Palestine", and cited paragraphs 6 and 7 of that resolution.

37. By a letter dated 28 June (S/15261), the representative of Lebanon transmitted the text of an appeal issued on 27 June by the President of Lebanon to all heads of State, seeking their assistance in saving Beirut, which, he said, was threatened with total destruction by the Israeli invasion.

38. By a letter dated 25 June (S/15262), the representative of the German Democratic Republic transmitted the text of a telegram from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his country concerning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

39. By a letter dated 28 June (S/15263), the representative of Mauritania transmitted the text of a telegram of the same date from the President of Mauritania, calling on the Secretary-General to use his influence to stop what he called the massacre of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and to bring about the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

40. By a letter dated 30 June (S/15265), the representative of Belgium transmitted the text of a statement on the situation in the Middle East issued by the heads of State and Government of the 10 States members of the European Community, at the conclusion of the meeting held at Brussels on 28 and 29 June, in which they stated their position regarding the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the need for negotiations aimed at the lasting restoration of peace and security in the region and based on the principles of security for all States and justice for all peoples.

41. In pursuance of resolution 512 (1982), the Secretary-General submitted an interim report dated 30 June (S/15267 and Corr.1) which contained a preliminary account of the humanitarian efforts of the United Nations system to assist in Lebanon.

42. By a letter dated 30 June (S/15268), the representative of Thailand transmitted excerpts from a joint communiqué issued on 16 June by the Foreign Ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) at the conclusion of their fifteenth annual meeting, held from 14 to 16 June at Singapore, in which they stated their position regarding the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

43. By a letter dated 2 July (S/15271), the representative of Israel, asserting that Israel's operation was directed solely against PLO, rejected allegations that Israel was responsible for the situation in Lebanon.

44. By a letter dated 2 July (S/15276), the representative of Brazil transmitted the text of a letter dated 28 June from the President of Brazil to the President of Lebanon, in response to the latter's appeal for the preservation of Beirut (S/15261), expressing support for the independence, integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon and offering humanitarian aid.

45. By a letter dated 4 July (S/15272), the representative of Jordan requested an immediate meeting of the Security Council to examine the extremely grave situation resulting from the policies of the Israeli forces against the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian population in Lebanon.

5. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2382ND MEETING
(4 JULY 1982)

46. At its 2382nd meeting, on 4 July, the Council resumed its consideration of the following item in its agenda:

"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)".

47. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15273) which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

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

Decision: *At the 2382nd meeting, on 4 July 1982, the draft resolution (S/15273) was adopted unanimously as resolution 513 (1982).*

49. Resolution 513 (1982) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Alarmed by the continued sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations in southern Lebanon and in west Beirut,*

"*Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to The Hague Convention of 1907,*

"*Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982),*

"1. *Calls for respect for the rights of the civilian populations without any discrimination and repudiates all acts of violence against those populations;*

"2. *Calls further for the restoration of the normal supply of vital facilities such as water, electricity, food and medical provisions, particularly in Beirut;*

"3. *Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and the action of international agencies to alleviate the sufferings of the civilian population and requests them to continue their efforts to ensure their success.*"

50. The representatives of PLO and of Lebanon made statements.

6. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 5 AND 28 JULY 1982 AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

51. By a letter dated 5 July 1982 (S/15274), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a message dated 3 July from the President of the Council of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, in his capacity as Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries, to the heads of State or Government of the movement of non-aligned countries, calling on them to offer support to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and to condemn the Israeli invasion.

52. By a letter dated 8 July (S/15294), the representative of Seychelles transmitted the text of a message dated 10 June from the President of Seychelles to the President of Lebanon concerning the situation in Lebanon.

53. By a letter dated 10 July (S/15284), the representative of China transmitted the text of a letter dated 8 July from the Premier of the State Council of China to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of PLO concerning the aggression of Israel against Lebanon.

54. By a letter dated 12 July (S/15288), the representative of Pakistan transmitted the text of a letter from the President of Pakistan to the heads of State or Government of the permanent members of the Security Council, calling

on them to use their power and influence to bring about an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

55. By a letter dated 15 July (S/15297), the representative of China transmitted the text of a message dated 12 July from the Foreign Minister of China to the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries at Nicosia, stating the position of the Chinese Government regarding the situation in Lebanon.

56. By a letter dated 16 July (S/15299), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a letter dated 14 July from the observer for PLO, charging that "Israeli agents" had, on 13 July, placed a bomb outside the Palestinian Research Centre in a residential section of Beirut, which had injured civilians and severely damaged the Centre.

57. By a letter dated 16 July (S/15300), the representative of Lebanon transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on 14 July at the conclusion of the meeting of the Lebanese Council of Ministers at Baabda, in which the Council expressed support for the initiatives taken by the President, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister in handling the crisis in the country and for the principles adopted to secure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese armed forces from Lebanese territory.

58. By a letter dated 20 July (S/15302), the representative of Ethiopia transmitted the text of a statement issued on 10 July by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia concerning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

59. By a letter dated 23 July (S/15312), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of the replies given by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to questions regarding the Israeli invasion of Lebanon posed by the newspaper *Pravda* and published in the Soviet press on 21 July.

60. By a letter dated 26 July (S/15308), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of two letters dated 22 and 23 July, respectively, from the observer for PLO, drawing attention to what he termed the continued Israeli aggression and violation of the cease-fire, in contravention of resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), resulting in civilian casualties and destruction. The representative of Jordan charged that Israel was also in violation of resolution 511 (1982) in preventing the flow of medical supplies, electricity and water in west Beirut.

61. In a letter dated 26 July (S/15309), the representative of Lebanon charged that Israel was violating all forms of international law in its occupation of southern Lebanon and requested that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), in accordance with resolution 511 (1982), be instructed to assist the Lebanese authorities in discharging their duties in the area.

62. In a further letter dated 26 July (S/15310), the representative of Lebanon protested Israel's escalation of the hostilities in Lebanon, particularly in and around Beirut and Bekaa valley, and the numerous civilian casualties and destruction of property caused by air, sea and land attacks. He charged that Israel was using the intermittent cease-fires, declared by resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), to conduct a war of attrition, and he appealed for the unconditional and immediate implementation of those resolutions.

63. By a letter dated 28 July (S/15318), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of two letters dated 26 and 28 July, respectively, from the observer for PLO, concerning the continued air attacks and shelling of residential areas in west Beirut by Israeli forces and the

attempted desecration of the Holy Sanctuary of Al-Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem.

64. By letters dated 2 and 28 July (S/15315 and S/15316), the representatives of Egypt and France drew attention to the situation in the Middle East, requested an urgent meeting of the Council in order to take up the question "The situation in the Middle East" and transmitted the text of a draft resolution on the question sponsored by their delegations (S/15317).

7. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2384TH TO 2392ND MEETINGS (29 JULY-12 AUGUST 1982) AND REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

65. At its 2384th meeting, on 29 July, the Council resumed its consideration of the following item in its agenda:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) 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);

"(b) Letter dated 28 July 1982 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15316)".

66. In addition to the representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Pakistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

67. The representatives of France and Egypt made statements in the course of which they introduced the draft resolution (S/15317) sponsored by their delegations, which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling its resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973),

"Recalling further its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 512 (1982) and 513 (1982),

"Gravely concerned at the situation in the Middle East, in particular the existing situation in Lebanon,

"Reaffirming the obligation of all to respect strictly the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all countries and the legitimate national rights of all peoples in the Middle East,

"Reaffirming further the obligation that all States shall settle their disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered and that they shall refrain 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,

"Determined to seek the restoration of peace and security in the region based on the principles of security for all States and justice for all peoples,

A

"1. Demands that all the parties to the existing hostilities in Lebanon observe an immediate and lasting cease-fire throughout Lebanon;

"2. Demands the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces engaged around Beirut to an agreed distance as a first step towards their complete withdrawal from Lebanon and the simultaneous withdrawal from west Beirut of the Palestinian armed forces, which will

be redeployed with their light weapons, as a first step in camps to be determined, preferably outside Beirut, through modalities to be agreed upon between the parties, so putting an end to their military activities;

"3. Calls for the conclusion of an agreement between the Palestinian armed forces and the Government of Lebanon concerning the destination and destiny of their weapons, other than those referred to above;

"4. Calls for the departure of all non-Lebanese forces except those which would be authorized by the legitimate and representative authorities of Lebanon;

"5. Supports the Government of Lebanon in its efforts to regain exclusive control of its capital and, to that end, to install its armed forces, which shall take up positions in Beirut and interpose themselves on its periphery;

"6. Further supports all efforts by the Government of Lebanon to ensure Lebanese sovereignty throughout the territory and the integrity and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized frontiers.

B

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, as an immediate measure, to station United Nations military observers, by agreement with the Government of Lebanon, in order to supervise the cease-fire and disengagement in and around Beirut;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the provisions of Security Council resolution 511 (1982), to prepare a report on the prospects for the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping force which could, within the framework of the implementation of the preceding paragraphs, take up positions beside the Lebanese interposition forces, or on the use of the United Nations forces already deployed in the region.

C

"1. Considers that the settlement of the Lebanese problem should contribute to the initiation of a durable restoration of peace and security in the region within the framework of negotiations based on the principles of security for all States and justice for all peoples, in order namely to:

"(a) Reaffirm the right of all States in the region to existence and security in accordance with Security Council resolution 242 (1967);

"(b) Reaffirm the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination with all its implications, on the understanding that to this end the Palestinian people shall be represented in the negotiations and, consequently, the Palestine Liberation Organization shall be associated therein;

"(c) Call for the mutual and simultaneous recognition of the parties concerned;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with all the parties concerned, including the representatives of the Palestinian people, to make proposals to the Security Council designed to achieve by political means the objectives mentioned above, with a view to the recognition of and respect for the existence and security of all.

D

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on an urgent and sustained basis not later than . . . on the status of the implementation of the present resolution;

"2. Requests all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Secretariat in the implementation of the present resolution."

68. Discussion on the item continued with statements by the representatives of Jordan and Lebanon.

69. At its 2385th meeting, on 29 July, the Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Lebanon, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and Ireland. The representative of Spain made a statement, in the course of which he introduced a draft resolution (S/15325) sponsored by his delegation. Statements were made by the representatives of Jordan, the United States and France.

70. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2374th meeting.

71. The meeting was then suspended briefly.

72. Upon resumption of the meeting, the President drew attention to the text of the draft resolution (S/15325) sponsored by Spain. The representative of the United States requested a suspension of the meeting.

73. The representatives of Panama and Jordan made statements. The representatives of Ireland and the United States made statements on a point of order.

74. The Council then proceeded to vote on the proposal of the United States.

Decision: *At the 2385th meeting, on 29 July 1982, the proposal received 6 votes in favour (Ireland, Japan, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire), 6 against (China, Guyana, Jordan, Panama, Poland and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and 3 abstentions (France, Spain and Uganda), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required majority of votes.*

75. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution contained in document S/15325.

Decision: *At the 2385th meeting, on 29 July 1982, the draft resolution (S/15325) was adopted by 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) to none against as resolution 515 (1982). One member (United States of America) did not participate in the voting.*

76. Resolution 515 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Deeply concerned at the situation of the civilian population of Beirut,

"Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907,

"Recalling its resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982),

"1. Demands that the Government of Israel lift immediately the blockade of the city of Beirut in order to permit the dispatch of supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population and allow the distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, particularly the International Committee of the Red Cross;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to the Government of Israel and to keep the Security Council informed of its implementation."

77. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Spain, Lebanon and

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

78. The representatives of the United Kingdom and Israel made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

79. At its 2386th meeting, on 1 August, the Council resumed its consideration of the item.

80. The President stated that the meeting of the Council had been convened at the urgent request of the representative of Lebanon.

81. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15330) which had been drawn up in the course of the Council's consultations.

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

Decision: *At the 2386th meeting, on 1 August 1982, the draft resolution (S/15330) was adopted unanimously as resolution 516 (1982).*

83. Resolution 516 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 512 (1982) and 513 (1982),

"Recalling its resolution 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982,

"Alarmed by the continuation and intensification of military activities in and around Beirut,

"Taking note of the latest massive violations of the cease-fire in and around Beirut,

"1. Confirms its previous resolutions and demands an immediate cease-fire, and a cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border;

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy immediately, on the request of the Government of Lebanon, United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report back to the Security Council on compliance with the present resolution as soon as possible and not later than four hours from now."

84. Discussion continued with statements by the representatives of Lebanon, Zaire, Israel, Egypt and the USSR, as well as by the representative of PLO.

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

86. In pursuance of resolution 516 (1982), the Secretary-General submitted a report dated 1 August (S/15334), in which he informed the Council that, following the adoption of the resolution, he had received a letter from the representative of Lebanon requesting, on behalf of his Government, the stationing of United Nations observers in the Beirut area to ensure that the cease-fire was fully observed by all concerned (S/15333). The Secretary-General stated that he had instructed the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) to make the necessary arrangements, in consultation with the parties concerned, for the immediate deployment of United Nations observers in and around Beirut in accordance with resolution 516 (1982).

87. The Secretary-General reported that the Israeli authorities had informed the UNTSO Chief of Staff that the matter would be brought before the Israeli Cabinet. He informed the Council that the Chairman of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission (ILMAC) had met with the Commander of the Lebanese Army, who had assured the UNTSO Chief of Staff that that Army was ready to provide all the facilities and to assist the United

Nations observers in the implementation of resolution 516 (1982). He had also received a message from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of PLO informing him of the acceptance by PLO of resolution 516 (1982) and of its readiness to co-operate with United Nations observers. He added that the Chairman of ILMAC had reported from his preliminary observations on the ground in Beirut that the cease-fire appeared to be holding as of 2400 hours local time.

88. In an addendum to his report dated 3 August (S/15334/Add.1), the Secretary-General stated that intensive efforts had continued for the speedy implementation of resolution 516 (1982). He reported that the Israeli authorities had informed the Chief of Staff of UNTSO that the Israeli Cabinet would discuss the subject on 5 August and that, pending a decision by the Government of Israel on resolution 516 (1982), no co-operation would be extended to UNTSO personnel in the execution of that resolution. Noting that every effort was being made to stress to the Israeli authorities the importance and urgency of the matter, the Secretary-General said that although the detailed plan for the deployment of United Nations observers in the Beirut area had been ready since 1 August, it could not be put into full effect until the reply from the Israeli Government was received.

89. The Secretary-General stated further that, as a temporary practical measure, he had instructed the UNTSO Chief of Staff to take immediate steps to set up initially observation machinery in territory controlled by the Lebanese Government, in close consultation and co-operation with the Lebanese Army. He reported that the United Nations observers assigned to ILMAC had been constituted as the Observer Group Beirut (OGB) and that the Chairman of ILMAC had been appointed Officer-in-Charge.

90. At the 2387th meeting, on 3 August, the Council resumed its consideration of the item.

91. On behalf of the members of the Council, the President made the following statement prepared in the course of the Council's consultations (S/15342):

"Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on their behalf in connection with the present grave situation in Lebanon:

"1. The members of the Security Council are seriously concerned at the prevailing high state of tension and at reports of military movements and continued outbreaks of firing and shelling in and around Beirut, contrary to the demand in resolution 516 (1982), which was adopted at 1325 hours, New York time, on 1 August 1982, for an immediate cease-fire and cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border. They consider it vital that these provisions be fully implemented.

"2. The members of the Security Council have taken note of the Secretary-General's report submitted pursuant to resolution 516 (1982) (S/15334 and Add.1). They express full support for his efforts and for the steps he has taken, following the request of the Government of Lebanon, to secure the immediate deployment of United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut. They note with satisfaction from the Secretary-General's report that some of the parties have already assured General Erskine of their full co-operation for the deployment of United Nations observers and they call urgently on all of the parties to co-operate fully in the effort to secure effective deployment of the observers and to ensure their safety.

"3. They insist that all parties must observe strictly the terms of resolution 516 (1982). They call further for the immediate lifting of all obstacles to the dispatch of supplies and the distribution of aid to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population in accordance with previous resolutions of the Council. The members of the Security Council will keep the situation under close review."

92. Statements were made by the representatives of the USSR, the United States, Israel and Poland, as well as by the representative of PLO.

93. The representatives of Israel, Poland and the USSR made statements in exercise of the right of reply. The representative of PLO made a further statement.

94. At the 2388th meeting, on 4 August, the Council continued its consideration of the item.

95. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15343) sponsored by Jordan and Spain.

96. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the representatives of the USSR, Jordan, Spain, Egypt, China, Poland and Israel, as well as by the representative of PLO. In the course of his statement, the representative of Jordan introduced the draft resolution sponsored by Jordan and Spain (S/15343).

97. The representatives of Spain, Jordan, the USSR and Israel made statements in exercise of the right of reply. The representative of PLO also made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

98. The representatives of Jordan, the United Kingdom and Lebanon spoke on a point of order.

99. At its 2389th meeting, on 4 August, the Council continued its consideration of the item. In addition to those previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cuba and India, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

100. The President drew attention to a revised text of the draft resolution submitted by Jordan and Spain (S/15343/Rev.1).

101. The representative of Spain made a statement, in the course of which he orally revised draft resolution S/15343/Rev.1. The President made a statement.

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

Decision: *At the 2389th meeting, on 4 August 1982, the draft resolution (S/15343/Rev.1), as orally revised, was adopted by 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) to none against, with 1 abstention (United States of America) as resolution 517 (1982).*

103. Resolution 517 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Deeply shocked and alarmed by the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Beirut on 3 August 1982,

"1. Reconfirms its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 512 (1982), 513 (1982), 515 (1982) and 516 (1982);

"2. Confirms once again its demand for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon;

"3. Censures Israel for its failure to comply with the above resolutions;

"4. *Calls* for the prompt return of Israeli troops which have moved forward subsequent to 1325 hours, Eastern Daylight Time, on 1 August 1982;

"5. *Takes note* of the decision of the Palestine Liberation Organization to move the Palestinian armed forces from Beirut;

"6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts and steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the provisions of resolution 516 (1982) and authorizes him, as an immediate step, to increase the number of United Nations observers in and around Beirut;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible and not later than 1000 hours, Eastern Daylight Time on 5 August 1982;

"8. *Decides* to meet at that time, if necessary, in order to consider the report of the Secretary-General and, in case of failure to comply by any of the parties to the conflict, to consider adopting effective ways and means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations."

104. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, France, the United States and the United Kingdom. The representatives of Lebanon and Israel made statements.

105. In pursuance of resolution 517 (1982), the Secretary-General submitted a report dated 5 August (S/15345), in which he reported that the representative of Lebanon had assured him of the Lebanese Government's readiness to co-operate fully in the implementation of resolution 517 (1982) and that the Chairman of the Executive Committee of PLO had reaffirmed that Organization's commitment to the cease-fire. He stated that the Israeli authorities had undertaken to respond to the Council's resolution later that day, following a Cabinet meeting. He added that, as soon as transit arrangements were completed, additional observers from the existing establishment of UNTSO would be dispatched to the Beirut area.

106. The Secretary-General reported further that on 4 August, in Vienna, he had appealed to the Prime Minister of Israel for adherence to the cease-fire and co-operation in the deployment of United Nations observers in and around Beirut and had expressed his readiness to go immediately to Israel and Lebanon to discuss the matter with all parties concerned. He said that he had been informed by the Prime Minister that the Israeli Government would welcome his visit if there were not a parallel visit to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of PLO. The Secretary-General stated that he did not find that position acceptable, as he felt it his duty to meet with all parties involved in the hostilities, and he reiterated his appeal for co-operation.

107. In two addenda (S/15345/Add.1 and 2) to his report, dated 5 and 6 August, the Secretary-General conveyed to the Council the decision of the Israeli Cabinet which read that:

"1. Ten cease-fires were declared in Lebanon and the Beirut area since the inception of the operation 'Peace for Galilee', and all of them were violated by the terrorist organizations. Throughout, Israel acceded to the maintenance of the cease-fires on the axiomatic condition that they be mutual and absolute. Without mutuality Israel's response to the violations of the cease-fires is inevitable.

"2. United Nations observers could in no feasible and practical way monitor the activities of the terrorist organizations in Beirut and its environs."

108. At its 2390th meeting, on 6 August, the Council resumed its consideration of the item. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15347) sponsored by the USSR.

109. The representative of the USSR made a statement, in the course of which he introduced the draft resolution sponsored by his delegation (S/15347). The representatives of Jordan and Israel made statements.

110. The representatives of Poland and the USSR spoke on a point of order. The President made a statement.

111. The representative of PLO made a statement.

112. At its 2391st meeting, on 6 August, the Council continued its consideration of the item.

113. The representative of PLO made a statement. Statements were also made by the representative of Lebanon and by the representative of the USSR, who orally revised draft resolution S/15347, which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Deeply indignant at the refusal of Israel to comply with the decisions of the Security Council aimed at terminating the bloodshed in Beirut,

"1. Strongly condemns Israel for not implementing resolutions 516 (1982) and 517 (1982);

"2. Demands that Israel immediately implement these resolutions fully;

"3. Decides that, in order to carry out the above-mentioned decisions of the Security Council, all the States Members of the United Nations should refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and from providing it with any military aid until the full withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory."

114. The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/15347/Rev.1.

115. Statements before the vote were made by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and China.

Decision: *At the 2391st meeting, on 6 August 1982, the draft resolution (S/15347/Rev.1) received 11 votes in favour (China, France, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Uganda and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), 1 against (United States of America) and 3 abstentions (Togo, 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.*

116. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Jordan, the United States and the USSR.

117. Discussion continued with a statement by the representative of Israel. The President made a statement. Statements were then made by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ireland, and by the representatives of Egypt and Lebanon, as well as by the representative of PLO.

118. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2374th meeting.

119. The representatives of France and Israel made statements in exercise of the right of reply. The representative of PLO made a further statement.

120. At its 2392nd meeting, on 12 August, the Council resumed its consideration of the item. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15355) sponsored by Guyana, Jordan, Panama, Togo, Uganda and Zaire.

121. The representative of the USSR made a statement.

122. The representative of Jordan made a statement, in the course of which he introduced draft resolution S/15355.

123. Statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, Uganda and Israel, as well as by the representative of PLO.

124. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2374th meeting.

125. The meeting was then suspended.

126. Upon resumption of the meeting, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised draft resolution S/15355.

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

Decision: At the 2392nd meeting, on 12 August 1982, the draft resolution (S/15355), as orally revised, was adopted unanimously as resolution 518 (1982).

128. Resolution 518 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 512 (1982), 513 (1982), 515 (1982), 516 (1982) and 517 (1982),

"Expressing its most serious concern about continued military activities in Lebanon and, particularly, in and around Beirut,

"1. Demands that Israel and all parties to the conflict observe strictly the terms of Security Council resolutions relevant to the immediate cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and, particularly, in and around Beirut;

"2. Demands the immediate lifting of all restrictions on the city of Beirut in order to permit the free entry of supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population in Beirut;

"3. Requests the United Nations observers in, and in the vicinity of, Beirut to report on the situation;

"4. Demands that Israel co-operate fully in the effort to secure the effective deployment of the United Nations observers, as requested by the Government of Lebanon, and in such a manner as to ensure their safety;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution;

"6. Decides to meet, if necessary, in order to consider the situation upon receipt of the report of the Secretary-General."

129. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, China and Japan and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ireland.

130. The representative of Lebanon made a statement.

131. In pursuance of resolution 518 (1982), the Secretary-General submitted a report dated 13 August (S/15362), in which he stated that he had brought the resolution to the attention of the Foreign Ministers of Israel and Lebanon and of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of PLO. He reported that the representative of Israel had informed him that the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) strictly observed the cease-fire throughout Lebanon on the axiomatic condition that it was mutual and absolute and that Israel's position with regard to United Nations observers had been set out in his letter of 5 August (S/15345/Add.1). The Secretary-General had been

informed that the Lebanese Government and PLO accepted resolution 518 (1982).

132. The Secretary-General stated further that there were 10 United Nations observers in the Beirut area and that efforts were continuing to bring additional observers to the area and also to enable them to function effectively.

133. With reference to paragraph 2 of resolution 518 (1982), the Secretary-General stated that he had been following with deep anxiety the deterioration of the situation affecting the civilian population in west Beirut. He informed the Council that he had asked the Chairman of the United Nations inter-agency survey mission to return to Lebanon on 10 August to reassess the needs of the affected population and that he was continuing his efforts to secure the free entry of supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population in Beirut.

8. OTHER COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 29 JULY AND 12 AUGUST 1982

134. By a letter dated 29 July 1982 (S/15322), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a message dated 28 July from the President of the Council of State and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, in his capacity as Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries, concerning the situation in Beirut and transmitting the text of a message from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of PLO.

135. By a letter dated 29 July (S/15324), the representative of Lebanon transmitted the text of an appeal made by the Ministers of National Economy and of Industry and Petroleum of Lebanon, on behalf of the Government of Lebanon, appealing for urgent assistance to lift the blockade of west Beirut imposed by the Israeli forces and to allow food supplies and basic necessities to enter the city.

136. By a letter dated 30 July (S/15326), the representative of Lebanon transmitted the text of an appeal of the same date by the Deputy Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament to the Speakers of Parliament of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Austria and Yugoslavia and to the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the United States, asking them to demand that Israel lift its blockade of west Beirut, which was causing increasing suffering to the 700,000 inhabitants.

137. By a letter dated 30 July (S/15328), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of an urgent appeal dated 29 July by a number of non-governmental organizations and unions, condemning the war in Lebanon and demanding its immediate cessation.

138. By a letter dated 30 July (S/15329), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the observer for the League of Arab States, transmitting the text of a declaration issued by the Committee of Six of the Council of the League of Arab States, which had convened at Jeddah from 28 to 29 July, concerning the current situation in Lebanon.

139. By a letter dated 1 August (S/15332), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the observer for PLO, charging that the situation in Lebanon had escalated to extremely serious proportions due to the renewed intensified air, land and sea bombardments of Beirut by Israeli forces.

140. In a letter dated 1 August (S/15333), the representative of Lebanon requested, in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 516 (1982), the stationing of United Nations observers in

the Beirut area to ensure that the cease-fire was fully observed by all concerned.

141. By letters dated 2 and 3 August (S/15336 and S/15340), the representative of Jordan transmitted letters of the same dates from the observer for PLO, protesting Israel's continuing cease-fire violations and advances in various parts of west Beirut.

142. In a letter dated 3 August (S/15341), the representative of Israel, referring to the Secretary-General's report of 3 August (S/15334/Add.1), stated that his Government insisted on full and unqualified compliance by the United Nations with the principles laid down in that report concerning the deployment of United Nations observers in Beirut.

143. By a letter dated 4 August (S/15346), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a statement issued on 2 August by TASS, entitled "Force Israel to stop its aggression".

144. By letters dated 5 and 9 August (S/15348 and S/15350), the representative of Jordan transmitted two letters of the same dates from the observer for PLO, calling for the prompt arrival of United Nations observers and protesting Israel's intensification of military operations in and around Beirut.

145. In a letter dated 9 August (S/15349), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on 5 August by the Ministry of External Relations of Nicaragua, condemning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and announcing the breaking off of every kind of relations with the Government of Israel.

146. By a letter dated 11 August (S/15352), the representative of the German Democratic Republic transmitted the text of a message dated 6 August from the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and President of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of PLO regarding Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

147. By a letter dated 10 August (S/15364), the representative of Thailand transmitted the text of a press statement issued at the conclusion of the special meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of ASEAN, held at Bangkok on 7 August, in which they stated, *inter alia*, their position concerning the current situation in Lebanon.

148. In a letter dated 12 August (S/15353), the representative of Lebanon charged that the Israeli armed forces, taking advantage of the intensive negotiations being conducted regarding the fate of west Beirut, had undertaken military advances in areas north of Beirut.

149. By a letter dated 12 August (S/15354), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the observer for PLO, protesting Israeli air attacks on west Beirut which had caused an estimated 300 civilian casualties in residential areas and refugee camps.

150. By a letter dated 12 August (S/15356), the representative of Australia transmitted the text of a statement issued on 9 August by the Prime Minister of Australia concerning the situation in Lebanon.

9. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 13 AUGUST 1982

151. As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 August, the Secretary-General, on 13 August, submitted a report (S/15357) containing an account of developments relating to UNIFIL since the adoption of resolution 511 (1982) on 18 June.

152. Recalling that in his last report on UNIFIL (S/15194/Add.2) he had referred to the fundamentally altered situation in which the Force had found itself after the Israeli invasion, the Secretary-General stated that, during the period under review, despite the difficulties it had faced, the Force had been deeply engaged in extending protection and humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in its area. He expressed the view that the presence of UNIFIL had provided an important stabilizing and moderating influence in southern Lebanon during that difficult time.

153. The Secretary-General noted that the conditions prevailing in Lebanon had complicated the logistic support of the Force and that further difficulties had been created by restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNIFIL imposed by the Israeli forces. He described incidents involving Israeli forces which had occurred in the UNIFIL area of deployment in the days immediately following the Israeli invasion and which had been strongly protested to the Israeli authorities. He reported that UNIFIL had taken action to contain the activities of a new armed group, equipped and controlled by the Israeli forces, which had appeared in parts of the UNIFIL area at the end of June, and had continued to resist attempts by the *de facto* forces to operate in the UNIFIL area of deployment, although in some instances they had been able to enter that area with assistance of the Israeli forces. He added that during the latter part of the reporting period, the UNIFIL area had been generally quiet and that no armed clashes had been observed.

154. The Secretary-General reported further that, until 16 June, UNIFIL humanitarian teams had been able to assist the population of Tyre through the distribution of food and water and the dispensing of medical aid, but that those efforts had been halted by the Israeli authorities on 16 June. In the second half of June UNIFIL had extended co-operation to the humanitarian efforts of various United Nations programmes and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

155. Describing the overall situation in southern Lebanon as uncertain and fraught with danger, the Secretary-General stated that the Government of Lebanon had indicated that, in the existing circumstances, UNIFIL should continue to be stationed in the area for an additional interim period of two months, pending further consideration of the situation in the light of resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 512 (1982), 513 (1982), 515 (1982), 516 (1982) and 517 (1982). Taking all factors into account, and bearing in mind the position of the Government of Lebanon, the Secretary-General recommended that the Council extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period.

10. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2393RD MEETING (17 AUGUST 1982)

156. At its 2393rd meeting, on 17 August, 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/15357)".

157. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15367) drawn up in the course of consultations among the members of the Council.

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

Decision: At the 2393rd meeting, on 17 August 1982, the draft resolution (S/15367) 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 519 (1982).

159. Resolution 519 (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), 483 (1980), 488 (1981), 490 (1981), 498 (1981), 501 (1982) and 511 (1982),

"Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), as well as subsequent resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

"Having studied with grave concern the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/15357) and noting its conclusions and recommendations and the wishes of the Government of Lebanon as set out therein,

"Bearing in mind the need, pending an examination by the Security Council of the situation in all its aspects, to preserve in place the capacity of the United Nations to assist in the restoration of the peace and of the authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout Lebanon,

"1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of two months, that is, until 19 October 1982;

"2. Authorizes the Force during that period to continue to carry out, in addition, the interim tasks in the humanitarian and administrative fields assigned to it in paragraph 2 of resolution 511 (1982);

"3. Calls on all concerned, taking into account paragraphs 5, 8 and 9 of the report of the Secretary-General on the force, to extend full co-operation to it in the discharge of its tasks;

"4. Supports the efforts of the Secretary-General, with a view to optimum use of observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization as envisaged by relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

"5. Decides to consider the situation fully and in all its aspects before 19 October 1982."

11. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS RECEIVED BETWEEN 20 AUGUST AND 17 SEPTEMBER 1982 AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

160. In a letter dated 20 August 1982 (S/15371), the representative of the United States conveyed a message from the President of the United States, informing the Secretary-General that the United States had agreed, in response to a request from the Lebanese Government for the participation of United States military personnel in a multinational force in Beirut, to deploy a force of about 800 personnel to Beirut for a period not exceeding 30 days.

161. By a letter dated 23 August (S/15372), the representative of Japan transmitted the text of a statement issued on 19 August by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan regarding the situation in west Beirut.

162. In a letter dated 26 August (S/15376), the representative of Egypt stated the position of the Government of Egypt on the recent events in the Middle East, particularly with regard to developments involving the situation in Lebanon and their effect on the rights of the Palestinian people.

163. On 2 September, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the situation in the Beirut area (S/15382), in which he reviewed the situation in the area since 13 August. He indicated that the cease-fire in the Beirut area, which had gone into effect on 12 August, had generally held. He stated that, despite persistent efforts, it had not been possible to increase the number of United Nations observers in Beirut beyond 10 and that although, from 21 August, members of OGB had been able to move in and around Beirut with greater ease than before, their freedom of movement had been on occasion curtailed by IDF. He informed the Council of OGB reports which indicated the arrival of members of the French, United States and Italian contingents of the Multinational Force which, as of 26 August, numbered 2,285, and detailed the number of Palestinian and other forces that had departed from Beirut during the period 21 August to 1 September.

164. In two addenda to his report, dated 15 and 17 September (S/15382/Add.1 and 2), the Secretary-General reviewed the situation in the Beirut area from 2 to 15 September and from 15 to 17 September, respectively, outlining developments in the area on the basis of reports received from the United Nations observers of OGB. He stated that the situation had remained generally calm from 2 to 13 September, but that tension had greatly increased on 14 September and cited a number of incidents, including the explosion of 14 September at the headquarters of the Lebanese Christian Phalangist Party in which the President-elect of Lebanon had been killed.

165. In a letter dated 3 September (S/15386), the representative of Israel, in response to the letter from the representative of Egypt of 26 August (S/15376), reiterated the position of the Israeli Government with regard to the situation in Lebanon and to the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

166. By a letter dated 16 September (S/15397), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya drew attention to the gravity of the situation in Lebanon and asserted that the Council must assume its responsibilities with regard to the application of Chapter VII of the Charter.

167. By a letter dated 16 September (S/15392), the representative of Lebanon requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Lebanon, in the light of the latest Israeli incursion into Beirut.

12. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2394TH TO 2395TH MEETINGS (16-17 SEPTEMBER 1982)

168. At its 2394th meeting, on 16 September, the Council resumed its consideration of the following item which had been included in its agenda at its 2374th meeting, on 5 June:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) 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);

"(b) Letter dated 28 July from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15316);

"(c) Letter dated 16 September 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15392)".

169. In addition to those representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Kuwait and the Syrian Arab

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

170. Statements were made by the representatives of Lebanon, Jordan, Kuwait, the USSR, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as by the representative of PLO.

171. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2374th meeting.

172. The representatives of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

173. The representatives of Jordan and Lebanon made further statements.

174. At its 2395th meeting, on 17 September, the Council continued its consideration of the item.

175. The representative of Jordan made a statement in the course of which he introduced a revised draft resolution (S/15394/Rev.1) sponsored by his delegation. Statements were made by the representatives of France, China, the United Kingdom and Uganda, as well as by the representative of PLO.

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

Decision: *At the 2395th meeting, on 17 September 1982, the draft resolution (S/15394/Rev.1) was adopted unanimously as resolution 520 (1982).*

177. Resolution 520 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 15 September 1982 (S/15382/Add.1),

"Condemning the murder of Bashir Gemayel, the constitutionally elected President-elect of Lebanon, and every effort to disrupt by violence the restoration of a strong, stable government in Lebanon,

"Having listened to the statement by the Permanent Representative of Lebanon,

"Taking note of the determination of Lebanon to ensure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon,

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 516 (1982) in all their components;

"2. Condemns the recent Israeli incursions into Beirut in violation of the cease-fire agreements and of Security Council resolutions;

"3. Demands an immediate return to the positions occupied by Israel before 15 September 1982, as a first step towards the full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

"4. Calls again for the strict respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon through the Lebanese Army throughout Lebanon;

"5. Reaffirms its resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982) which call for respect for the rights of the civilian populations without any discrimination, and repudiates all acts of violence against those populations;

"6. Supports the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement resolution 516 (1982), concerning the deployment of United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut, and requests all the parties concerned to co-operate fully in the application of that resolution;

"7. Decides to remain seized of the question and asks the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council

informed of developments as soon as possible and not later than within twenty-four hours."

178. Following the vote, the representative of the USSR made a statement.

13. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 18 SEPTEMBER 1982

179. In pursuance of resolution 520 (1982), the Secretary-General submitted a report dated 18 September (S/15400), in which he informed the Council of communications received from the Israeli authorities concerning the deployment of IDF in west Beirut and of reports received from OGB regarding developments on 17 and 18 September in west Beirut and, in particular, in the Sabra camp.

180. The Secretary-General noted that he had issued a statement expressing shock and horror at the reports of the killing of civilians in west Beirut and calling again urgently for an end to the violence. He said that the representatives of France, Italy and the United States had urged the immediate dispatch of United Nations observers to the sites of the greatest human suffering and losses in and around Beirut. He had been informed by the representative of Lebanon that his Government concurred with that request.

181. The Secretary-General assured the Council that the inability to increase the number of United Nations observers in Beirut had not been for lack of repeated efforts to obtain the necessary co-operation. He added that he had instructed the UNTSO Chief of Staff to make a renewed approach to the Israeli authorities with a view to obtaining their co-operation to that end. He expressed the view that, in the present situation, unarmed military observers were not sufficient.

14. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2396TH MEETING (18 SEPTEMBER 1982)

182. At its 2396th meeting, on 18 September, the Council continued its consideration of the item.

183. In addition to those representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Democratic Yemen and Greece, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

184. The Secretary-General made a statement.

185. Statements were made by the representatives of the USSR, Jordan, Greece, China, Lebanon, Kuwait, Democratic Yemen, Poland, Spain, Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic, France, Algeria, Israel, Ireland and the United Kingdom, as well as by the representative of PLO.

186. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2374th meeting.

187. Further statements were made by the representative of PLO and by Mr. Maksoud.

188. The representative of the USSR spoke on a point of order.

189. The representatives of the USSR, Jordan, Lebanon and Israel made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

190. The meeting was suspended.

191. Upon resumption of the meeting, the President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15402) which had been drawn up in the course of consultations among the members of the Council.

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

193. Statements before the vote were made by the representatives of Panama and Uganda.

Decision: *At the 2396th meeting, on 18 September 1982, the draft resolution (S/15402) was adopted unanimously as resolution 521 (1982).*

194. Resolution 521 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Appalled at the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut,

"Having heard the report of the Secretary-General at its 2396th meeting (S/15400),

"Noting that the Government of Lebanon has agreed to the dispatch of United Nations observers to the sites of greatest human suffering and losses in and around that city,

"1. Condemns the criminal massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut;

"2. Reaffirms once again its resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982) which call for respect for the rights of the civilian populations without any discrimination, and repudiates all acts of violence against those populations;

"3. Authorizes the Secretary-General as an immediate step to increase the number of United Nations observers in and around Beirut from ten to fifty, and insists that there shall be no interference with the deployment of the observers and that they shall have full freedom of movement;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to ensure the rapid deployment of those observers in order that they may contribute, in every way possible within their mandate to the effort to ensure full protection for the civilian populations;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency to initiate appropriate consultations and, in particular consultations with the Government of Lebanon, on additional steps which the Security Council might take, including the possible deployment of United Nations forces, to assist that Government in ensuring full protection for the civilian population in and around Beirut and requests him to report to the Council within forty-eight hours;

"6. Insists that all concerned must permit United Nations observers and forces established by the Security Council in Lebanon to be deployed and to discharge their mandates and, in this connection, solemnly calls attention to the obligation of all Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed on an urgent and continuing basis."

195. Following the vote, the representative of Guyana made a statement.

15. OTHER COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS RECEIVED BETWEEN 17 SEPTEMBER AND 1 OCTOBER 1982

196. By a letter dated 17 September 1982 (S/15396), the representative of Tunisia transmitted the text of a statement of the same date by his Minister for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the President of Tunisia, expressing deep concern over recent developments in the situation in Lebanon.

197. By a letter dated 17 September (S/15403), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a statement made on 15 September by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR concerning the situation in the Middle East.

198. By a letter dated 18 September (S/15399), the representative of Jordan transmitted a letter of the same date from the observer for PLO, charging that a massacre of Palestinian civilians was in progress in Palestinian refugee camps and other parts of Beirut and calling on the Council to dispatch an international military force to provide protection to the Palestinians in Beirut and other parts of Lebanon.

199. By a letter dated 18 September (S/15401), the representative of Greece requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council with a view to examining the critical situation created by the massacre of civilian Palestinians in Beirut.

200. By a letter dated 20 September (S/15404), the representative of Jordan transmitted a letter of the same date from the observer for PLO, maintaining that an increase in the number of United Nations observers in Beirut would not guarantee the security of the Palestinian people and calling for military forces, or United Nations military forces, or agreed multinational forces, to be deployed immediately.

201. In a note verbale dated 20 September (S/15406), the representative of Suriname, expressing his Government's shock and horror at the slaughter of Palestinian civilians in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila, charged that Israel, as the occupying force, was responsible for that act.

202. By a letter dated 20 September (S/15407), the representative of France transmitted the texts of the declarations issued on 18 and 17 September by the President of France and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, respectively, expressing horror at the news of the massacres in Beirut and condemning the Israeli offensive in west Beirut since 15 September.

203. In pursuance of resolution 521 (1982), the Secretary-General submitted a report dated 20 September (S/15408), in which he stated that he had been informed on 20 September that the Israeli Cabinet had decided to concur with the dispatch of an additional 40 United Nations observers to the Beirut area. He reported that 25 United Nations military observers had arrived in Beirut at 1230 hours GMT. He also outlined developments in west Beirut from 18 to 20 September, as reported by OGB.

204. The Secretary-General stated that he had requested the commander of UNIFIL to comment on the possibility of sending UNIFIL units to the Beirut area, should the Lebanese Government so request and the Security Council so decide. He had been informed that, if required, it would be possible to send to Beirut a group of about 2,000 men without seriously affecting the capacity of UNIFIL to perform its own interim tasks in southern Lebanon.

205. The Secretary-General stated further that, on 20 September, the representative of Lebanon had informed him that his Government had formally requested the reconstitution of the Multinational Force. He noted that, on 20 September, the observer for PLO had informed him that PLO insisted that military forces, or United Nations military forces, or agreed multinational forces, should be deployed immediately to undertake the effective safeguards. He also noted that on the same day

the President of the United States had announced that he had decided, together with the Governments of France and Italy, to send the Multinational Force back to Beirut for a limited period.

206. Letters from the representatives of Israel and Lebanon and from the observer for PLO were annexed to the report.

207. In two addenda to his report, dated 27 and 30 September (S/15408/Add.1 and 2), the Secretary-General reported that as of 22 September all the additional observers had arrived in Beirut. He gave an account of developments in the Beirut area from 20 to 27 September and from 27 to 30 September, respectively, as reported by OGB.

208. In a letter dated 20 September (S/15410), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's horror and consternation at the large-scale massacres in the Shatila and Sabra Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut.

209. By a letter dated 20 September (S/15411), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jordan, expressing his Government's deep indignation at the massacres of Palestinian civilians in Beirut.

210. By a letter dated 20 September (S/15412), the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of a message by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, condemning the massacre of Palestinian civilians in west Beirut and holding Israel responsible for those acts as a direct consequence of its military occupation of Beirut and other Lebanese territories.

211. By a letter dated 20 September (S/15413), the representative of Madagascar transmitted the text of a message dated 19 September from the President of Madagascar concerning the recent events in Lebanon, and particularly in Beirut.

212. In a letter dated 20 September (S/15418), the representative of Cuba, in his capacity as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, expressed the movement's outrage at the large-scale massacres in the Shatila and Sabra Palestinian refugee camps.

213. By a letter dated 20 September (S/15421), the representative of Denmark transmitted the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community at Brussels on 20 September concerning the situation in the Middle East.

214. By a letter dated 21 September (S/15416), the representative of Austria transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, condemning the recent massacres in Israeli-occupied Beirut and suggesting that the Council dispatch a commission of investigation to Beirut.

215. By a letter dated 21 September (S/15419), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a statement issued by TASS on 19 September, reflecting the position of the Soviet Union, charging that Israel was responsible for the massacre in west Beirut.

216. By a letter dated 21 September (S/15420), the representative of France informed the Secretary-General that the Lebanese Government had requested the co-operation of France with a view to the deployment in and around Beirut of a multinational force to support the operations of its armed forces in order to restore its authority over the area and ensure protection for the civilian population and that France had decided to give an affirmative

response to the request in view of the extreme urgency of the situation. He added that the French Government, in its desire to support decisions of the Security Council, would have wished that a United Nations force might be created, as proposed in Council resolution 521 (1982).

217. By a letter dated 22 September (S/15430), the representative of China transmitted the texts of statements dated 22 and 19 September by the Premier of the State Council of China and the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of that country, respectively, concerning the situation in Lebanon and Beirut.

218. In a letter dated 23 September (S/15428), the President of the Security Council, in response to the Austrian letter of 21 September (S/15416), stated that the members of the Council shared the view that the massacres in Lebanon were criminal acts and had thus acted quickly and adopted unanimously resolution 521 (1982). He added that members of the Council were giving serious consideration to the Austrian suggestion on the possible dispatch of a commission of investigation and that he had been in contact with the parties involved.

219. By a letter dated 23 September (S/15433), the representative of Guyana transmitted the text of a statement issued on 22 September by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of his country concerning the situation in Lebanon.

220. By a letter dated 23 September (S/15434), the representative of Jamaica transmitted the text of a statement made on 21 September by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica regarding the situation in Lebanon.

221. By a letter dated 23 September (S/15438), the representative of Pakistan transmitted the text of a statement issued on 19 September by the President of Pakistan, condemning the massacre in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in west Beirut.

222. In a letter dated 23 September (S/15442), the representative of Italy informed the Council that Italy was proceeding, in close consultation with the United States and France as well as with the Lebanese Government, to assess the legal and operative aspects concerning the sending in the very near future of a multinational peace force to Beirut, with the task of providing appropriate assistance to the Lebanese Government in the Beirut area.

223. In a letter dated 24 September (S/15435), the representative of the United States conveyed the text of a message from the President of the United States, informing the Secretary-General that his Government had agreed, in response to the request from the Lebanese Government for the deployment of a multinational force in Beirut, to deploy a force of about 1,200 personnel, together with military personnel from France and Italy, to Beirut for a limited period of time.

224. By a note dated 27 September (S/15436), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraphs 2 and 7 of General Assembly resolution ES-7/9, entitled "Question of Palestine".

225. In a letter dated 1 October (S/15445), the representative of Lebanon conveyed the text of a message from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon, in which he stated that, in the light of the urgency of the situation, the Government of Lebanon had requested the deployment of a multinational force in Beirut and that the Governments of France, Italy and the United States had agreed to participate in that force which would consist of approximately 3,500 men and would remain in Beirut for a limited period of time.

16. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
DATED 14 OCTOBER 1982

226. As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 October, the Secretary-General, on 14 October, submitted a report (S/15455 and Corr.1) reviewing developments relating to the functioning of UNIFIL since the adoption of resolution 519 (1982) on 17 August.

227. Describing the situation in southern Lebanon, the Secretary-General noted that, throughout the period under review, the UNIFIL area had remained generally quiet and no armed clashes had been observed. He stated that the presence and activities of IDF within the UNIFIL area of deployment had significantly decreased and the activities of the *de facto* forces (Christian and associated militias) and the new local groups, armed and uniformed by the Israeli forces, had been effectively contained. He added that in addition to providing protection and humanitarian assistance to the local population, UNIFIL had extended the fullest co-operation possible to the humanitarian efforts of the various United Nations programmes and ICRC. He indicated that logistic support of the Force had continued to be problematic owing to the restrictions imposed by the Israeli forces on UNIFIL freedom of movement, although some improvements had occurred since 11 October.

228. The Secretary-General stated that, despite the difficulties it had faced, UNIFIL had carried out its interim tasks with dedication and efficiency. He expressed the view, however, that the existing situation was clearly unsatisfactory. While the original mandate of the Force remained valid even in the current circumstances, he stated, it was obvious that the conditions under which UNIFIL was expected to carry it out had radically changed. He added that it had not been possible, owing to the attitude of the Israeli authorities, for UNIFIL to play a useful role in the humanitarian assistance field outside its area of deployment.

229. The Secretary-General expressed his deep conviction that the withdrawal of UNIFIL in the existing circumstances would have highly undesirable consequences. He therefore recommended that the Council extend the mandate for a further limited period. He noted that the Government of Lebanon had expressed the view that the mandate of UNIFIL should be extended for a period of three months and that the Secretary-General should consult with the Lebanese Government during that time on ways and means of redefining the mandate to enable the Force to fulfil its original mission. While the attitude of the Israeli Government as expressed to him had not been in favour of the continued activity of UNIFIL, the Secretary-General expressed his hope that, if the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Force, the Israeli authorities would extend their co-operation to UNIFIL.

17. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2400TH MEETING
(18 OCTOBER 1982)

230. At its 2400th meeting, on 18 October, 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/15455 and Corr.1)".

231. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Lebanon, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

232. The President informed the Council of a note verbale dated 18 October (S/15459) from the representa-

tive 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2400th meeting, on 18 October 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).*

234. The Council heard a statement by the President of Lebanon, Sheikh Amin Gemayel.

235. The meeting was suspended.

236. Upon resumption of the meeting, the President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15458) which had been drawn up in the course of consultations in the Council.

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

Decision: *At the 2400th meeting, on 18 October 1982, the draft resolution (S/15458) 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 523 (1982).*

238. Resolution 523 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having heard the statement of the President of the Republic of Lebanon,

"Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 519 (1982),

"Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), as well as all subsequent resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

"Having studied the report of the Secretary-General (S/15455 and Corr.1) and taking note of its conclusions and recommendations,

"Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

"1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of three months, that is, until 19 January 1983;

"2. *Insists* that there shall be no interference under any pretext with the operations of the Force and that it shall have full freedom of movement in the discharge of its mandate;

"3. *Authorizes* the Force during that period to carry out, with the consent of the Government of Lebanon, interim tasks in the humanitarian and administrative fields, as indicated in resolution 511 (1982) and 519 (1982), and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the security of all the inhabitants of the area without any discrimination;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within the three-month period, to consult with the Government of

Lebanon and to report to the Security Council on ways and means of ensuring the full implementation of the mandate of the Force as defined in resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and the relevant decisions of the Council;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of his consultations."

18. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 27 OCTOBER AND 22 DECEMBER 1982

239. In a letter dated 27 October 1982 (S/15468), the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council that the Government of Nepal had signified its inability to continue its participation in the Force beyond the mandate ended 19 October and that the Government of Finland had indicated its willingness to provide a replacement contingent of equivalent strength for service with UNIFIL. The Secretary-General said that he intended to accept Finland's offer, subject to the usual consultations.

240. In a letter dated 28 October (S/15469), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General, in response to his letter of 28 October (S/15468), that the members of the Council had considered the matter in consultations and had agreed with the proposal contained in his letter.

241. In a letter dated 5 November (S/15480), the representative of Israel, in connection with resolution 523 (1982), stated his Government's position regarding the situation in Lebanon, in general, and in the southern part of that country, in particular. He reiterated Israel's belief that the presence of UNIFIL was no longer called for and that the security arrangements deemed necessary by Israel and Lebanon should be arrived at through negotiations by the Governments of the two countries.

242. By a letter dated 7 December (S/15512), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of the testimony presented by a Canadian doctor to the International Commission of Inquiry into Israeli Crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian Peoples, which had met at Nicosia on 15 and 16 August.

243. By a letter dated 7 December (S/15513), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a report based on statements made on 24 June by members of the health team of the Palestine Front of Norway in Saida at a meeting in the Department of Foreign Affairs of Norway.

244. By a letter dated 7 December (S/15514), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a verbatim record of an interview with two correspondents who stated that they had witnessed the killing of Palestinian refugees in the Shatila and Sabra camps.

245. In a letter dated 22 December (S/15540), the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that his Government had decided, in response to an official request from the Lebanese Government, to contribute to the Multinational Force in Lebanon a unit of about 80 men for three months and that the unit would be drawn from the United Kingdom contingent presently serving as part of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

19. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 13 JANUARY 1983

246. As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 January, the Secretary-General, on 13 January, submitted a report (S/15557) containing a description of developments relating to the functioning of UNIFIL since the adoption of resolution 523 (1982) of 18 October 1982.

247. Describing the situation in southern Lebanon, the Secretary-General stated that the presence and activities of IDF in the UNIFIL area had been generally limited, although IDF had further developed its logistic facilities in the area. He stated that a series of incidents involving the *de facto* forces, including armed incursions, acts of harassments and kidnapping of a soldier, had taken place, but that attempts of the *de facto* forces to operate within the UNIFIL area had remained relatively limited. Noting that IDF had continued the recruitment and arming of selected villagers in the UNIFIL area, he reported that the Force had made strong representations to the Israeli authorities about the arming of such groups.

248. The Secretary-General indicated that while the number of displaced persons that had sought refuge in the UNIFIL area had continued to decrease and humanitarian assistance of an emergency nature had been discontinued, the Force had continued its active co-operation with the regional authorities of the Lebanese Government, the United Nations Children's Fund and ICRC. He added that the Israeli authorities continued to impose restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNIFIL and to prevent the Force from extending humanitarian assistance outside of its area of operation.

249. Expressing the view that UNIFIL would be able to hand over its responsibilities to the Lebanese authorities only after the issue of withdrawal had been successfully settled, the Secretary-General stressed that the presence of the Force was an important factor in ensuring the well-being of the civilian population of its area of deployment. He informed the Council that the Lebanese Government had requested the extension of the UNIFIL mandate for a further period of six months and stated that he considered it essential that the mandate should be extended, as a withdrawal of the Force before the Lebanese Government was in a position to take over with its own security forces would unquestionably have grave consequences.

250. The Secretary-General therefore recommended a further extension of the mandate of UNIFIL. He mentioned that the Government of Israel had expressed the view that UNIFIL should not at the time be extended for more than two or three months. He also drew attention to the financial difficulties faced by the Force.

20. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2411TH MEETING (18 JANUARY 1983)

251. At its 2411th meeting, on 18 January, 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/15557)".

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

253. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15564) sponsored by Jordan.

254. The Council began its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Lebanon, Jordan, the Netherlands and Israel.

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

Decision: At the 2411th meeting, on 18 January 1983, the draft resolution (S/15564) was adopted by 13 votes in favour (China, France, Guyana, Jordan, Malta, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Togo, United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire and Zimbabwe) to none against, with 2 abstentions (Poland and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 529 (1983).

256. Resolution 529 (1983) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), and all subsequent resolutions on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

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

"Having taken note of the letter dated 13 January 1983 (S/15557, annex) from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General and of his statement at the 2411th meeting of the Council,

"Having studied the report of the Secretary-General (S/15557) and taken note of his observations,

"Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

"1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 19 July 1983;

"2. Calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate with the Force for the full implementation of the present resolution;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress made in this respect."

257. The Secretary-General made a statement.

258. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States, the USSR, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Malta and Zimbabwe.

259. The representatives of Israel and the USSR made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

21. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN 16 FEBRUARY AND 18 MAY 1983

260. By a letter dated 16 February 1983 (S/15610), the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of excerpts from a statement made by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Egypt before three committees of the People's Assembly, relating to the situation in southern Lebanon.

261. By a letter dated 5 May (S/15748), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a letter dated 3 May from the observer for PLO, forwarding the text of a letter from the Committee to Defend the Rights of Prisoners at Ansar Detention Camp to the Chairman of ICRC at Ansar Detention Centre.

262. By a letter dated 18 May (S/15773), the representative of Mongolia transmitted the text of a statement issued on 16 May by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia concerning recent developments in Lebanon.

B. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

1. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 18 NOVEMBER 1982

263. As the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was due to expire on 30 November 1982, the Secretary-General, on 18 November, submitted a report on the activities of the Force for the period from 21 May to 18 November 1982 (S/15493). 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.

264. 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).

265. In the prevailing 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 1983, and pointed out that the Governments concerned had given their assent.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2403RD MEETING (29 NOVEMBER 1982)

266. At the 2403rd meeting, on 29 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/15493)".

267. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15503) before the Council, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2403rd meeting, on 29 November 1982, the draft resolution (S/15503) was adopted unanimously as resolution 524 (1982).*

268. Resolution 524 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/15493),

"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 1983;

"(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)."

269. On behalf of the Council, the President made the following complementary statement (S/15504) regarding resolution 524 (1982):

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/15493) 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. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DATED 20 MAY 1983

270. 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 19 November 1982 to 20 May 1983 (S/15777). The Secre-

tary-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.

271. 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).

272. 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 1983, and pointed out that the Governments concerned had expressed their agreement.

4. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2445TH MEETING (26 MAY 1983)

273. At its 2445th 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/15777)”.

274. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15793) before the Council, which he proposed to put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2445th meeting on 26 May 1983, the draft resolution (S/15793) was adopted unanimously as resolution 531 (1983).*

275. Resolution 531 (1983) reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Having considered the report of the Security Council on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/15777),

“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 1983;

“(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).”

276. On behalf of the Council, the President made the following complementary statement (S/15797) regarding resolution 531 (1983):

“As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/15777) states, in paragraph 26, 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 REPORTS RECEIVED BETWEEN 18 JUNE AND 9 NOVEMBER 1982 AND REQUESTS FOR A MEETING

277. In a letter dated 18 June 1982 (S/15244), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's grave concern at the reported dissolution by Israel of the elected city councils of the towns of Dura and Nablus on the West Bank.

278. On 30 June, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 36/150 of 16 December 1981 entitled ‘Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea’, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/15277 and Corr.1). The Secretary-General stated that he had contacted the Permanent Missions of Israel and Jordan regarding the implementation of the resolution, requesting from Israel the necessary technical data relating to various aspects of the Israeli project and requesting the co-operation of both Governments in connection with the visit to the area of a group of technical experts. He added that he had received from Jordan a study entitled ‘The Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal: The Israeli project and its dangers’ and from Israel a paper entitled ‘Mediterranean-Dead Sea Project: Outline and appraisal’. He annexed to his report the study prepared by the United Nations experts, who had travelled to the area from 24 May to 1 June, which outlined, *inter alia*, the general effects of the project and the specific effects on Jordan and on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

279. Concerning human rights in the occupied Arab territories, the Secretary-General, by a note dated 14 July (S/15269), transmitted the texts of resolutions 1982/1 A and B, 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.

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

281. By a letter dated 9 July (S/15290), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People emphasized the Committee's profound anxiety as a result of what he called Israel's continuing repressive policy in the occupied West Bank. According to press reports, he added, young Palestinian demonstrators were brutally repressed by the Israeli soldiers, the elected Mayor of the town of Djenin had been unlawfully removed from his office and Bir Zeit University had again been closed for three months.

282. By a letter dated 28 July (S/15318), the representative of Jordan transmitted two letters dated 26 and 28 July from the observer for PLO, who charged Israel with savage air attacks on residential areas in west Beirut and with acts of sacrilege against the Holy Sanctuary of Al-Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem.

283. By a letter dated 14 September (S/15393), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People emphasized the Committee's concern at what he called the violence of Israeli aggression in the occupied West Bank, referring to reports published in *The New York Times* of 6 September concerning the allocation by the Israeli Government of \$18.5 million for the construction of three new settlements on the West Bank and the announcement that it would

authorizing the establishment of seven others, and in *The Washington Post* of 8 September concerning the shooting by the Israeli police of two young Palestinians.

284. By a letter dated 15 September (S/15391), the representative of Jordan transmitted a memorandum dated 13 September from the observer for PLO, who charged that the Israeli authorities were attempting to stifle university education in the West Bank by imposing prohibitive demands and restrictions on foreign teaching staffs who, he added, formed an important segment of the teaching faculties at various Palestinian universities.

285. On 5 October, the Secretary-General issued a further addendum (S/14953/Add.2) to his report concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution ES-9/1, entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories", containing the texts of replies received from one Member State and two specialized agencies and international institutions.

286. By a letter dated 25 October (S/15465), the representative of Jordan transmitted a letter dated 21 October from the observer for PLO, who charged that in the aftermath of an incident involving an Israeli soldier in the old quarter of the Palestinian city of Hebron, the Israeli authorities had imposed collective punishment on the city, including a curfew and a house-to-house search.

287. By a letter dated 26 October (S/15467), the representative of Jordan transmitted a letter dated 22 October from the observer for PLO, in which he charged Israel with undermining the academic process in the West Bank by attempting to coerce faculty members of Al-Najah and Bethlehem Universities into signing political statements in order to be able to renew their work permits, and by deporting the President of Al-Najah University.

288. By a letter dated 29 October (S/15470), the representative of Jordan transmitted two letters dated 27 October from the observer for PLO, in which the latter charged that following the shooting and the killing by Israeli settlers of a Palestinian youth from the Balata refugee camp, the Israeli authorities had imposed a curfew on the camp and had ordered two schools in Nablus to be closed for one week. He also drew attention to the measures taken by the Israeli authorities throughout the West Bank, including the threat of closure of all West Bank schools, the arrest and beating of dozens of Palestinian students, the demolishing of four houses and the confiscation of 600 dunums of Palestinian land.

289. In a letter dated 29 October (S/15476), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's deep distress at recent developments in the occupied West Bank, and stated that the Committee believed that Israel had embarked on a new wave of repressive measures against Palestinians living in the occupied territories.

290. By a letter dated 5 November (S/15481), the representative of Morocco, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab group, requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Council to consider what he termed the question of Israel's perseverance in its policy of establishing settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

291. In a letter dated 8 November (S/15482), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People expressed the Committee's concern at Israel's policy of establishing settlements in the occupied territories, referring to a report published in *The New York Times* of 5 November to the effect that Israel had announced, on 3 November, the establishment of five new settlements on the West Bank. It was also reported, he added, that a spokesman for the

World Zionist Organization had estimated the number of Jewish settlers on the West Bank to be 25,000 living in 103 settlements and had stated that the Israeli Government was planning to settle a further 400,000 within the next five years and 1.4 million within the next 30 years.

292. By a letter dated 9 November (S/15483), the representative of the Niger, Chairman of the group of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, requested on their behalf and jointly with the Arab group the convening of a Council meeting to discuss what he termed Israel's announcement of the establishment of new settlements in the occupied territories.

2. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2401ST MEETING (12 NOVEMBER 1982)

293. At its 2401st meeting, on 12 November, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"Letter dated 5 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15481);

"Letter dated 9 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Niger to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15483)".

294. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Morocco, the Niger and Senegal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

295. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 12 November (S/15490), 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.

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

Decision: *At the 2401st meeting, on 12 November 1982, the proposal was adopted by 12 votes in favour (China, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire) to 1 against (United States of America), with 2 abstentions (France and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

297. The President further informed the Council of a letter dated 12 November from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to him. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

298. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Morocco, Jordan and the Niger, as well as by the representative of PLO.

299. The Council also heard a statement by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting.

3. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT RECEIVED BETWEEN 12 NOVEMBER 1982 AND 1 FEBRUARY 1983 AND REQUEST FOR A MEETING

300. By a letter dated 12 November 1982 (S/15488), the representative of Jordan transmitted a map portraying Israeli settlement in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories of the West Bank (excluding the settlements in an expanded Jerusalem), the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, and a descriptive statement thereon.

301. On 3 December, the Secretary-General issued a further addendum (S/14953/Add.3) to his report concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution ES-9/1, containing the text of a reply received from one Member State.

302. By a letter dated 21 December (S/15541), the representative of Jordan transmitted two letters dated 20 December from the observer for PLO, who charged the Israeli authorities with the murder of a 50-year-old Palestinian from Ramallah and with intolerable and uncivilized treatment of the Palestinian people under occupation, including the imposition of a curfew on the town of Nablus and harassment of Palestinians in refugee camps.

303. By a letter dated 7 January 1983 (S/15553), the representative of Jordan transmitted two letters dated 5 and 6 January from the observer for PLO, in which the latter charged that the Israeli authorities had intensified their activities against Palestinians in the West Bank. He added that Israeli troops had mounted a large-scale arrest campaign and that Palestinian prisoners had been subjected to torture.

304. By a letter dated 13 January 1983 (S/15561), the representative of Jordan transmitted two letters dated 10 and 12 January from the observer for PLO, who submitted further charges concerning the Israeli authorities' repressive measures against the Palestinian people in the West Bank, which included the closing of a number of schools, the imposition of curfews and the arrest of students.

305. In a letter dated 21 January (S/15572), 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 called Israel's continuing violation of human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, by its persistent policy of establishing settlements in the West Bank and by the adoption of more repressive measures against the Palestinian people.

306. By a letter dated 24 January (S/15574), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a letter dated 8 January from the Minister of State for Occupied Territories Affairs of Jordan to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jordan, detailing what he called the latest Israeli acts of confiscation and annexation of Palestinian lands in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Jerusalem during the month of December 1982.

307. By a note dated 1 February (S/15588), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 37/88, entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories", and cited paragraph 16 of resolution 37/88 C.

308. By a letter dated 8 February (S/15599), the representative of Jordan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab group, requested the convening of an immediate meeting of the Council to resume consideration of what he called Israel's persistence in its policies of establishing settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

4. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2412TH TO 2414TH MEETINGS (11-16 FEBRUARY 1983)

309. At its 2412th meeting, on 11 February 1983, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"Letter dated 5 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15481);

"Letter dated 9 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Niger to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15483);

"Letter dated 8 February 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15599)".

310. In addition to the representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Egypt, India, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

311. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 11 February (S/15604) 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 for the League of Arab States to the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

312. The Council resumed its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Egypt, India, Yugoslavia and Yemen, as well as by the representative for PLO.

313. At the 2413th meeting, on 14 February, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

314. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Guyana, Jordan, Malta, Pakistan, Poland, China, Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and Zimbabwe, as well as by the representative of PLO.

315. At the 2414th meeting, on 16 February, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Democratic Yemen and Greece, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

316. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Nicaragua, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Kuwait, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Greece and Democratic Yemen, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the USSR, as well as by the representative for PLO.

5. COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT RECEIVED BETWEEN 1 MARCH AND 13 MAY 1983 AND REQUESTS FOR A MEETING

317. By a letter dated 1 March 1983 (S/15635), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a letter dated 16 February from the Minister of State for Occupied Territories Affairs to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jordan, detailing what he called Israel's settlement activi-

ties in the West Bank and Jerusalem during January which included the confiscation of land, the establishment of new settlements and the consolidation of the settlement machinery.

318. By a letter dated 1 March (S/15639 and Corr.1), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a letter dated 31 January from the Minister of State for Occupied Territories Affairs to the Minister of Waqf and Islamic Religious Affairs of Jordan concerning an article published in the Israeli newspaper *Davar* on 20 January on the activities of the "Temple Mount Fund" organization which sought the demolition of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem on the pretext of work on the restoration of the Third Temple.

319. By a letter dated 1 March (S/15640 and Corr.1), the representative of Jordan transmitted a report issued in January by the Ministry of Labour of Jordan, entitled "Effects of Israeli settlements on the situation of Arab workers in the occupied Arab territories".

320. By a letter dated 14 March (S/15642), the representative of Jordan transmitted an account of what he described as Israeli assaults on the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem from June 1967 to March 1983, which, he charged, indicated Israel's intention of destroying all the Islamic religious landmarks in Jerusalem.

321. By a letter dated 16 March (S/15646), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran transmitted the text of a communiqué issued by his Government, condemning what he called Israel's attempt to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

322. In a letter dated 22 March (S/15653), 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 called recent violations by Israel of the legal and human rights of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, including the attempted destruction of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the intensification of oppressive measures against those Palestinians under occupation.

323. By a letter dated 23 March (S/15655), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a report from the Minister of State for Occupied Territories Affairs of Jordan, detailing what he described as the latest information on Israel's settlement activity during the month of February in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem.

324. By a letter dated 29 March (S/15659), the representative of Jordan transmitted a letter of the same date from the observer for PLO, charging that the poisoning of more than 1,000 Palestinian schoolgirls in the West Bank was part of a new phase in Israel's campaign against the Palestinian people, and calling on the United Nations to form an international medical committee to investigate, document and report on the poisoning.

325. By a letter dated 29 March (S/15660), the representative of Iraq, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab group, drew the Council's attention to what he described as the increasing deterioration of the situation in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem. He added that, since the beginning of 1983, Israel had been intensifying a campaign of terrorism and repression against Palestinian and Syrian civilians in the occupied areas.

326. The illness among Arab schoolgirls in the West Bank was the subject of a number of other communications.

327. By a letter dated 30 March (S/15667), the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People drew attention to the

widely reported illness among Arab schoolgirls in the West Bank and urged the Secretary-General to ascertain the full extent, cause and perpetrators of that event.

328. By a letter dated 31 March (S/15673), the representative of Iraq, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab group, requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss what he called the serious situation arising from the cases of mass poisoning in the occupied West Bank.

329. By a letter dated 3 April (S/15674), the representative of Israel rejected the allegations made by Jordan (S/15659) and Iraq (S/15660 and S/15673), and asserted that an extensive clinical, laboratory and environmental analysis done by the Israeli medical authorities had yielded no traces of poisoning. Nevertheless, he added, the Ministry of Health of Israel had decided to request international health authorities to independently assess the causes of the phenomenon.

330. On 4 April, the President, following consultations, made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council (S/15680):

"The members of the Security Council have met in informal consultations with great concern on 4 April 1983 to discuss cases of mass poisoning in the occupied Arab territory of the West Bank as referred to in document S/15673.

"The members of the Security Council request the Secretary-General to conduct independent inquiries concerning the causes and effects of the serious problem of the reported cases of poisoning and urgently to report on the findings."

331. By a letter dated 5 April (S/15683), the representative of Israel rejected the Council's statement (S/15680), asserting that it did not take into account the medical investigation undertaken by the Israeli authorities and contained an unwarranted reference to "cases of mass poisoning". He added that the request for the Secretary-General to conduct independent inquiries was unjustified.

332. In pursuance of the request made by the Security Council in its statement of 4 April (S/15680), the Secretary-General, on 10 May, submitted a report (S/15756) in which he indicated that he had contacted the Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO) and had requested that an independent inquiry be conducted by WHO in pursuance of the wishes of the Security Council. The report of the Director General, which had been received by the Secretary-General on 10 May, was annexed to his report.

333. By a letter dated 13 May (S/15764), the representative of Qatar, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab group, requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to resume its consideration of the item on its agenda entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories".

6. CONSIDERATION AT THE 2438TH MEETING (20 MAY 1983)

334. At its 2438th meeting, on 20 May, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"Letter dated 5 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15481);

"Letter dated 9 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Niger to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15483);

"Letter dated 8 February 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15599);

"Letter dated 13 May 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15764)".

335. In addition to the representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Mali and Qatar, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

336. The Council resumed its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, India and Jordan, as well as by the representative for PLO.

7. SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATION

337. By a letter dated 25 May 1983 (S/15810), the representative of Jordan transmitted the text of a report from his Minister of State for Occupied Territories Affairs, detailing what he described as the latest information on Israeli settlement activity during the months of March and April in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

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

338. By a letter dated 29 July 1982 (S/15327), the representative of Cyprus 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, held at Nicosia from 15 to 17 July.

339. On 12 October, in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 36/226 A of 17 December 1981, 36/147 E of 16 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982 and ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, the Secretary-General submitted a comprehensive report covering developments in the Middle East situation in all its aspects (S/15451). The report dealt with the military developments and United Nations peace-keeping operations; efforts undertaken by the United Nations concerning the situation in the occupied territories; the Palestine refugee problem; the question of the rights of the Palestinian people; and developments in connection with the search for a peaceful settlement.

340. The Secretary-General indicated that the Palestinian problem and the Israeli-Arab conflict had been a major concern of the United Nations for some 35 years, during which a long series of efforts to resolve the conflict by peaceful means had failed because one or another of the parties concerned refused to make the necessary accommodations. He noted with keen interest the various recent initiatives to solve the conflict and expressed the view that they deserved careful study and that every opportunity should be seized to overcome the present impasse and shift the conflict from military confrontation to peaceful negotiation. He added, however, that any intermediate steps that might be required should not obscure the ultimate necessity for a comprehensive settlement which alone could ensure a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

341. The Secretary-General concluded that he was convinced that the United Nations, and especially the Security Council, could play a constructive and crucial role in the attainment of a comprehensive settlement, both in the peace-making process and in peace-keeping efforts.

342. By a letter dated 3 December 1981 (S/15510), the representative of Morocco transmitted the text of the declaration adopted on 9 September by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez in November 1981 and September 1982.

343. In a letter dated 4 January 1983 (S/15548), the representative of Israel charged PLO with placing a bomb inside the building housing the Consulate-General of Israel in Sydney, Australia, which had exploded, injuring a consulate employee and causing extensive damage to the building. He also listed other incidents of that kind committed against Israeli diplomatic targets in 1982.

344. By a letter dated 4 January (S/15549), the representative of Israel drew attention to statements made by Arab delegations on 20 December 1982, in connection with the consideration by the General Assembly of the items entitled "Question of Palestine" and "The situation in the Middle East", and asserted that the statements indicated that the countries in question maintained their attitude regarding the right of existence of the State of Israel.

345. In a letter dated 14 January (S/15562), the representative of Israel submitted complaints concerning what he described as terrorist incidents for which PLO had claimed responsibility, in which explosive devices had been used against civilian targets.

346. By a note verbale dated 19 January (S/15566), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmitted a letter of the same date from his Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs, drawing the Council's attention to what he called Israel's repeated hostile declarations and direct threats of force to be used against anti-aircraft defence facilities installed in Syrian territory which, he added, reflected Israel's intention to launch attacks against the Syrian Arab Republic.

347. By a letter dated 21 January (S/15569), the representative of Israel rejected the Syrian allegations (S/15566), and charged that the Syrian Arab Republic had been engaged in a deliberate policy of reinforcing its military arsenal and that Israel could not be expected to ignore that serious threat to its security.

348. In a letter dated 27 January (S/15576 and Corr.1), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, referring to the letter from Israel dated 21 January (S/15569), asserted that Israel, with its huge military arsenal, was the driving force behind the arms race in the region and was attempting to camouflage its military preparations and hostile designs.

349. By a note dated 1 February (S/15586), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraphs 3 and 5 of General Assembly resolution 37/82, entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

350. By a note dated 1 February (S/15587), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 37/86, entitled "Question of Palestine", and cited paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution 37/86 D and paragraphs 4 and 7 of resolution 37/86 E.

351. By a letter dated 16 February (S/15609), the representative of Mongolia transmitted the text of a message from the President of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic to the Chairman of the National Council of Palestine, expressing support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for the attainment of their inalienable rights.

352. In a letter dated 24 March (S/15657), the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, in his capacity as Acting Chairman of the Permanent Representatives of the States members of the European Community in New York, transmitted the text of conclusions on the

situation in the Middle East adopted by the heads of State and Government of the Ten, meeting as the European Council, at Brussels on 22 March.

353. By a letter dated 21 April (S/15736), the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand transmitted the text of the Joint Declaration of the

Fourth Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and the European Community, held at Bangkok on 24 and 25 March, which stressed *inter alia* the urgency for a Middle East peace settlement and called on all parties to the dispute to seize the present opportunity for progress towards a comprehensive, just and lasting peace.

Chapter 2

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

A. Communications received between 30 June and 8 July 1982

354. By a letter dated 30 June 1982 (S/15266), the representative of Belgium drew attention to the text of a statement issued at the conclusion of the meeting of heads of State and Government of the 10 States members of the European Community, held at Brussels on 28 and 29 June, in which they expressed their deep concern at the continuation of the conflict between Iraq and Iran and repeated their appeal of 24 May (S/15219) for an end to hostilities and a negotiated settlement.

355. In a letter dated 1 July (S/15270), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran informed the Council that contrary to Iraqi claims, Iraqi troops still occupied parts of Iranian territory and that Iraqi artillery fire continued across the border.

356. In a letter dated 8 July (S/15279), the representative of Iraq denied the Iranian allegations (S/15270) and proposed that the United Nations should verify the fact of the complete withdrawal of the Iraqi forces through appropriate machinery.

B. Consideration at the 2383rd meeting (12 July 1982)

357. At its 2383rd meeting, on 12 July, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iran and Iraq".

358. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Iraq, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

359. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15285) which had been prepared in the course of consultations among the members of the Council which he proposed to put to the vote.

360. Statements before the vote were made by the representatives of France and the United States.

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

Decision: *At the 2383rd meeting, on 12 July 1982, the draft resolution (S/15285) was unanimously adopted as resolution 514 (1982).*

362. Resolution 514 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered again the question entitled 'The situation between Iran and Iraq',

"Deeply concerned about the prolongation of the conflict between the two countries, resulting in heavy losses of human lives and considerable material damage and endangering peace and security,

"Recalling the provisions of Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, and that the establishment of

peace and security in the region requires strict adherence to these provisions,

"Recalling that by virtue of Article 24 of the Charter the Security Council has the primary responsibility for maintenance of international peace and security,

"Recalling its resolution 479 (1980), adopted unanimously on 28 September 1980, as well as the statement of the President of the Security Council of 5 November 1980 (S/14244),

"Taking note of the efforts of mediation pursued notably by the Secretary-General and his representative, as well as by the movement of non-aligned countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

"1. Calls for a cease-fire and an immediate end to all military operations;

"2. Calls further for a withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries;

"3. Decides to dispatch a team of United Nations observers to verify, confirm and supervise the cease-fire and withdrawal, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council a report on the arrangements required for that purpose;

"4. Urges that the mediation efforts be continued in a co-ordinated manner through the Secretary-General with a view to achieving a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement, acceptable to both sides, of all the outstanding issues, on the basis of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

"5. Requests all other States to abstain from all actions that could contribute to the continuation of the conflict and to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within three months on the implementation of the present resolution."

363. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, China and the USSR, and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

C. Communications received between 14 July and 1 October 1982, report of the Secretary-General and request for a meeting

364. In a letter dated 14 July (S/15289), the representative of Iraq charged that Iranian forces had launched an attack in an attempt to cross Iraqi national borders, and he called upon the Security Council to take appropriate measures to put an end to the new act of aggression.

365. By a letter dated 14 July (S/15292), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran transmitted the text of the official position of his Government with regard to Council action on the situation between Iran and Iraq,

charging that the Council, in its resolutions 479 (1980) and 514 (1982), tacitly supported the Iraqi position.

366. On 15 July, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/15293), in pursuance of paragraph 3 of resolution 514 (1982), in which he stated that he had considered it necessary, with the agreement of the parties concerned, to send a small team of senior United Nations military officers to ascertain the actual situation on the ground and assess the arrangements required for the implementation of the resolution. The Government of Iraq had informed the Secretary-General that it was ready to co-operate in the implementation of the resolution. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran had transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of its statement of 14 July (S/15292), dissociating itself from any action taken to date by the Council with regard to the situation between Iran and Iraq.

367. The Secretary-General reaffirmed that he would continue his intensive efforts to put an end to the fighting and to achieve a settlement of the issues underlying the conflict.

368. On 15 July, following consultations of the Council, the President of the Council, on behalf of its members, made the following statement (S/15296):

"The members of the Security Council expressed concern at the serious situation existing between Iran and Iraq and at the fact that resolution 514 (1982) had not yet been implemented. The Council remains actively seized of this question. The President will remain in contact with the two sides concerned, with a view to exploring all possible means of advancing the efforts to achieve an end to the fighting and to secure a settlement of the underlying issues."

369. In a letter dated 19 July (S/15301), the representative of Iraq drew attention to the continuing deterioration of the situation and asserted that the threat of expansion of the conflict constituted a grave and serious danger to the peace and security of the whole area.

370. In a letter dated 3 September (S/15385), the representative of Iraq charged that the Islamic Republic of Iran had again massed along the international frontier between the two countries a large number of military forces poised for a renewed attempt to invade Iraq.

371. In a letter dated 3 September (S/15387), the representative of Iraq submitted charges of repeated acts of aggression by the Islamic Republic of Iran against Iraqi territory during the month of July and reiterated Iraq's position in favour of negotiations and peaceful settlement of the conflict.

372. In a letter dated 1 October (S/15443), the representative of Iraq charged that Iranian forces had launched a major armed attack in an attempt to cross the international frontier and requested an urgent meeting of the Council to discuss the serious deterioration of the situation concerning the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

D. Consideration at the 2399th meeting (4 October 1982)

373. At its 2399th meeting, on 4 October, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation between Iran and Iraq:

"Letter dated 1 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15443)".

374. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Iraq and Morocco, at their

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

375. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq and by the Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs of Morocco.

376. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15446) 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 2399th meeting on 4 October 1982, the draft resolution (S/15446) was adopted unanimously as resolution 522 (1982).

377. Resolution 522 (1982) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having considered again the question entitled 'The situation between Iran and Iraq',*

"*Deploping the prolongation and the escalation of the conflict between the two countries, resulting in heavy losses of human lives and considerable material damage and endangering peace and security,*

"*Reaffirming that the restoration of peace and security in the region requires all Member States strictly to comply with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,*

"*Recalling its resolution 479 (1980), adopted unanimously on 28 September 1980 as well as the statement of the President of the Security Council of 5 November 1980 (S/14244),*

"*Further recalling its resolution 514 (1982), adopted unanimously on 12 July 1982, and the statement of the President of the Security Council of 15 July 1982 (S/15296),*

"*Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1982 (S/15293),*

"1. *Urgently calls again for an immediate cease-fire and an end to all military operations;*

"2. *Reaffirms its call for a withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries;*

"3. *Welcomes the fact that one of the parties has already expressed its readiness to co-operate in the implementation of resolution 514 (1982) and calls upon the other to do likewise;*

"4. *Affirms the necessity of implementing without further delay its decision to dispatch United Nations observers to verify, confirm and supervise the cease-fire and withdrawal;*

"5. *Reaffirms the urgency of the continuation of the current mediation efforts;*

"6. *Reaffirms its request to all other States to abstain from all actions which could contribute to the continuation of the conflict and to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution;*

"7. *Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution within seventy-two hours."*

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

E. Communications received between 4 October 1982 and 10 June 1983 and report of the Secretary-General

379. By a note verbale dated 4 October 1982 (S/15448), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran transmitted the text of the statement issued on that date by his Government concerning the deliberations of

the Security Council on the same day on the situation between Iran and Iraq, asserting that Iraq was the party responsible for starting the war and stating that Iran would not participate in the meetings of the Council or recognize its resolutions until the Council had condemned Iraqi aggression.

380. On 7 October, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/15449), in pursuance of paragraph 6 of Council resolution 514 (1982) and paragraph 7 of resolution 522 (1982), in which he stated that the text of resolution 522 (1982) had been immediately transmitted to the Governments concerned, with a request, in particular, for comments in respect of paragraph 4. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq had informed the Secretary-General that his Government supported efforts to facilitate a peaceful solution of the conflict and would co-operate in good faith in the implementation of resolution 522 (1982). The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran had informed the Secretary-General that, for the reasons indicated in the statement issued by his Government on 4 October (S/15448), it considered Council resolutions relating to the situation between Iran and Iraq to be non-binding on the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Secretary-General further stated that his Special Representative had visited the area five times since November 1980 and that he would continue to make every effort to facilitate a settlement of the issues underlying the conflict.

381. By a letter dated 11 October (S/15454), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October, and the progress report by the Non-Aligned Ministerial Committee on the Iran-Iraq armed conflict appended thereto.

382. In a letter dated 28 October (S/15471), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran charged that Iraq had bombarded a heavily populated residential area in the city of Dezful, causing numerous civilian casualties and at least 24 deaths, and he invited a United Nations fact-finding delegation to visit the war fronts to assess the situation.

383. By a note verbale dated 3 November (S/15478), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran transmitted the text of a statement issued by his Ministry of Foreign Affairs, announcing the launching of a successful operation against Iraqi forces inside Iran and reiterating its charges that Iraq had disregarded all international conventions pertaining to the non-use of force in the settlement of disputes and to human rights in time of war.

384. In a letter dated 1 November (S/15479), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran charged that Iraqi long-range artillery had targeted residential areas in Abadan, destroying several houses and causing great human suffering.

385. By a letter dated 3 December (S/15510), the representative of Morocco transmitted the text of the Final Declaration of the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, adopted at Fez on 9 September 1982, which, *inter alia*, called upon the two parties to the conflict to comply fully with Security Council resolutions 479 (1980) and 514 (1982).

386. In a letter dated 21 December (S/15539), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran submitted further charges of Iraqi attacks with long-range missiles on Dezful which had resulted in 62 civilian deaths, 287 wounded and considerable destruction of property.

387. By a letter dated 7 February 1983 (S/15596), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a telegram of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minis-

ter for Foreign Affairs of his country, in which he asserted that Iranian forces had launched a large-scale attack on 6 February for the purpose of crossing the Iraqi frontier and stated that Iraq would welcome any positive step by the United Nations that would promote a peaceful, just and honourable settlement of the conflict.

388. In a letter dated 2 February (S/15597), the representative of Iraq rejected the Iranian allegations (S/15539). He stated that the war had been imposed on Iraq, which supported all peaceful efforts to reach a settlement, and submitted charges of acts of aggression by Iranian armed forces during October and November 1982.

389. By a note verbale dated 14 February (S/15608), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a letter dated 25 January from the President of Iraq, protesting the contents of a joint communiqué issued at Damascus on 23 January by representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Islamic Republic of Iran which contained a declared official position calling for the overthrow of the Iraqi régime.

390. On 21 February, following consultations of the Council, the President of the Council, on behalf of its members, made the following statement (S/15616):

"The members of the Council express their deep concern at the serious situation between Iran and Iraq which gravely endangers international peace and security and at the fact that resolutions 479 (1980), 514 (1982) and 522 (1982) have not yet been implemented.

"The members of the Council continue to urge that all concerned be guided by Member States' obligations under the Charter: to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

"The members of the Council express their profound regret at the continuation and the escalation of the conflict and deplore the grave human losses and the considerable material damage resulting therefrom. They reaffirm the necessity of implementing the Council's previous resolutions on the subject which were unanimously adopted.

"The members of the Council urgently call once again for an immediate cease-fire and an end to all military operations as well as the withdrawal of forces up to internationally recognized boundaries with a view to seeking a peaceful settlement in accordance with the principles of the Charter.

"The Council remains seized of this question and urges all Member States to exert all efforts to assist in the restoration of peace and security in the region.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in consultation with the parties concerned, with a view to achieving a peaceful settlement and to keep the Council informed."

391. In a letter dated 24 February (S/15627), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, quoting a statement by the Commander of the Iraqi Fourth Army published in the Lebanese newspaper *Al-Hawadeth* of 18 February, charged that the objectives of Iraq were the destruction of the Islamic Revolution and the annexation of Iranian territories.

392. In a letter dated 27 February (S/15632), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran transmitted a list containing the names and other details of 9,405 Iranian citizens, both civilian and military, reported missing

since the beginning of the Iran-Iraq conflict and requested the Secretary-General to use his good offices in the matter.

393. In a note verbale dated 2 March (S/15636), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of an open message dated 15 February from the President of Iraq, calling on the Iranian people and army to reject expansionism and stop fighting in order to save lives and to end the war and destruction.

394. By a letter dated 24 March (S/15657), the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany transmitted the text of a statement on the situation in the Middle East, adopted on 22 March, at Brussels, by the heads of State and Government of the 10 States members of the European Community, expressing their growing concern at the continued conflict between Iran and Iraq and calling for a cease-fire, the withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized frontiers and a just and honourable settlement negotiated in accordance with Council resolutions and acceptable to both parties.

395. By a letter dated 11 April (S/15699), the representative of Iraq transmitted a text of a letter from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, charging that the Islamic Republic of Iran had launched another large-scale attack on the Iraqi frontier on 10 April.

396. By a note verbale dated 20 April (S/15723), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran transmitted the text of a statement submitted by his Government to the First Extraordinary Session of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment, protesting Iraq's attacks on Iranian oil fields, which, it charged, violated international and regional conventions on the protection of the environment.

397. In letters dated 22, 26 and 27 April (S/15729, S/15735 and S/15739), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran protested a further series of Iraqi missile attacks against civilian targets which had resulted in loss of life and material damage.

398. In a letter dated 2 May (S/15743 and Corr.1), the representative of Iraq, in response to the Iranian charges (S/15729, S/15735, S/15739), asserted that the Islamic Republic of Iran had started the conflict on 4 September 1980 by the artillery bombardment of Iraqi towns and had also rejected the resolutions of the Council calling for an end to the war and a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

399. In a letter dated 3 May (S/15744), the representative of Iraq rejected the Iranian letter of 24 February (S/15627) as an attempt to distort the truth regarding the Iraqi position and quoted excerpts from the same report published in the Lebanese newspaper *Al-Hawadeth* of 18 February to the effect that the Iranian objective was to overthrow the Government of Iraq.

400. In a letter dated 5 May (S/15747), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran drew attention to the statement by the Minister of Culture and Information of Iraq broadcast by Baghdad television on 2 May to the effect that Iraq would bombard Iranian cities in retaliation for Iranian shelling of Iraqi cities.

401. In a letter dated 5 May (S/15752), the representative of Iraq, referring to the Iranian note verbale of 20 April (S/15723), charged that the Islamic Republic of Iran was the party responsible for the pollution in the Arabian Gulf in that it had rejected all peace proposals. He reiterated Iraq's readiness, under international supervision, to suspend military operations in the area for the purpose of repairing the oil wells.

402. In a letter dated 12 May (S/15765), the representative of Iraq, in response to the Iranian letter of 5 May (S/15747), reiterated that the Iranian armed forces had been bombarding Iraqi cities with heavy artillery since 4 September 1980.

403. In a letter dated 13 May (S/15763), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran submitted further charges of Iraqi missile attacks on residential areas of the cities of Andimeshk and Dezful, resulting in the deaths of civilians and the destruction of property.

404. In letters dated 25 May (S/15796 and S/15798), the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran charged that Iraqi forces had bombarded residential areas in the towns of Sar Pol-e-Zahab and Baneh, killing and wounding a number of civilians and that such attacks against civilian targets were continuing, even in the presence of a United Nations delegation.

405. By a letter dated 27 May (S/15804), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of a statement issued on 25 May by his Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, welcoming the visit of the United Nations mission to the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq and declaring Iraq's readiness to sign a special peace treaty wherein the two parties would undertake not to attack towns and villages, and its readiness to accept United Nations observers on both sides of the frontier to monitor implementation of such a treaty.

406. In a letter dated 6 June (S/15824), the representative of Iraq charged that the Iranian armed forces had launched an offensive against Iraq during April.

407. By a letter dated 9 June (S/15825), the representative of Iraq transmitted the text of the proposals contained in the letter addressed to the Iranian peoples on 7 June by the President of Iraq, which included an agreement to halt the war in the Gulf area, an agreement, under supervision of an international body, to refrain from striking towns and villages, and a temporary truce during the month of Ramadan.

408. In a letter dated 10 June (S/15826), the representative of Iraq stated that since the adoption of Council resolution 479 (1980), the Islamic Republic of Iran bore sole and full responsibility for the continuation of the fighting and for all consequences ensuing therefrom. While reiterating its assertion that the Islamic Republic of Iran had begun the armed conflict, Iraq expressed its readiness, on the hypothesis of the existence of controversy with regard to the period prior to the adoption of resolution 479 (1980), to submit the matter to arbitration.

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA

A. Reports and communications received between 15 June and 4 October 1982

409. By a letter dated 15 June 1982 (S/15247), the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the text of a statement adopted on 14 June by that Committee 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.

410. By a letter dated 21 July (S/15306), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on the same date by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, concerning the deteriorating situation in South Africa.

411. By a letter dated 17 September (S/15383), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the Special Committee's annual report, adopted unanimously on 17 September 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 36/172 A to P of 17 December 1981. [The report was issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/37/22)*.] By a letter dated 31 August (S/15383/Add.1), the Chairman of the Special Committee transmitted a special report of the Committee on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa. By a letter dated 5 November (S/15383/Add.2), the Chairman of the Special Committee transmitted a special report of the Committee on trade union action against *apartheid* in South Africa. [The reports were issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/37/22/Add.1-2)*.]

412. By a letter dated 16 September (S/15405), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* drew attention to the death sentences imposed by South Africa on 6 August on Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Semano Mosololi and Marcus Thabo Motaung, three members of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, on the charge of high treason.

413. On 4 October, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President, on their behalf, issued the following statement (S/15444):

"The members of the Security Council have entrusted me to express, on their behalf, their grave concern at the death sentences passed on 6 August 1982 in South Africa on Mr. Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Mr. Jerry Semano Mosololi and Mr. Marcus Thabo Motaung, three members of the African National Congress of South Africa.

"The members of the Security Council strongly urge the Government of South Africa, in order to avoid further aggravating the situation in South Africa, to commute the death sentences."

414. By a note dated 4 October (S/15447), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 37/1, entitled "Appeal for clemency in favour of South African freedom fighters", in which the Assembly recommended that the Council should direct an appeal for clemency to the South African authorities not to proceed with the execution of the three above-mentioned members of ANC.

B. Consideration at the 2397th and 2398th meetings (20 and 23 September 1982)

415. At its 2397th meeting, on 20 September, the Council resumed its consideration of the following item, which had been included in its agenda at its 2261st meeting, on 19 December 1980:

"The question of South Africa:

"Report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective (S/14179)".

416. The President stated that in the course of consultations, members of the Council had agreed to extend an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Muñoz Ledo, in his capacity as Chairman for 1981 of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977). In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

417. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Muñoz Ledo.

418. At the 2398th meeting, on 23 September, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Cuba and Ghana, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

419. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 21 September from the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, requesting an invitation to participate in the discussion. In accordance with previous practice, the President proposed that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to the Chairman of the Special Committee. In the absence of objection, it was so decided.

420. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Ghana, Togo, China, Jordan and Algeria and by the First Deputy Minister for External Relations of Cuba.

421. The Council heard a statement by the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, in accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting.

C. Communications received between 19 October and 1 December 1982

422. In a letter dated 19 October 1982 (S/15461), the representative of South Africa, in response to the President's statement of 4 October (S/15444), stated that the three men sentenced to death by a South African court on 6 August had been convicted of high treason, involving murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances, and asserted that the Security Council had intervened, without attempting to obtain the facts, in a matter falling entirely within the domestic jurisdiction of the Government of South Africa.

423. By a note dated 22 October (S/15463), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 37/2, entitled "South Africa's application for credit from the International Monetary Fund".

424. By a letter dated 1 December (S/15508), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the text of the Declaration adopted by the Conference of West European Parliamentarians on Sanc-

tions against South Africa, held at The Hague on 26 and 27 November.

D. Consideration at the 2404th meeting (7 December 1982)

425. At its 2404th meeting, on 7 December, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“The question of South Africa”.

426. The President stated that the meeting had been convened in accordance with the request made by the representative of Uganda on behalf of the African group and the countries members of the Security Council belonging to the movement of non-aligned countries.

427. The President drew the Council's attention to a draft resolution (S/15511), sponsored by Guyana, Jordan, Panama, Togo, Uganda and Zaire.

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

Decision: *At the 2404th meeting, on 7 December 1982, the draft resolution (S/15511) was adopted unanimously as resolution 525 (1982).*

429. Resolution 525 (1982) reads as follows:

“*The Security Council,*

“*Having considered the question of the death sentences passed on 19 August 1981 in South Africa on Mr. Anthony Tsotsobe, Mr. Johannes Shabangu and Mr. David Moise,*

“*Recalling its statement of 4 October 1982 (S/15444) regarding the death sentences passed on 6 August 1982 in South Africa on Mr. Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Mr. Jerry Semano Mosololi and Mr. Marcus Thabo Motaung, members of the African National Congress of South Africa, and reiterating its urgent appeal for executive clemency in this case,*

“*Gravely concerned at the confirmation by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa on 26 November 1982 of the death sentences imposed on Mr. Anthony Tsotsobe, Mr. Johannes Shabangu and Mr. David Moise,*

“*Conscious that the carrying out of the death sentences will further aggravate the situation in South Africa,*

“*1. Calls upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentences imposed on the six men;*

“*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 six men.*”

E. Communications received between 30 December 1982 and 6 June 1983 and request for a meeting

430. By a letter dated 30 December 1982 (S/15546), the representative of Indonesia transmitted the text of a statement issued on 18 December by the Department of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, endorsing resolution 525 (1982) and calling on South Africa to revoke the six death sentences.

431. By a note dated 31 January 1983 (S/15577), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 37/68, entitled “Further appeal for clemency in favour of South African freedom fighters”.

432. By a note dated 1 February (S/15580), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General

Assembly resolution 37/39, entitled “Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa”, and, in particular, to paragraph 5, relating to complete and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

433. By a note dated 1 February (S/15581), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 37/40, entitled “Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination”, and, in particular, to paragraph 8, relating to full mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter and the strengthening of the arms embargo.

434. By a note dated 1 February (S/15582), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 37/43, entitled “Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights”, and, in particular, to paragraph 25, in which the Assembly recommended that the Council should make urgent appeals for clemency for the three ANC members sentenced to death on 6 August 1982.

435. By a note dated 1 February (S/15584), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolutions 37/69 A to J, entitled “Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa”, and, in particular, to paragraph 6 of resolution A, relating to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter; paragraph 11 of resolution B, relating to effective measures under the Charter; paragraph 4 of resolution C, relating to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter; paragraph 1 of resolution D, relating to mandatory decisions, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to ensure the total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa; and the operative paragraph of resolution H, relating to cessation of further foreign investments and financial loans.

436. By a note dated 1 February (S/15585), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolutions 37/74 A and B, entitled “Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa”, and, in particular, to paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution A and paragraph 4 of resolution B, relating to the prevention of the acquisition by South Africa of arms and arms technology and the strengthening of the arms embargo.

437. By a note dated 1 February (S/15590), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 37/118, entitled “Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security”, and, in particular, to paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 12 relating to the enhancement of the enforcement capacity of the Council and to the denuclearization of Africa.

438. In a letter dated 22 February (S/15623), the representative of the United States conveyed a message from the Secretary of State of the United States, reporting that the United States Government, having supported resolution 525 (1982), had communicated to the Government of South Africa its concern regarding the lives of the six South Africans condemned to death.

439. By a letter dated 1 March (S/15634), the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid transmitted a letter dated 28 January from Matjila and Mokgoatheng, attorneys representing Thelle Simon

Mogoerane, Jerry Semano Mosololi and Thabo Marcus Motaung, in which they refuted some of the information contained in the South African letter of 19 October (S/15461).

440. By a letter dated 6 June (S/15814), the representative of Morocco, in his capacity as Chairman of the African group, informed the Council that South Africa had that day confirmed the death sentences passed on Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Semano Mosololi and Marcus Thabo Motaung and requested the Council to take urgent and appropriate action.

F. Consideration at the 2452nd meeting (7 June 1983)

441. At its 2452nd meeting, on 7 June, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The question of South Africa:

"Letter dated 6 June 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15814)".

442. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15815) which had been prepared in the course of consultations among members of the Council.

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

Decision: *At the 2452nd meeting, on 7 June 1983, the draft resolution (S/15815) was adopted unanimously as resolution 533 (1983).*

444. Resolution 533 (1983) reads as follows:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having considered the question of the death sentences passed on 6 August 1982 in South Africa on Mr. Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Mr. Jerry Semano Mosololi and Mr. Marcus Thabo Motaung, members of the African National Congress of South Africa,*

"*Recalling its statement of 4 October 1982 (S/15444) as well as its resolution 525 (1982) appealing for executive clemency in this case,*

"*Gravely concerned over the decision of the South African authorities on 6 June 1983 to refuse executive clemency in respect of the three men,*

"*Conscious that the carrying out of the death sentences will aggravate the situation in South Africa,*

"1. *Calls upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentences imposed on the three men;*

"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.*"

G. Subsequent communications

445. By a letter dated 8 June 1983 (S/15819), the representative of India transmitted the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Prime Minister of India, Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries, appealing for the commutation of the death sentences imposed on the three ANC members.

446. By a letter dated 9 June (S/15821), the representative of Spain transmitted the text of a message dated 8 June from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa, appealing for clemency for the three ANC members.

447. By a letter dated 13 June (S/15823), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a telegram dated 12 June from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, in which he condemned the execution by South Africa of Marcus Thabo Motaung, Jerry Semano Mosololi and Thelle Simon Mogoerane and urged the Council to take appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.

448. In a telegram dated 13 June (S/15827), the Minister of State for External Relations of Brazil protested the execution of the three ANC members.

449. By a letter dated 13 June (S/15829), the representative of Pakistan transmitted the text of a statement issued on 11 June by his Government, condemning the executions.

450. By a letter dated 11 June (S/15832), the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* transmitted the text of the Declaration adopted by the International Conference of Trade Unions on Sanctions and Other Actions against the *Apartheid* Régime in South Africa, held at Geneva on 10 and 11 June.

Chapter 4

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

A. Communications received between 16 June and 1 December 1982 and report of the Secretary-General

451. By a letter dated 16 June 1982 (S/15227), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter of the same date from Mr. Nail Atalay, enclosing a letter from Mr. Kenan Atakol, who disputed the statement on the demilitarization of Cyprus delivered by the President of Cyprus at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

452. By a letter dated 17 June (S/15242), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter of the same date from Mr. Nail Atalay, enclosing a letter from Mr. Rauf Denktaş, drawing attention to the arrest of a Syrian shipmaster by what he referred to as "the Greek Cypriot administration" for having called at the port of Famagusta.

453. In a letter dated 23 June (S/15250), the represen-

tative of Cyprus, referring to a letter dated 12 May from Mr. Kenan Atakol contained in document S/15086, contested the position of Mr. Atakol concerning the legality of the Government of Cyprus, which was recognized by the United Nations, all other international organizations and all States, except Turkey.

454. In a letter dated 24 June (S/15256), the representative of Cyprus, referring to a letter dated 4 June from Mr. Rauf Denktaş contained in document S/15193, stated that the Government of Cyprus had never imposed an "economic embargo" on the Turkish Cypriot community and that the economic and social difficulties faced by the Turkish Cypriot community were the result of the Turkish invasion and the presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus.

455. In a letter dated 29 June (S/15275), the Secretary-General appealed to all States Members of the United

Nations or members of the specialized agencies for additional voluntary contributions for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

456. In a letter dated 10 July (S/15283), the representative of Cyprus, referring to the allegations contained in documents S/15191 and S/15227, dated 9 and 16 June, respectively, stated that it was futile to dispute the legality of the President of Cyprus and his Government, which had consistently and exclusively been recognized by the United Nations and all international organizations.

457. In a letter dated 10 August (S/15360), the representative of Cyprus protested reported statements by the Turkish Cypriot leadership advocating the partition of Cyprus.

458. In a letter dated 13 August (S/15363), the representative of Cyprus charged that Turkish air force jet fighters had violated the airspace of Cyprus on 11 August.

459. By a letter dated 20 September (S/15415), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter of the same date from Mr. Nail Atalay, enclosing a letter from Mr. Rauf Denktas, who protested the representation of Cyprus at the forthcoming thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly by a delegation composed wholly of Greek Cypriots.

460. By a letter dated 22 September (S/15426), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter of the same date from Mr. Nail Atalay, replying to the letter from the representative of Cyprus dated 10 August (S/15360) and saying that the statements referred to were occasioned by what he termed the Greek Cypriot attempt to destroy the bicomunal structure of Cyprus.

461. In a letter dated 4 November (S/15485), the representative of Cyprus denied allegations by the Turkish Cypriot leadership that the Greek Cypriots were importing weapons in order to launch an attack on the Turkish Cypriots and stated that his Government was working to solve the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means.

462. In a letter dated 18 November (S/15494), the representative of Cyprus drew attention to reports that the Turkish Cypriot leadership had decided to replace the Cyprus pound by the Turkish lira as the sole legal tender in the "occupied part" of Cyprus, which, he stated, was part of the separatist policy pursued by Turkey since 1974.

463. In a letter dated 23 November (S/15499), the representative of Cyprus submitted further charges of violations of Cypriot airspace and territorial waters by Turkish military aircraft and warships engaged in military exercises.

464. By a letter dated 23 November (S/15500), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter dated 22 November from Mr. Nail Atalay, who stated that the decision of the Turkish Cypriot community to establish its own central bank and development bank and to introduce the Turkish lira was an internal affair of what he referred to as the "Turkish Federated State of Kibris".

465. 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 1 June to 30 November 1982 (S/15502 and Corr.1).

466. The Secretary-General stated that during the period under review, UNFICYP had continued to perform its peace-keeping functions with its customary efficiency by supervising the cease-fire lines in order to prevent the recurrence of fighting, providing protection for the civilian population in the area between the lines, discharging its humanitarian functions with regard to the security and welfare of Cypriots residing in areas under the control of

the other community and supporting the assistance programme co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

467. The Secretary-General reported that the new phase of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Council, which had been initiated at the intercommunal talks in Nicosia on 7 January 1982, had continued at a steady pace and in a constructive atmosphere during the reporting period. The interlocutors, who continued to follow the "evaluation" paper which had been submitted by his Special Representative on 18 November 1981, had completed the discussion of almost all the constitutional aspects and were about to begin an examination of the territorial aspect, thereby marking the completion of the first round of the current phase, which would have achieved most of its objectives. The Secretary-General expressed the hope that the necessary political will would be demonstrated to enable the next stage of the negotiations on the unresolved key issues to be undertaken as soon as possible.

468. The Secretary-General expressed his concern that the Committee on Missing Persons had been unable to overcome the procedural difficulties which had prevented it from embarking on its assigned mission and considered that a solution to that humanitarian problem could be found in a spirit of mutual co-operation.

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

470. 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 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.

471. In an addendum issued on 13 December (S/15502/Add.1), the Secretary-General stated that, following consultations, the parties concerned had signified their concurrence in the proposed extension.

472. By a letter dated 1 December (S/15509), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter from Mr. Nail Atalay, replying to the Cypriot charges of territorial violations (S/15499) and stating that the military exercises in question had taken place in the territory of what he referred to as the "Turkish Federated State of Kibris".

B. Consideration at the 2405th meeting (14 December 1982)

473. At its 2405th meeting, on 14 December, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/15502 and Corr.1 and Add.1)".

474. 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.

475. 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.

476. The President then drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15523) which had been prepared 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 2405th meeting, on 14 December 1982, the draft resolution (S/15523) was adopted unanimously as resolution 526 (1982).

477. Resolution 526 (1982) 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 1982 (S/15502 and Corr.1 and Add.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 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 (S/13369, para. 51),

"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 1983;

"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 1983."

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

479. The representatives of Cyprus and Greece spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Communications received between 15 December 1982 and 15 June 1983 and report of the Secretary-General

480. In a letter dated 15 December 1982 (S/15528), the representative of Cyprus submitted further charges of violations of the territorial waters of Cyprus by Turkey.

481. By a letter dated 16 December (S/15533), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter of the same date from Mr. Nail Atalay, referring to the Cypriot denial of an arms buildup in southern Cyprus (S/15485) and charging that the Greek Cypriot authorities had imposed an embargo on the political, social and economic activities of the Turkish Cypriot community.

482. In a letter dated 29 December (S/15544), the representative of Cyprus protested the issuance by the "Turkish occupation authorities" of "definitive possession certificates" to those they deemed eligible for properties owned by Greek Cypriots forcibly expelled from the occupied area of Cyprus.

483. In a letter dated 22 December (S/15555), 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.

484. By a letter dated 8 February 1983 (S/15603), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter of the same date from Mr. Nail Atalay, replying to the Cypriot charges of violations of its territorial waters (S/15528) and stating that the area in question was under the control and sovereignty of what he referred to as the "Turkish Federated State of Kibris".

485. By a letter dated 22 February (S/15620), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter of the same date from Mr. Nail Atalay, replying to the letter from the representative of Cyprus dated 29 September 1982 concerning the issuance of "definitive possession certificates" (S/15544) and stating that the decision to issue such certificates was aimed at finding a solution to the social and economic problems of the Turkish Cypriot population and was without prejudice to the final political solution of the Cyprus question through the intercommunal talks.

486. In letters dated 17 and 22 March (S/15648 and S/15652), the representative of Cyprus protested the continuing expropriation by the Turkish authorities of properties belonging to non-Turkish Cypriots in the occupied areas of Cyprus.

487. In a letter dated 28 March (S/15666), the representative of Turkey submitted observations concerning customary rules of behaviour that govern the making of statements by diplomatic representatives.

488. In a letter dated 4 April (S/15682), the representative of Cyprus submitted further charges of violations of Cypriot airspace by Turkey.

489. In a letter dated 5 April (S/15684), the representative of Cyprus rejected Turkish allegations that the Government of Cyprus was encouraging "terrorist" activities by Armenian organizations in Cyprus.

490. By a letter dated 18 April (S/15715), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter of the same date from Mr. Nail Atalay, refuting further Cypriot charges of violations of its airspace (S/15682).

491. By a letter dated 18 April (S/15717), the representative of Turkey transmitted a communication from Mr. Nail Atalay, forwarding a letter from Mr. Rauf Denktas, who protested the content of a statement made by the President of Greece on the occasion of the visit to Greece of the President of Cyprus.

492. In a letter dated 19 April (S/15718), the representative of Cyprus charged that Turkish allegations that the Government of Cyprus was co-operating with Armenians in attacks against Turkish diplomats, which he rejected as baseless, were a pretext for recourse to the use of force against Cyprus.

493. By a letter dated 19 April (S/15722), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter of the same date from Mr. Nail Atalay, reiterating that the decision to issue "definitive possession certificates" was aimed at finding a solution to the social and economic difficulties encountered by the Turkish Cypriot population.

494. By a letter dated 25 April (S/15730), the representative of Turkey transmitted a letter of the same date from Mr. Nail Atalay, refuting the charges contained in the letter from the representative of Cyprus dated 17 March (S/15648).

495. In a letter dated 6 May (S/15750), the representative of Cyprus rejected the proposal forwarded by Turkey

(A/37/804) to revise the procedure for the consideration of the Cyprus problem by the United Nations.

496. In a letter dated 16 May (S/15769), the representative of Cyprus rejected the observations concerning norms of diplomatic behaviour contained in the letter from Turkey of 28 March (S/15666).

497. In a letter dated 18 May (S/15772), the representative of Cyprus drew attention to the issuance by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism of museum entrance tickets showing the territories of Turkey and of Cyprus as if they were a single entity.

498. In a letter dated 23 May (S/15788), the representative of Cyprus protested statements made by Mr. Rauf Denktas which, he charged, were directed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

499. 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 1982 to 31 May 1983 (S/15812 and Corr.1).

500. In his report, the Secretary-General said that during the period under review, the intercommunal talks had continued in Nicosia on a regular basis and that the "evaluation" paper continued to be used as a structured, substantive method of discussion. The Secretary-General had undertaken to strengthen his personal involvement within the framework of his mission of good offices to follow up on the work done during the current phase of the intercommunal talks, to give fresh impetus to the talks and to pursue the search for a mutually acceptable, just and lasting settlement.

501. The Secretary-General reiterated the hope that the intercommunal talks could be resumed as soon as possible on the existing and mutually accepted basis, which remained valid. He appealed to all concerned to show the utmost restraint.

502. With regard to the Committee on Missing Persons, the Secretary-General expressed his great regret over the continued failure of the Committee to overcome the procedural difficulties which had prevented it from embarking on the humanitarian task assigned to it.

503. 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 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 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.

504. In an addendum issued on 14 June (S/15812/Add.1), the Secretary-General stated that, following consultations, the parties concerned had signified their concurrence in the proposed extension.

505. By a note dated 15 June (S/15833), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 37/253, entitled "Question of Cyprus".

D. Consideration at the 2453rd and 2454th meetings (15 June 1983)

506. At its 2453rd meeting, on 15 June, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Cyprus:

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/15812 and Corr.1 and Add.1)".

507. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Canada, Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

508. 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.

509. The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/15828) which had been prepared in the course of consultations by the Council. In the absence of objection, the draft resolution was put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 2453rd meeting, on 15 June 1983, the draft resolution (S/15828) was adopted unanimously as resolution 534 (1983).*

510. Resolution 534 (1983) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 1 June 1983 (S/15812 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

"Noting also 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 further that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1983,

"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 (S/13369, para. 51),

"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 1983;

"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 1983."

511. Following the adoption of the resolution, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Cyprus and Greece. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Atalay, in accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting.

512. At its 2454th meeting, on the same day, the Council continued its consideration of the item, with statements by the representatives of Turkey and Canada. The representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

COMPLAINT BY LESOTHO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

A. Communication received on 9 December 1982 and request for a meeting

513. By a letter dated 9 December 1982 (S/15515), the representative of Lesotho transmitted the text of a telegram from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his country, in which he charged that the South African Defence Force had launched an attack that day on the capital of Lesotho, Maseru, resulting in 31 deaths, and requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to address the issue.

B. Consideration at the 2406th to 2409th meetings (14-16 December 1982)

514. At its 2406th meeting, on 14 December 1982, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa:

"Letter dated 9 December 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15515)".

515. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Botswana, India, Lesotho and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

516. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the Secretary-General and by His Majesty King Motlotlehi Moshoeshe II of Lesotho.

517. At its 2407th meeting, on 15 December, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Egypt, Guinea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Yugoslavia and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

518. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15524) which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution.

Decision: At the 2407th meeting, on 15 December 1982, the draft resolution (S/15524) was unanimously adopted as resolution 527 (1982).

519. Resolution 527 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the letter dated 9 December 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15515),

"Having heard the statement by His Majesty King Moshoeshe II of the Kingdom of Lesotho,

"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,

"Gravely concerned at the recent premeditated aggressive act by South Africa, in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Lesotho, and its consequences for peace and security in southern Africa,

"Gravely concerned that this wanton aggressive act by South Africa is aimed at weakening the humanitarian support given by Lesotho to South African refugees,

"Deeply concerned about the gravity of the aggressive acts of South Africa against Lesotho,

"Grieved at the tragic loss in human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the aggressive act by South Africa against the Kingdom of Lesotho,

"1. Strongly condemns the apartheid régime of South Africa for its premeditated aggressive act against the Kingdom of Lesotho which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country;

"2. Demands the payment by South Africa of full and adequate compensation to the Kingdom of Lesotho for the damage to life and property resulting from this aggressive act;

"3. Reaffirms the right of Lesotho to receive and give sanctuary to the victims of apartheid in accordance with its traditional practice, humanitarian principles and its international obligations;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to enter into immediate consultations with the Government of Lesotho and agencies of the United Nations to ensure the welfare of the refugees in Lesotho in a manner consistent with their security;

"5. Requests Member States urgently to extend all necessary economic assistance to Lesotho in order to strengthen its capacity to receive and maintain South African refugees;

"6. Declares that there are peaceful means to resolve international problems and that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, only these should be employed;

"7. Calls upon South Africa to declare publicly that it will, in the future, comply with provisions of the Charter and that it will not commit aggressive acts against Lesotho either directly or through its proxies;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and to report regularly to the Security Council as the situation demands;

"9. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

520. Following the vote, the Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zaire, the representatives of Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Ireland, Japan, Uganda, China, Jordan, the Soviet Union and Spain.

521. At its 2408th meeting, on 16 December, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Benin, Grenada, Kenya and Nicaragua, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

522. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Guyana, the United States, Angola, Algeria, Yugoslavia, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Guinea, Swaziland and Egypt.

523. At the 2409th meeting, on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

524. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 16 December from the representatives of Togo, Uganda and Zaire (S/15526), requesting that an invitation be extended under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Johnstone F. Makatini, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

525. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 16 December from the representatives of Togo, Uganda and Zaire (S/15527), requesting that an invitation be extended under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Ike F. Mafole, representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

526. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Panama, Botswana, Kenya, Benin, Nicaragua, Grenada, Zimbabwe, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and South Africa. The President made a statement.

527. The Council continued its discussion with statements by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Poland, and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lesotho.

528. The Council heard statements by Mr. Mafole and Mr. Makatini, in accordance with the decisions taken earlier at the meeting.

C. Other communications and report received between 13 December 1982 and 30 March 1983

529. By a letter dated 13 December 1982 (S/15522), the representative of Democratic Kampuchea transmitted the text of a statement issued on 10 December by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, condemning the South African attack on Maseru.

530. By a note verbale dated 15 December (S/15525), the representative of Guinea transmitted the text of a message dated 15 December from the President of Guinea, strongly condemning the attack by South Africa and appealing to the Security Council to adopt measures against South Africa in conformity with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

531. By a letter dated 14 December (S/15529), the representative of Jamaica transmitted the text of a statement from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica, expressing strong condemnation of the South African Government for its illegal violation of Lesotho's territorial integrity and unprovoked attacks on civilians.

532. By a letter dated 17 December (S/15530), the representative of Pakistan transmitted the text of a state-

ment issued on 13 December by the spokesman of the Foreign Office of Pakistan, condemning South Africa's armed raid into Lesotho.

533. By a letter dated 20 December (S/15534), the representative of Madagascar transmitted the text of a telegram from the President of Madagascar, who strongly condemned the South African aggression against Lesotho and requested the Secretary-General to call on the international community to intensify action to end the situation prevailing in southern Africa.

534. By a letter dated 22 December (S/15543), the representative of Uganda transmitted the text of a telegram from the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), condemning the South African attack as deliberate aggression against a State member of OAU and calling on the international community to take measures to induce South Africa to desist from such acts.

535. In a note dated 31 January 1983 (S/15578), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 37/101, entitled "Invasion of Lesotho by South Africa".

536. By a letter dated 8 February (S/15598), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, in which he rejected Security Council resolution 527 (1982) as flawed and one-sided. With reference to paragraphs 2, 6 and 7 of that resolution, he asserted that Lesotho pursued "a policy of harbouring terrorists" and should bear the financial responsibility for damages resulting from that policy. South Africa, he maintained, desired to live in peace with its neighbours but, in the last resort, reserved the right to defend itself against terrorism.

537. On 9 February, the Secretary-General submitted the report (S/15600) of the mission which he had dispatched to Lesotho from 11 to 16 January as a first step towards the implementation of resolution 527 (1982). The report contained an account of the mission's consultations with the Government of Lesotho concerning its need for assistance from the international community following the South African attack.

538. In a letter dated 28 March (S/15658), the representative of Lesotho charged that South Africa had instigated a series of armed attacks and acts of sabotage in Lesotho on 26 and 27 March.

539. By a letter dated 30 March (S/15664), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of a message dated 28 March from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lesotho, denying the charges made by Lesotho (S/15658) and stating that South Africa could not be held responsible for the actions of dissident elements within Lesotho.

Chapter 6

LETTER DATED 19 FEBRUARY 1983 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

A. Communications received on 18 and 19 February 1983 and request for a meeting

540. In a letter dated 18 February 1983 (S/15614), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya charged that a serious situation was developing as a result of United States military threats and provocations against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. He referred, in particular, to the dis-

patch of AWACS aircraft to one of the Jamahiriya's neighbouring States and the stationing of the aircraft carrier *Nimitz* and other naval vessels near the Libyan coastline.

541. In a further letter dated 19 February (S/15615), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security

Council to consider the deteriorating situation near the Libyan shores.

**B. Consideration at the 2415th to 2418th meetings
(22-23 February 1983)**

542. At its 2415th meeting, on 22 February, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615)".

543. At the same meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Benin, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ghana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

544. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States.

545. At the 2416th meeting, on the same day, the President drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 22 February (S/15619) 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 for the League of Arab States to the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

546. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Nicaragua, Malta, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Democratic Yemen, the Sudan and Egypt. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Maksoud, in accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting.

547. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States.

548. At the 2417th meeting, on 23 February, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Madagascar and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

549. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Benin, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Zimbabwe, Viet Nam, Czechoslovakia, Madagascar, Guyana and Ghana.

550. At the 2418th meeting, on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Bulgaria, Cuba and Ethiopia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

551. The President drew the Council's attention to a letter dated 23 February (S/15621) from the representative of Togo, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Ike F. Mafole, representative of the Pan Africanist

Congress of Azania. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

552. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Hungary, Pakistan, Bulgaria, Jordan, Ethiopia, Cuba and Algeria, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Soviet Union.

553. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Mafole, in accordance with the decision taken earlier at the meeting.

554. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

**C. Communications received between
22 February and 22 May 1983**

555. In a letter dated 22 February 1983 (S/15617), the representative of the United States rejected the Libyan charge (S/15614) of having violated Libyan airspace or waters and affirmed the right of the United States to enter those international waters and to conduct training exercises with friendly Governments.

556. By a letter dated 22 February (S/15618), the representative of Benin transmitted the text of a message of support addressed to the President of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the President of Benin.

557. In a letter dated 25 February (S/15625), the representative of Israel, referring to the meetings of the Council held on 22 and 23 February, charged that several speakers at those meetings had made unwarranted and offensive references regarding his country and his Government.

558. By a letter dated 25 February (S/15629), the representative of Egypt transmitted the text of a message from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of his country, who stated that the Egyptian Government had requested the AWACS aircraft for the training of its armed forces and that in accordance with the joint defence treaty between Egypt and the Sudan, the aircraft had carried out reconnaissance over the Sudanese-Libyan border because of the concentration of Libyan troops in the area.

559. In a letter dated 7 March (S/15637), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejected the Egyptian charges (S/15629) and asserted that Egypt had become involved in hostile acts against his country in association with a major Power.

560. In a letter dated 10 March (S/15641), the representative of Egypt rejected the Libyan charges (S/15637) and alleged that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was seeking to discredit Egypt, to sow dissension and to destabilize neighbouring countries.

561. In a letter dated 10 May (S/15755), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya charged that repeated violations of Libyan territorial waters and airspace by the United States constituted deliberate provocation and a threat to the security of the Jamahiriya and to the peace and security of the region.

562. In a letter dated 24 May (S/15789), the representative of the United States rejected the Libyan charges (S/15755) and asserted that recent United States naval operations near the Libyan coast were entirely routine and that neither United States vessels nor aircraft had violated Libyan territorial waters or airspace.

LETTER DATED 16 MARCH 1983 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHAD TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

A. Communication received on 16 March 1983 and request for a meeting

563. In a letter dated 16 March 1983 (S/15643), the representative of Chad requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the serious situation prevailing in Chad as a result of what he described as the occupation by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of that part of the territory of Chad known as "*Bande d'Aouzou*" and of repeated acts of aggression by that country against Chad.

B. Consideration at the 2419th and 2428th to 2430th meetings (22 March, 31 March and 6 April 1983)

564. At its 2419th meeting, on 22 March 1983, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15643)".

565. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Chad, Egypt, the Ivory Coast, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Senegal and the Sudan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

566. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chad, and the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Senegal, Togo, Jordan, the Ivory Coast, the Sudan and Egypt.

567. The representatives of Chad, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Sudan and Egypt spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

568. At the 2428th meeting, on 31 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Benin, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Niger, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Cameroon, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

569. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Zaïre, Zimbabwe, China, France, the Netherlands, Malta, Benin, Democratic Yemen, Guinea, Niger, Gabon and the United Republic of Cameroon.

570. At the 2429th meeting, on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Ghana, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

571. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ghana and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

572. The representatives of France, Chad, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Benin spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

573. At the 2430th meeting, on 6 April, the President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15672) sponsored by Chad.

574. The President, following consultations of the Council, on behalf of its members, made the following statement (S/15688):

"The Security Council has heard and taken note of the statements made by the Foreign Minister of Chad and by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the debate on the letter dated 16 March 1983 from the representative of Chad.

"The members of the Council express their concern that the differences between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should not deteriorate and therefore call on the parties to settle these differences without undue delay and by peaceful means, on the basis of the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which demand respect for political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"In this connection, the members of the Council have taken note with appreciation of the willingness expressed by both parties to discuss their differences and to resolve them peacefully and urge both sides to refrain from any actions which could aggravate the current situation.

"The members of the Council also note that OAU, the regional organization, is already seized of this matter. They appeal to both parties to make fullest use of the mechanism available within the regional organization for the peaceful settlement of disputes, including the Good Offices Committee established by OAU and of those provided in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations."

575. Statements were made by the representatives of the USSR and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and by the President.

C. Communications received between 17 March and 23 May 1983

576. By a letter dated 17 March 1983 (S/15644), the representative of Chad transmitted the text of a message from the President of Chad, charging that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was increasing its premeditated military attacks with the aim of expanding the zone it occupied and imposing a new government on Chad.

577. In a letter dated 17 March (S/15645), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejected the allegations made by Chad (S/15643), asserting that they were an attempt to divert attention from the internal conflict in that country, and he denied that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was occupying any territory in Chad. The Aouzou sector, he maintained, was an integral part of Libyan territory.

578. By a letter dated 21 March (S/15649), the representative of Chad transmitted the text of a memorandum drawn up by the Government of Chad concerning what it described as the military occupation of Tibesti (northern Chad) by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

579. In a letter dated 8 April (S/15693), the representative of Chad charged that Libyan aircraft were regularly overflying the prefecture of Kanem and that the Libyan Government was intensifying its aggression against Chad.

580. In a letter dated 12 April (S/15703), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejected the allegations of Chad (S/15693), asserting that its aircraft did not overfly any part of the territory of Chad and that the strug-

gle between the opposing forces in Chad constituted a threat to security in the region.

581. In a letter dated 19 April (S/15709), the representative of Chad submitted further charges of overflights of the territory of Chad by Libyan military aircraft.

582. In a letter dated 19 May (S/15775), the representative of Chad charged that the Libyan army had attacked units of the Chad national armed forces in the Ounianga-Kebir region on 12 May, causing great loss of life, and that

the Libyan Government was extending its attacks throughout northern Chad.

583. In a letter dated 23 May (S/15782), the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejected the allegations of Chad (S/15693, S/15709, S/15775) and asserted that such communications were aimed at covering up the war being waged on the territory of Chad between nationals of Chad.

Chapter 8

LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1983 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF NICARAGUA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING DEVELOPMENTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

A. Communications received between 16 June 1982 and 22 March 1983 and request for a meeting

584. In a letter dated 16 June 1982 (S/15245), the representative of Nicaragua charged that a warship of the United States had violated Nicaraguan territorial waters from 7 to 10 June and reiterated his Government's readiness, despite a series of violations and acts of intimidation, to continue to strive for a negotiated solution to the problems between the two countries.

585. In a letter dated 28 July (S/15319), the representative of Nicaragua expressed concern about a series of incidents that had occurred in Nicaragua during July which, he charged, were provoked by the United States and aimed at provoking a war between Nicaragua and Honduras. He proposed an urgent meeting between the heads of State of the two countries to consider the situation and called on the United States to accept a process of negotiation with Nicaragua without pre-conditions.

586. In a letter dated 30 July (S/15331), the representative of Honduras recalled his proposal for peace in Central America presented to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) on 23 March (S/14919) and, in response to the Nicaraguan charges, affirmed the strict compliance of the Honduran Government with the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and proposed the establishment of international mechanisms for supervision and monitoring in the frontier areas.

587. In a letter dated 4 August (S/15344), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a message dated 2 August from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his country, submitting charges of attacks against Honduran property and territory and threats of more serious aggression against Honduras made during July by the authorities and military forces of Nicaragua.

588. In a letter dated 16 August (S/15365), the representative of Nicaragua rejected the Honduran allegations (S/15331 and S/15344) and charged that there had been a serious increase in armed activities against Nicaragua by groups which operated out of Honduran territory with the support of the Honduran Government. With reference to the proposal of Honduras to establish international mechanisms for the supervision of the frontier areas (S/15331), Nicaragua expressed its readiness to set up such machinery for multilateral supervision to be carried out by United Nations observer forces.

589. By a letter dated 23 August (S/15384), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras transmitted a summary of alleged violations by Nicaragua of Honduran territory and territorial waters and attacks on Honduran

citizens during the period from 30 January to 20 August, and proposed specific steps to begin a constructive dialogue on the plan for the promotion of peace presented to the Permanent Council of OAS on 23 March 1982.

590. In a letter dated 21 September (S/15417), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note dated 18 September from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Chargé d'affaires of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras, protesting an alleged attack by the Nicaraguan navy on a patrol boat in Honduran territorial waters, and transmitted the text of a press release issued on 18 September by his Ministry of Foreign Affairs describing the incident.

591. By a letter dated 21 September (S/15422), the representative of Nicaragua rejected the Honduran charges (S/15384) and transmitted the text of a letter dated 6 August from the Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua to the President of Honduras, proposing a meeting aimed at solving the problems affecting the two countries, and the text of a communiqué issued on 2 September by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua concerning relations between Nicaragua and the United States, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

592. In a letter dated 22 September (S/15423), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a further note dated 20 September from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Chargé d'affaires of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras concerning the incident between the Honduran patrol boat and a Nicaraguan coast guard vessel, in which he acknowledged that there was no legally delimited boundary in the Atlantic between the two countries but asserted that there was a tacit agreement on a dividing line from which Nicaragua had now deviated.

593. In a letter dated 23 September (S/15431), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, charging that on 22 September, a unit of the Honduran army had attacked a Nicaraguan observation post at La Ceiba and stressing again the urgent need for a dialogue between the two countries.

594. In a letter dated 24 September (S/15432), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, protesting a further border incident which had allegedly occurred on 22 September and stating that Nicaragua held the Government of Honduras indirectly responsible for such acts

while it tolerated the use of Honduran territory by counter-revolutionary elements.

595. In a letter dated 5 November (S/15484), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a message from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, expressing his Government's concern that military aggression against Nicaragua had intensified both quantitatively and qualitatively and charging that constant violations of Nicaraguan territorial integrity were supported by the United States. The Minister also transmitted the texts of articles published in the United States press which, he alleged, proved the existence of a plan to destabilize the Government of Nicaragua.

596. In a letter dated 11 November (S/15487), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the representative of Honduras, informing him of an unsuccessful attempt by the Government of Honduras to initiate talks with the Government of Nicaragua on bilateral and regional problems of common interest.

597. In a letter dated 10 November (S/15489), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 9 November from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, charging that on the previous date a counter-revolutionary unit operating from Honduran territory had penetrated into Nicaraguan territory in the border zone and abducted 42 peasants, and calling for their immediate release.

598. In a letter dated 19 November (S/15495), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a letter dated 17 November from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, rejecting the Nicaraguan allegations (S/15484), asserting that his Government would not allow its territory to be used for acts of aggression against Nicaragua and reiterating the desire of Honduras for the relaxation of tensions in the region and for a dialogue between the two countries.

599. In a letter dated 9 December (S/15516), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note dated 22 November from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, protesting the alleged bombing of the border area near the community of Ahuasbila by Nicaraguan aircraft.

600. In a letter dated 10 December (S/15518), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note dated 8 December from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, protesting the alleged shooting of a Honduran soldier while on border patrol along the Torondona River and repeated attacks on Honduran border positions by the Nicaraguan army.

601. In a letter dated 10 December (S/15519), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note dated 9 December from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Ambassador of Nicaragua in Honduras, protesting a further border violation by elements of the Nicaraguan army and requesting the repatriation of the body of a Honduran farmer who had been seized and killed during the incident.

602. In a letter dated 10 December (S/15520), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 9 December from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, charging that elements of the Nicaraguan army had fired on the Honduran village of El Coyoil, wounding three children.

603. In a letter dated 13 December (S/15521), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note dated 2 December from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, rejecting allegations of violations of Honduran airspace and provocation of Honduran armed forces by Nicaraguan armed forces and asserting that the actions of those forces in the border area were strictly limited to the defence of Nicaragua's territorial integrity which, he charged, was constantly being violated from Honduran territory.

604. In a letter dated 21 December (S/15536), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 20 December from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras charging that the Government of Nicaragua had intensified its campaign of verbal and material aggression against Honduras and that its army had made frequent incursions into Honduran territory.

605. In a letter dated 21 December (S/15537), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 17 December from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, rejecting the charge that insurgent forces were operating from Honduras and asserting that the fighting between such forces and the Nicaraguan army was occurring in the territory of Nicaragua.

606. In a letter dated 30 December (S/15545), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 29 December from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Ambassador of Nicaragua in Honduras, submitting further charges of border incidents in which the Nicaraguan Army had fired on Honduran positions, and reiterating the neutrality of the Government of Honduras in what he described as Nicaragua's domestic dispute.

607. In a letter dated 5 January 1983 (S/15551), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note dated 4 January from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Secretary of State of the United States, charging that the critical situation in the frontier area with Honduras was the result of the economic, military, logistic and propaganda assistance provided by the United States Government to counter-revolutionaries, and appealing to the United States to abandon its aggressive policy towards Nicaragua and accept open and unconditional dialogue.

608. In a letter dated 6 January (S/15552), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 5 January from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Ambassador of Nicaragua in Honduras, charging that on 26 December 1982 seven members of the Sandinist People's Army had penetrated Honduran territory and had forcibly removed two Honduran citizens to Nicaragua.

609. In a letter dated 10 January (S/15558), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 8 January from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Secretary of State of the United States, submitting further charges concerning the activities of counter-revolutionary bands which, he alleged, were operating from Honduran territory with the assistance and support of the United States. He reiterated the Nicaraguan request for an open and unconditional dialogue with the United States.

610. In a letter dated 19 January (S/15567), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on the same date by the Ministry of External Relations of Nicaragua, charging that the forthcoming joint military exercises by the United States and Honduras were intended to intimidate Nicaragua.

611. In a letter dated 20 January (S/15568), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 19 January from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Ambassador of Nicaragua in Honduras, charging that members of the Sandinist Army had attacked a Honduran border patrol in the sector of Palo Verde, and asserting that elements of the Sandinist Army were continually harassing Honduran citizens and armed forces in the frontier sector.

612. In a letter dated 24 January (S/15571 and Corr.1), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a letter dated 21 January from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras who, referring to the Nicaraguan letter of 19 January (S/15567), stated that the Government of Honduras had invited the Government of Nicaragua, together with the Governments of the other countries of Central America, to send observers to those exercises which were designed solely to provide training for the Honduran armed forces. The text of the official invitation to Nicaragua was annexed.

613. In a letter dated 7 February (S/15605), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Ambassador of Nicaragua in Honduras, protesting an alleged attempt by elements of the Sandinist Army to abduct a Honduran national.

614. In a letter dated 9 February (S/15606), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Ambassador of Nicaragua in Honduras, charging that an aircraft of the Nicaraguan air force had attacked a Honduran fishing vessel in Honduran territorial waters. He added that Honduras had not received a reply from Nicaragua concerning its proposals for the establishment of a set of mechanisms to avoid such incidents.

615. In a letter dated 16 February (S/15611), the representative of Nicaragua submitted further charges of acts of aggression against his country which, he said, were carried out from Honduran territory by military units financed, trained and supported by the United States Government. He maintained that such actions were part of the militaristic covert-war strategy directed by the United States against Nicaragua with the aim of overthrowing the Government and noted that Nicaragua's latest offer of unconditional dialogue with the United States (S/15551) had remained unanswered.

616. In a letter dated 18 February (S/15613), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, inviting him to visit the frontier zone between their two countries in order to verify that there were no camps of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries on Honduran territory and that Honduras fully respected the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other States.

617. By a letter dated 22 March (S/15651), the representative of Nicaragua requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council in view of the grave increase in acts of aggression against Nicaragua.

B. Consideration at the 2420th to 2427th meetings (23-29 March 1983)

618. At its 2420th meeting, on 23 March, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

“Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15651)”.

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

620. The Council began its consideration of the question with statements by the representatives of Nicaragua, Honduras and the United States.

621. The representatives of Nicaragua and Honduras spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

622. At the 2421st meeting, on 24 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Barbados, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Grenada, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Spain, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

623. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by Mexico, Malta, Cuba, Panama, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Netherlands.

624. At the 2422nd meeting, on 24 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Mauritius, the Philippines, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

625. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Spain, Zimbabwe, Barbados, Colombia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Grenada, China, Viet Nam, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Costa Rica and Mauritius.

626. The representative of the United States spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

627. The representative of Honduras made a statement.

628. At the 2423rd meeting, on 25 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Peru and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

629. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by Guyana, Pakistan, the USSR, Jordan, France, Nicaragua and the United States.

630. The representative of the USSR made a statement on a point of order. The President made a ruling.

631. The Council then heard statements by the representatives of India and the Philippines.

632. Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the USSR, Zimbabwe, China, the United States, Honduras, Nicaragua and Cuba.

633. At the 2424th meeting, on 28 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bulgaria, El Salvador, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, Mongolia and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

634. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras and by the representatives of Nicaragua and Togo.

635. At the 2425th meeting, on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cyprus, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

636. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the Minister for External Relations of El Salvador and by the representatives of Poland, Algeria, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Bolivia, Belgium, Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Yugoslavia.

637. The representative of Honduras spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

638. At the 2426th meeting, on 29 March, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Ghana, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

639. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Zaire, the Federal Republic of Germany, Peru, Argentina, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, the Syrian Arab Republic, Bulgaria and Cyprus.

640. At the 2427th meeting, on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Guatemala and Uruguay, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

641. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Uruguay and Guatemala.

642. The President made a statement.

643. The President then made a statement in his capacity as representative of the United Kingdom.

644. Statements were made by the representatives of Nicaragua and Honduras.

C. Other communications received between 24 March and 4 May 1983

645. By a letter dated 24 March 1983 (S/15654), the representative of Mongolia transmitted excerpts from a speech made on 23 March by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and from a joint communiqué by Mongolia and Nicaragua issued on 24 March following the visit by a Party and Government delegation from Nicaragua, expressing solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and Government.

646. By a letter dated 25 March (S/15656), the representative of Nicaragua transmitted the texts of a message issued on 21 March by the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction; a communiqué issued on 23 March by the Ministry of Defence of Nicaragua; and three notes of protest, one dated 22 March and the other two 24 March, respectively, from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras; all of which contained further charges concerning the infiltration of counter-revolutionaries into Nicaraguan territory and the provocation of serious frontier incidents by the Honduran armed forces.

647. In a letter dated 25 March (S/15710), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 24 March from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, charging that on 20 March patrols of the Sandinist People's Army had captured two fishing vessels in Honduran territorial waters and had taken them and their crew to Nicaragua.

648. In a letter dated 25 March (S/15711), the representative of Honduras stated that Honduras had received reports to the effect that the Sandinist People's Army had begun a massive mobilization towards the Honduran border and expressed the hope that the Nicaraguan army would not attack Honduras.

649. By a letter dated 28 March (S/15661), the representative of Suriname transmitted the text of a memorandum from his Government, expressing serious concern about the situation in and relating to Nicaragua, and support for the proposals of the Contadora Group.

650. By a letter dated 28 March (S/15662), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a statement issued on 24 March by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, condemning the policies of the United States and Honduras towards Nicaragua and expressing solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

651. In a letter dated 29 March (S/15669), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note of protest of the same date from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, denouncing acts of armed aggression against Nicaragua allegedly committed by the armed forces of Honduras and by former Somoza guardsmen, and stressing the need for proposals for peace expressed by Honduras on various occasions to be backed by specific deeds.

652. In a letter dated 31 March (S/15670), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a press communiqué issued on 30 March by the Ministry of External Relations of Nicaragua, charging further attacks on a village and a frontier observation post by counter-revolutionary elements based in Honduras.

653. In a letter dated 31 March (S/15671), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 30 March from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, protesting three alleged raids into Nicaragua by counter-revolutionary groups coming from Honduras.

654. By a letter dated 4 April (S/15676), the representative of Nicaragua drew attention to the escalation of aggressive activity against Nicaragua by counter-revolutionary elements and Honduran military units which, he charged, was directed and financed by the United States and entailed the danger of a major military confrontation in the region.

655. By a letter dated 4 April (S/15679), the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic transmitted the text of a declaration issued on 29 March by the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of his country, strongly condemning alleged military provocations by the Honduran army, with the support of the United States, in the Nicaraguan-Honduran border area and calling on the United States to desist from all intervention in the internal affairs of the countries of Central America.

656. In a letter dated 4 April (S/15681), the representative of Nicaragua noted with satisfaction the many appeals for dialogue and a peaceful settlement of differences between Honduras and Nicaragua made during the Security Council's consideration of the Nicaraguan complaint and, reiterating Nicaragua's call for dialogue at the highest level with the Governments of Honduras and the United States, called upon the countries of the Contadora Group to use their good offices to begin that dialogue, expressed support for the role for the Secretary-General and suggested that the dialogue take place at the United Nations.

657. In a letter dated 6 April (S/15689), the representative of France expressed support for the proposal made in the Council on 29 March by the United Kingdom to the effect that the Secretary-General should be entrusted with a mission of good offices in Central America.

658. In a letter dated 8 April (S/15691), the representative of El Salvador asserted that the Council's debate on

the letter from Nicaragua of 22 March (S/15651) had shown the existence of a situation of generalized conflict in Central America which was of a regional character and stated that El Salvador advocated multilateral negotiations covering limitations of the arms race; controls to eliminate the arms traffic in the Central American region; the strengthening of commercial and economic relations among the countries of the region; and the strengthening of democratic, pluralist and participatory institutions in the area. He added that El Salvador supported the initiative submitted to the Permanent Council of OAS as a serious and viable effort for the cause of peace in the region.

659. In a letter dated 8 April (S/15694), the representative of the United States, in response to the letter from Nicaragua of 4 April (S/15681), expressed support for regional efforts, including those in OAS, to address the complex, interrelated and multilateral problems in Central America. He added that the problems did not lend themselves to simple solutions on the basis of bilateral talks and urged members of the Council to support ongoing efforts aimed at achieving a regional solution.

660. In a letter dated 11 April (S/15695), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 8 April from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, submitting further charges of acts of aggression against Nicaragua by counter-revolutionary forces operating in Honduras with the support of the armed forces of Honduras.

661. In a letter dated 11 April (S/15700), the representative of Honduras, in response to the French letter of 6 April (S/15689), expressed the view that it would be appropriate to exhaust first the regional efforts within the context of the inter-American system, and pointed out that action was pending with regard to OAS resolutions on its request that the Governments of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala should hold a meeting as soon as possible for the purpose of initiating a process of global and regional negotiations.

662. In a letter dated 11 April (S/15701), the representative of Honduras, in response to the letter from Nicaragua of 4 April (S/15681), reiterated his Government's commitment to first exhaust regional efforts within the context of the inter-American system.

663. In a letter dated 13 April (S/15704), the representative of Nicaragua, reaffirming the right of a Member State to come before the Security Council for the consideration and settlement of disputes with other States, stated that Nicaragua had brought its case before the Council under Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter and would continue to do so whenever necessary.

664. In a letter dated 15 April (S/15712), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note of protest of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, charging that on 14 April two Nicaraguan patrol boats had shelled two Honduran fishing vessels in Honduran territorial waters, and asserting that Nicaragua had not commented on the proposals made by Honduras to avoid such incidents.

665. By a letter dated 19 April (S/15714), the representative of Nicaragua transmitted the text of a communiqué issued on the same date by the Ministry of External Relations of Nicaragua, announcing that, following the acceptance by the Nicaraguan Government of the Contadora Group's invitation, the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua would participate in the second round of bilateral consultations to begin on 20 April in Panama.

666. In a letter dated 20 April (S/15716), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note dated 19 April from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, protesting the alleged pursuit and harassment of a Honduran fishing vessel by a Nicaraguan patrol boat in Honduran territorial waters, which had led to an armed skirmish between Nicaraguan and Honduran patrol boats.

667. In a letter dated 21 April (S/15719), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 17 April from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, charging that two Honduran coastguard vessels had entered Nicaraguan territorial waters, attacked a Nicaraguan patrol boat and wounded its crew members.

668. In a letter dated 21 April (S/15720), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 20 April from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, submitting further charges of violations of Nicaraguan territorial waters by Honduran coastguard vessels.

669. In a letter dated 21 April (S/15721), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 19 April from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, charging that a band of counter-revolutionaries had entered Nicaragua from Honduras, killing one peasant and kidnapping several other persons, and asserting that such incidents were made possible only by the assistance extended by the Honduran authorities.

670. In a letter dated 21 April (S/15724), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a protest note dated 20 April from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, charging that on 19 April regular troops of the Sandinist People's Army had harassed Honduran communities in the border region.

671. By a letter dated 22 April (S/15727), the representative of Panama transmitted the text of an information bulletin issued on 21 April, at Panama, at the conclusion of the consultations held by the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela with the Central American Ministers for External Relations.

672. In a letter dated 25 April (S/15725), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 23 April from the Minister for External Relations to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, charging that, on 21 and 22 April, counter-revolutionary elements had shelled Nicaraguan villages in the border region from Honduran territory.

673. In a letter dated 25 April (S/15726), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note of protest dated 19 April from the Minister for External Relations to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, in response to the note from Honduras of 15 April (S/15712), refuting the Honduran charges and noting that Nicaragua and Honduras had not delimited their territorial waters in the Caribbean Sea.

674. In letters dated 26 and 28 April, respectively (S/15732 and S/15738), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the texts of two notes of protest dated 25 and 27 April from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, charging that counter-revolutionary forces had been systematically harassing a Nicaraguan frontier post from positions in Honduran territory and that those forces had also attacked villages in the border region.

675. By a letter dated 26 April (S/15734), the representative of Colombia transmitted the text of a letter of the same date from the representative of Colombia to the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations, concerning the overflight of Colombian territory by Libyan aircraft. He stated that the Government of Colombia strongly repudiated any use of the authority and inviolability of treaties or the principle of good faith among States to further action involving the unauthorized carriage of war *matériel* for unspecified purposes.

676. In a letter dated 2 May (S/15742), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note of protest of the same date from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Secretary of State of the United States, charging that on 30 April a force of approximately 1,200 "Somozist mercenaries" had invaded Nicaragua and that fighting had been continuing since that date with units of

the Honduran army providing direct support to the Somozists. He added that Nicaragua held the United States and Honduras responsible for the consequences flowing from the aggressive policy pursued by the United States against Nicaragua and from its systematic rejection of Nicaragua's proposal for a bilateral dialogue.

677. In a letter dated 4 May (S/15745), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note dated 3 May from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, rejecting the allegations against Honduras contained in Nicaragua's note of 30 April to the United States (S/15742), and asserting that the armed forces of Honduras complied strictly with their mandate to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Honduras, despite the intention of contending forces in neighbouring countries to involve them in their internal struggles.

Chapter 9

LETTER DATED 5 MAY 1983 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF NICARAGUA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

A. Communication received on 5 May 1983 and request for a meeting

678. By a letter dated 5 May 1983 (S/15746), the representative of Nicaragua requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council in view of what he described as the launching of a new stage of the invasion of his country by counter-revolutionary Somozist forces operating out of Honduras and financed, trained and supported by the United States.

B. Consideration at the 2431st to 2437th meetings (9-19 May 1983)

679. At its 2431st meeting, on 9 May, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15746)".

680. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Grenada, Honduras, Mexico and the Syrian Arab Republic, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

681. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua and by the representative of Honduras.

682. The representatives of the United States and Nicaragua spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

683. At the 2432nd meeting, on 13 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guatemala, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, and Seychelles, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

684. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Mexico, Zimbabwe, Seychelles, Algeria, Grenada and Ethiopia.

685. At the 2433rd meeting, on 16 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

686. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua and by the representatives of Honduras, Togo, the Syrian Arab Republic, Cuba, Mauritius and Guatemala.

687. The representatives of Nicaragua and the United States spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

688. At the 2434th meeting, on 17 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Colombia and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

689. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 16 May (S/15768) from the representative of Zimbabwe, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council be extended to Mr. Ahmed Gora Ebrahim, representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

690. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Panama.

691. At the 2435th meeting, on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Congo and Uganda, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

692. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Sao Tome and Principe, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Spain, El Salvador, Mali and Viet Nam.

693. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Ebrahim, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2434th meeting.

694. At the 2436th meeting, on 18 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Dominican Republic and Greece, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

695. The Council continued its consideration of the item and heard statements by the representatives of

Argentina, the Congo, Uganda, the United Kingdom, China, the USSR, the United States, the Dominican Republic, Poland and Greece.

696. The representatives of the USSR, Guatemala and Nicaragua spoke in exercise of the right of reply.

697. At the 2437th meeting, on 19 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of India and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

698. The Council continued its consideration of the item with statements by the representatives of India and Yugoslavia.

699. The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/15770) sponsored by Guyana, Jordan, Malta, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Togo, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

700. The representative of Malta made a statement, during which he orally revised the text of the draft resolution.

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

Decision: *At the 2437th meeting, on 19 May 1983, the draft resolution (S/15770), as orally revised, was adopted unanimously as resolution 530 (1983).*

702. Resolution 530 (1983) reads as follows:

"Having heard the statement of the Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua,

"Having also heard the statements of the representatives of various States Members of the United Nations in the course of the debate,

"Deeply concerned, on the one hand, at the situation prevailing on and inside the northern border of Nicaragua and, on the other hand, at the consequent danger of a military confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua, which could further aggravate the existing critical situation in Central America,

"Recalling all the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the obligation of States to settle their disputes exclusively by peaceful means, not to resort to the threat or use of force and to respect the self-determination of peoples and the sovereign independence of all States,

"Noting the widespread desire expressed by the States concerned to achieve solutions to the differences between them,

"Commending the appeal of the Contadora Group of countries, Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, in its 12 May 1983 communiqué (S/15762, annex), that the deliberations of the Council should strengthen the principles of self-determination and non-interference in the affairs of other States, the obligation not to allow the territory of a State to be used for committing acts of aggression against other States, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the prohibition of the threat or use of force to resolve conflict,

"Considering the broad support expressed for the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve solutions to the problems that affect Central American countries and to secure a stable and lasting peace in the region,

"1. Reaffirms the right of Nicaragua and of all the other countries of the area to live in peace and security, free from outside interference;

"2. Commends the efforts of the Contadora Group and urges the pursuit of those efforts;

"3. Appeals urgently to the interested States to cooperate fully with the Contadora Group, through a frank

and constructive dialogue, so as to resolve their differences;

"4. Urges the Contadora Group to spare no effort to find solutions to the problem of the region and to keep the Security Council informed of the results of these efforts;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of the development of the situation and of the implementation of the present resolution."

703. Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Guyana, France, Nicaragua, the United States and Honduras.

C. Further communications received between 6 May and 7 June 1983

704. By a letter dated 6 May 1983 (S/15749), the representative of Costa Rica transmitted the text of a message dated 4 May from his Acting Minister for External Relations to the representative of the Bahamas to the Permanent Council of OAS and President of that Council, requesting the co-operation of OAS in order to guarantee the declared neutrality of Costa Rica in relation to the current internal conflict in Nicaragua. The text of a communiqué issued on 27 April proclaiming neutrality was appended.

705. By a letter dated 9 May (S/15753), the representative of Nicaragua transmitted the texts of extracts from a press conference given by the President of the United States on 4 May and of an article, published in *The Washington Post* of 8 May, which, he charged, revealed the aggressive intentions of the United States against Nicaragua and the scope of the assistance being given by the Government of the United States to the forces attempting to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua.

706. By a letter dated 13 May (S/15762), the representative of Panama transmitted the text of the information bulletin issued at the conclusion of the meeting held on 11 and 12 May at Panama City by the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, concerning the conflict in Central America. The Ministers for External Relations of the Contadora Group decided, *inter alia*, to respond to the request by Costa Rica for assistance (S/15749) by sending an observer commission to carry out a study *in situ* and submit appropriate recommendations.

707. In a letter dated 13 May (S/15766), the representative of the German Democratic Republic expressed support for the proposals submitted by Nicaragua to the Security Council and, in particular, for the Secretary-General to use his good offices to facilitate a bilateral dialogue between Nicaragua and Honduras and between Nicaragua and the United States to settle the conflict through peaceful means.

708. In letters dated 13 and 17 May (S/15771 and S/15780), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the texts of notes of protest dated 13 and 16 May respectively, from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, submitting charges of numerous acts of aggression along the frontier between the two countries by Somozist forces based in Honduras and expressing readiness to find a solution through bilateral dialogue.

709. In a letter dated 24 May (S/15787), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note of protest from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, submitting further charges of troops entering Nicaraguan territory from Honduras and engaging in fighting with Nicaraguan

armed forces, and reiterating Nicaragua's desire for a dialogue with Honduras leading to the restoration of peace in the frontier zone.

710. In a letter dated 27 May (S/15806), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the text of a note from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, rejecting Honduran charges of violations of its territory by members of the Nicaraguan armed forces and charging that the Honduran armed forces and counter-revolutionaries based in Honduras had committed numerous acts of aggression against Nicaragua.

711. In a letter dated 31 May (S/15808), the representative of Honduras conveyed the text of a note of protest from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras to the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua, charging that Nicaraguan troops had attacked civilians in Honduras territory.

712. By a letter dated 31 May (S/15809), the representative of Panama transmitted the text of the information bulletin issued at the conclusion of the meeting held from 28 to 30 May at Panama City by the Ministers for External Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela with the Ministers for External Relations of Costa Rica, El

Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Having reviewed the situation in the Central American region, the Ministers agreed that the observer commission which had visited Costa Rica and Nicaragua would continue to act as an advisory group in all matters relating to the solution of the border problems between those countries, and decided to establish a technical group to analyse the various proposals presented for the establishment of formal conditions for regional coexistence.

713. In a letter dated 1 June (S/15813), the representative of Nicaragua transmitted the texts of notes dated 31 May and 1 June, respectively, from the Acting Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, protesting the alleged harassment of Nicaraguan diplomats accredited to Honduras and rejecting Honduran charges of violations of its territory by Nicaraguan forces.

714. In two letters dated 7 June (S/15816 and S/15817), the representative of Nicaragua conveyed the texts of notes dated 4 and 6 June, respectively, from the Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, protesting the alleged participation of Honduran armed forces in attacks on Nicaraguan armed forces in Nicaraguan territory.

Chapter 10

THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

A. Communications received between 12 July 1982 and 13 May 1983, request for a meeting and report of the Secretary-General

715. By a letter dated 12 July 1982 (S/15237), the representatives of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States transmitted the text of Principles concerning the Constituent Assembly and the Constitution for an independent Namibia put forward by their Governments to the parties concerned in the negotiations for the implementation of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation (S/12636) in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

716. In letters dated 20 July (S/15303) and 3 August (S/15338), the representative of South Africa rejected allegations levelled by the Angolan Government concerning violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Angola by South African security forces (S/15295 and S/15321) and asserted that the operations of its security forces were directed against the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which, he maintained was committing acts of violence and aggression against the civilian population of Namibia.

717. By a letter dated 24 August (S/15374), 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 20 August concerning the question of Namibia (A/AC.109/716 and Corr.1), and drew particular attention to paragraphs 12 and 15 of that consensus.

718. By a letter dated 21 December (S/15538), 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 five resolutions on Namibia adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December.

719. By a note dated 1 February 1983 (S/15592), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 37/233, entitled "Question of Namibia", and cited, in particular, paragraphs 14 and 37 of part A and paragraph 4 of part B.

720. By a letter dated 26 April (S/15733), 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 International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence being held in Paris from 25 to 29 April.

721. By a letter dated 26 April (S/15737), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of a message dated 25 April from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR entitled "To participants in the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence".

722. By a letter dated 9 May (S/15757), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitted the "Paris Declaration on Namibia" and the "Report and Programme of Action on Namibia" adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence.

723. In a letter dated 12 May (S/15760), the representative of Mauritius, in his capacity as Chairman of the African group for the month of May, requested a meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Namibia.

724. In a letter dated 13 May (S/15761), the representative of India, on behalf of the movement of non-aligned countries, requested a meeting of the Security Council in order to consider further action in the implementation of the Council's plan for the independence of Namibia.

725. On 19 May, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/15776) concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). The report contained an account of developments since the conclu-

sion of the pre-implementation meeting held in Geneva in January 1981 and outlined the extensive consultations between the Secretary-General and the parties concerned aimed at the early implementation of resolution 435 (1978). The Secretary-General reported that a large measure of agreement had been reached on the modalities to be employed in implementing resolution 435 (1978) and appealed to South Africa to respond positively on the outstanding issues. The Secretary-General also expressed his concern that factors which lay outside the scope of resolution 435 (1978) should hamper the implementation of that resolution.

B. Consideration at the 2439th to 2444th and 2446th to 2451st meetings (23 May-1 June 1983)

726. At its 2439th meeting, on 23 May, the Council included the following items in its agenda without objection:

"The situation in Namibia:

"Letter dated 12 May 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15760);

"Letter dated 13 May 1983 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15761)".

727. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Panama, Romania, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

728. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 19 May from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to a delegation of the Council for Namibia, led by the President. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

729. The President further informed the Council of a letter dated 18 May from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Mohamed Sahnoun, representative of the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

730. The President drew the attention of the Council to a letter dated 20 May (S/15779) from the representatives of Togo, Zaire and Zimbabwe, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

731. The Council began its consideration of the item with statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of India, also in his capacity as representative of the Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries, the representative of the United Kingdom, the representative of Mauritius in his capacity as Chairman of the African group, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Senegal, also in his capacity as Chairman of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence.

732. The Council also heard statements by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, by Mr. Nujoma and by Mr. Sahnoun, in accordance with the decisions taken earlier in the meeting.

733. At the 2440th meeting, on 24 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Botswana, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Uganda, Upper Volta and the United Republic of Tanzania, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

734. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 20 May from the Acting 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, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to the Acting Chairman of the Committee. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

735. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the Minister for External Relations of Cuba, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia, the representatives of South Africa and Kenya, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.

736. At the 2441st meeting, on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Democratic Yemen, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Somalia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

737. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica, and the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Algeria and the Gambia.

738. The Council heard a statement by the Acting 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, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2440th meeting.

739. At the 2442nd meeting, on 25 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bulgaria, Chile and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

740. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representative of Kuwait, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Benin and the representative of Nicaragua.

741. At the 2443rd meeting, on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Barbados, Cyprus, Gabon, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, the Niger, Qatar and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

742. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 25 May (S/15790) 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 for the League of Arab States to the United Nations. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

743. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the President, in his capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zaire, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique, the representatives of Turkey, Guinea and the United States, the Deputy Minis-

ter for External Relations of Panama, and the Minister for Information of Bangladesh.

744. At the 2444th meeting, on 26 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Argentina, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

745. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Uganda and the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Morocco, Tunisia, Romania and Argentina.

746. At the 2446th meeting, on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Czechoslovakia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

747. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 26 May (S/15792) from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

748. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe, the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, and the representatives of Qatar, Japan, Sri Lanka, Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic.

749. At the 2447th meeting, on 27 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Malaysia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

750. The President informed the Council of a letter dated 26 May (S/15799) from the representatives of Togo, Zaïre and Zimbabwe, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Johnstone F. Makatini, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

751. The President further informed the Council of a letter dated 26 May (S/15800) from the representatives of Togo, Zaïre and Zimbabwe, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. Lesaoana S. Makhandia, representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. In the absence of objection, the President extended the invitation requested.

752. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, the representative of China, the Minister of State for External Affairs of Nigeria, and the representatives of France, Mongolia and Upper Volta.

753. The President drew attention to the letter dated 26 May (S/15792) from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, requesting that an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure be extended to Mr. L. J. Barnes and Mr. J. G. A. Diergaardt. He stated that it was his understanding that no member insisted that the question be put to the vote. The representative of the United States made a statement.

754. At the 2448th meeting, on the same day, 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.

755. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, the representatives of Ethiopia, Liberia, the USSR, Togo and Jordan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Botswana and the representatives of Malaysia and Afghanistan.

756. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Makhandia, in accordance with the decision taken at the 2447th meeting.

757. At the 2449th meeting, on 31 May, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Ghana and the Islamic Republic of Iran, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

758. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Australia, the Netherlands, Malta, Poland and Mauritius.

759. The Council then proceeded to vote on a draft resolution (S/15803) which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

Decision: *At the 2449th meeting, on 31 May 1983, the draft resolution (S/15803) was adopted unanimously as resolution 532 (1983).*

760. Resolution 532 (1983) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/15776),

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966,

"Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 301 (1971), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),

"Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for ensuring the implementation of its resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), including the holding of free and fair elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations,

"Taking note of the results of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held at UNESCO House in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983,

"Taking note of the protracted and exhaustive consultations which have taken place since the adoption of resolution 435 (1978),

"Further noting with regret that those consultations have not yet brought about the implementation of resolution 435 (1978),

"1. Condemns South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia in flagrant defiance of resolutions of the General Assembly and decisions of the Security Council;

"2. Calls upon South Africa to make a firm commitment as to its readiness to comply with Council resolution 435 (1978) for the independence of Namibia;

"3. Further calls upon South Africa to co-operate forthwith and fully with the Secretary-General in order to expedite the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) for the early independence of Namibia;

"4. Decides to mandate the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with the parties to the proposed cease-fire, with a view to securing the speedy implementation of resolution 435 (1978);

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the results of these consultations as soon as possible and not later than 31 August 1983;

"6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

761. After the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom made a statement.

762. At the 2450th meeting, on the same day, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the rep-

representative of Colombia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

763. The Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Guyana, the United States, Gabon, Viet Nam, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Canada and Mexico.

764. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Nujoma, in accordance with the decision taken at its 2439th meeting.

765. The Council also heard a statement by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, in accordance with the decision taken at its 2439th meeting.

766. At the 2451st meeting, on 1 June, the Council continued its consideration of the item, hearing statements by the representatives of Venezuela, Grenada, Colombia, Cyprus and Ghana.

767. The Council heard a statement by Mr. Makatini, in accordance with the decision taken at its 2447th meeting.

768. The Council also heard a statement by Mr. Mak-soud, in accordance with the decision taken at its 2443rd meeting.

C. Other communications received between 20 May and 1 June 1983

769. By a letter dated 20 May 1983 (S/15781), the representative of Mauritius, in his capacity as Chairman of

the African group for the month of May, transmitted a document entitled "Namibia: the crisis in United States policy towards southern Africa", produced by TransAfrica and 23 other non-governmental organizations in the United States.

770. By a letter dated 23 May (S/15784), the representative of India transmitted a message from the Prime Minister of India and Chairman of the movement of non-aligned countries on the occasion of the Security Council's consideration of the question of Namibia.

771. By a note dated 25 May (S/15791), the President of the Council circulated a statement on the item by the representative of Seychelles.

772. By a letter dated 26 May (S/15795), the representative of Panama transmitted a letter from the President of Panama on the question of Namibia.

773. By a letter dated 30 May (S/15805), the representative of Mongolia transmitted the text of a message from the Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic addressed to the leaders of the Organization of African Unity on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of African Liberation Day.

774. By a letter dated 31 May (S/15807), the representative of Venezuela transmitted the text of a message from the President of Venezuela on the question of Namibia.

775. By a letter dated 1 June (S/15811), the representative of Somalia transmitted a statement on the item.

OTHER MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Chapter 11

CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION, 1982

776. At the 2454th meeting, on 15 June 1983, the President of the Security Council stated that as that was the last meeting to take place before the end of the period covered in the present report, it had been agreed that he should place on record the fact that, since 21 December 1982, the Council had been engaged in consultations with all members in connection with the issues raised in the annual report of the Secretary-General to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, during which members had explored possible ways and means for enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the powers entrusted to it under the Charter of the United Nations. Those far-ranging consultations were being pursued in private on a continuing basis and the Council was exploring means of presenting an interim account of the progress of its work.

Chapter 12

INCLUSION OF ARABIC AMONG THE OFFICIAL AND WORKING LANGUAGES OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

A. Communication received on 17 December 1982 and request for a meeting

777. By a letter dated 17 December 1982 (S/15532), the representative of Jordan drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 35/219 of 17 December 1980, which stated that Arabic should be accorded the same status as the other official and working languages of the Security Council, and requested that an item entitled "The inclusion of Arabic among the official and working languages of the Security Council" be included in the Council's agenda. He also submitted a draft resolution on the question sponsored by his delegation (S/15531).

B. Consideration at the 2410th meeting (21 December 1982)

778. At its 2410th meeting, on 21 December, the Council included the following item in its agenda without objection:

"Inclusion of Arabic among the official and working languages of the Security Council:

"(a) Note by the Secretary-General (S/14372);

"(b) Letter dated 17 December 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15532)".

779. The President drew the Council's attention to the draft resolution sponsored by Jordan (S/15531). In the absence of objection, the President declared the draft resolution adopted by consensus.

Decision: At the 2410th meeting, on 21 December 1982, the draft resolution (S/15531) was adopted by consensus as resolution 528 (1982).

780. Resolution 528 (1982) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the question concerning the inclusion of Arabic among the official and working languages of the Security Council,

"*Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 35/219 of 17 December 1980,

"*Bearing in mind also* General Assembly resolutions 3190 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 and 34/226 of 20 December 1979,

"*Taking into account* that the General Assembly, in its resolution 35/219 A, after affirming that, in the interest of the full effectiveness of the work of the United Nations, Arabic should be accorded the same status as the other official and working languages, requested, *inter alia*, the Security Council to include Arabic among its official and working languages not later than 1 January 1983,

"*Decides to include* Arabic among the official and working languages of the Security Council and to amend rules 41 and 42 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to read as follows:

" 'Rule 41

" 'Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be both the official and the working languages of the Security Council.

" 'Rule 42

" 'Speeches made in any of the six languages of the Security Council shall be interpreted into the other five languages.'"

781. Following the vote, the representative of Jordan made a statement.

C. Subsequent communication

782. In a letter dated 21 December (S/15535), the representative of Egypt congratulated members of the Council on their unanimity in adopting resolution 528 (1982) and expressed his hope that the inclusion of Arabic among the official and working languages of the Council would contribute to a more profound understanding among people.

Part III

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Chapter 13

WORK OF THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

783. The Military Staff Committee functioned continuously under the draft rules of procedure during the period under review and held a total of 26 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 14

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT BY SEYCHELLES

A. Communications received between 17 June and 2 November 1982

784. By a letter dated 17 June 1982 (S/15236), the representative of Seychelles transmitted the text of an article published on that date in *The New York Times* concerning the trial in South Africa of the mercenaries who had participated in the 25 November 1981 aggression against Seychelles.

785. By a letter dated 24 June (S/15257), the representative of South Africa transmitted the text of an article published in the *Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail* of 22 June concerning alleged mistreatment of mercenaries held prisoner in Seychelles.

786. In a note dated 13 August (S/15359), the President stated that the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) had requested an extension until 31 October of the date of submission of the report called for in paragraph 12 of resolution 507 (1982) and that, following informal consultations on the matter, the Chairman of the Commission had been informed that no member of the Council had any objection to the request.

787. In a note verbale dated 7 October (S/15456), the representative of India stated that his Government had pledged a sum of \$US 25,000 to the Special Fund established in accordance with Security Council resolution 507 (1982) to assist the Republic of Seychelles in repairing the damage caused by the mercenary aggression.

788. In a note dated 31 October (S/15473), the President stated that the Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) had requested a further extension of the date of submission of its supplementary report and that, in the absence of objection, the Chairman of the Commission had been informed that the Council agreed to an extension of two weeks until the middle of November.

789. By a letter dated 2 November (S/15477), the representative of Seychelles drew attention to recent reports of repeated external attempts to destabilize and overthrow the legitimate Government of Seychelles and stated that Seychelles reserved the right to bring the matter before the Security Council if such activities continued.

B. Supplementary report of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981)

790. On 17 November 1982, the Commission of Inquiry submitted its supplementary report to the Council (S/15492 and Corr.1 and 2), pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 507 (1982).

791. The report covered the relevant developments since the adoption of the Commission's first report (S/14905) and, in particular, the trials in Seychelles of seven captured mercenaries and in South Africa of 45 other mercenaries who had escaped from Seychelles in a hijacked Air India aircraft and had landed in Durban, South Africa, on 26 November 1981.

792. The Commission reaffirmed the continuing validity of recommendations 2 through 5 contained in its first report (S/14905). Stressing the need to bring the work on an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries to a speedy conclusion, it emphasized that States should make every effort to prevent mercenary operations. The Commission considered that South Africa had a particular obligation to take all necessary steps to ensure that mercenary operations were not launched from its territory. It also commended to the attention of Member States the appeal made by the *Ad Hoc* Committee established under paragraph 10 of resolution 507 (1982) for contributions to the Special Fund for Seychelles established pursuant to paragraph 9 of that resolution.

Chapter 15

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

793. In a letter dated 15 July 1982 (S/15295 and Corr.1), the representative of Angola protested the continuing military occupation of parts of Angola, including the province of Cunene, by South African troops and acts of brutality against Angola civilians. He charged that South Africa was engaged in an undeclared war on Angolan territory with the objective of destabilizing the politico-military, economic and social situation.

794. By a letter dated 20 July (S/15303), the representative of South Africa rejected the Angolan allegations (S/15295 and Corr.1) and stated that the activities of South African security forces were aimed at curbing the violence and aggression perpetrated by SWAPO against the people of South West Africa/Namibia.

795. In a letter dated 29 July (S/15321), the representative of Angola stated that his Government was in posses-

sion of military intelligence pointing to an impending attack against Angola by South Africa and charged that South African aircraft had attacked the province of Cunene on 21 and 26 July, causing great material damage and loss of life.

796. By a letter dated 3 August (S/15338), the representative of South Africa rejected the Angolan allegations

(S/15321), charging that SWAPO, while participating in the negotiations regarding independence for the Territory, had continued its campaign of violence and intimidation against the people of South West Africa/Namibia and stating that if SWAPO were not harboured in and assisted by Angola, there would be no reason for the South African security forces to seek them out.

Chapter 16

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN MOZAMBIQUE AND SOUTH AFRICA

797. By a letter dated 27 August 1982 (S/15380), the representative of Mozambique transmitted the text of a communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique, charging that on 22 August, commandos of the South African army had entered Mozambican territory in the Namaacha region, resulting in deaths, kidnappings, looting and destruction of property.

798. By a letter dated 24 November (S/15501), the representative of Mozambique transmitted the text of a statement asserting that allegations in the media that an armed attack on 11 November against the South African military headquarters in Komatipoort had been undertaken by persons residing in Mozambique were part of a continuing propaganda campaign by South Africa to prepare international public opinion for military aggression against Mozambique. It added that there was a massive concentration of South African troops and military equipment on the frontier with Mozambique.

799. By a letter dated 2 December (S/15506 and Corr.1), the representative of South Africa, referring to the letter of 24 November from Mozambique (S/15501), transmitted the text of a message from the Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa to the Government of Mozambique, in which he emphasized that acts of violence by ANC—who enjoyed facilities in Mozambique—which might lead to follow-up operations with resulting serious implications for the peace of the region, continued to be a matter of grave concern to his Government. He urged Mozambique not to give facilities

to any organization which directed such actions against South Africa.

800. In a letter dated 25 May 1983 (S/15801 and Corr.1), the representative of Mozambique charged that on 23 May the South African air force had attacked Matola in Mozambique, causing the deaths of six civilians, and asserted that South Africa consistently used the alleged presence of ANC in Mozambique as a strategy to intimidate and terrorize the countries in the region.

801. By a letter dated 26 May (S/15794), the representative of Pakistan transmitted the text of a statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, condemning an unprovoked air raid by South Africa on a site near Maputo that had resulted in the loss of innocent lives and property.

802. By a letter dated 26 May (S/15802), the representative of the German Democratic Republic transmitted a statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, condemning the South African air raid on Maputo on 23 May.

803. By a letter dated 30 May (S/15805), the representative of Mongolia transmitted the text of a message from the Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of Mongolia and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers to the Chairman and the General Secretary of the Organization of African Unity, referring to the South African attack on Maputo and expressing solidarity with the countries of Africa.

Chapter 17

REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO LESOTHO

804. On 18 August 1982, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/15280) on assistance to Lesotho, forwarding the report of the sixth review mission to Lesotho, undertaken from 2 to 5 June pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/219.

Chapter 18

REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE

805. On 17 August 1982, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/15304) on assistance to Mozambique, forwarding the report of the review mission to Mozambique, undertaken from 10 to 17 June pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/215.

REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO BOTSWANA

806. On 16 August 1982, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/15311) on assistance to Botswana, forwarding the report of the mission to Botswana, undertaken from 24 to 30 June pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/222.

Chapter 20

REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO ZAMBIA

807. On 7 September 1982, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/15337) on assistance to Zambia, forwarding the report of the review mission to Zambia, undertaken from 18 to 24 June pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/214.

Chapter 21

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE TELEGRAM DATED 3 JANUARY 1979 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

A. Communications from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea

808. Between 23 June 1982 and 20 May 1983, the following 19 communications were received by the Council from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea:

(a) Letter dated 23 June 1982 (S/15252 and Corr.1), transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, signed at Kuala Lumpur on 22 June;

(b) Letter dated 13 July (S/15291), transmitting the text of the Proclamation issued on 9 July by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, on the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea;

(c) Letter dated 15 July (S/15298), transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations, rejecting the communiqué issued at Ho Chi Minh City on 7 July regarding a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea;

(d) Letter dated 27 July (S/15314), transmitting the text of a statement broadcast by the "La voix du Kampuchéa démocratique" radio concerning alleged Vietnamese troop movements in Kampuchea;

(e) Letter dated 18 October (S/15460), transmitting a list of allegations concerning the conduct of the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea from July to September;

(f) Letter dated 9 November (S/15486), transmitting the text of a telegram sent on 16 October by the former Director of the Stockholm Information Office of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the President of Democratic Kampuchea and excerpts from an interview given in Bangkok by a former high-ranking official in Phnom Penh and published in *The Nation Review* of 8 October;

(g) Letter dated 15 November (S/15491), transmitting the text of an excerpt of the communiqué issued on 15 October by the High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea regarding the military results of the 1982 rainy season;

(h) Letter dated 20 January 1983 (S/15570), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 10 January by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government

of Democratic Kampuchea, rejecting actions taken by Viet Nam regarding the territorial waters of Kampuchea;

(i) Letter dated 7 February (S/15595), transmitting the texts of statements issued on 3 February by the President of Democratic Kampuchea and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, charging that Viet Nam had attacked a refugee camp near the Khmer-Thai border;

(j) Letter dated 23 February (S/15622), concerning the alleged use of chemical weapons by Viet Nam in Kampuchea;

(k) Letter dated 28 February (S/15631), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 21 February by the President of Democratic Kampuchea, alleging further attacks by Viet Nam on Kampuchean refugees;

(l) Letter dated 17 March (S/15647), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 15 March by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the Vietnamese proposal for a regional conference;

(m) Letter dated 21 March (S/15650), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 16 March by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the alleged use of chemical weapons by Viet Nam against the Kampuchean civilian population;

(n) Letters dated 5 and 7 April (S/15685 and S/15692), transmitting the text of statements issued on 1 and 4 April, respectively, by the President of Democratic Kampuchea, alleging further attacks by Vietnamese forces on the civilian population along the Kampuchean-Thai border;

(o) Letter dated 12 April (S/15702), transmitting further charges concerning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons by the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea;

(p) Letter dated 9 May (S/15754), transmitting the text of the communiqué issued on 30 April by the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea;

(q) Letter dated 11 May (S/15758), transmitting a list of allegations concerning the conduct of the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea from February to April;

(r) Letter dated 20 May (S/15786), transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 9 May by the Military High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea regarding the results of the 1982-1983 dry season.

B. Communications from the representative of Thailand

809. Between 30 June 1982 and 6 May 1983, the following 16 communications were received by the Council from the representative of Thailand:

(a) Letter dated 30 June 1982 (S/15268), transmitting the text of excerpts from the joint communiqué issued on 16 June at Singapore by the Foreign Ministers of the member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) concerning the Kampuchean problem;

(b) Letter dated 10 August (S/15364), transmitting the text of a press statement issued on 7 August at Bangkok by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of ASEAN, reaffirming the policy of ASEAN towards Kampuchea;

(c) Letters dated 16 August and 7 September (S/15366 and S/15388), submitting charges of violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, involving deaths of Thai nationals, destruction of property on the Thai-Kampuchean border and violations of Thai air space and territorial waters;

(d) Letter dated 20 September (S/15414), transmitting, on behalf of the member countries of ASEAN, the text of an information paper concerning the visits made to some ASEAN member countries in July by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam;

(e) Letter dated 5 October (S/15450), submitting further charges of violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Vietnamese forces;

(f) Letter dated 7 October (S/15453), transmitting the text of a press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand concerning the return by the Thai Government to the Government of Viet Nam of the Vietnamese military aircraft which had crash-landed in Thailand on 11 February;

(g) Letter dated 21 October (S/15462), transmitting, on behalf of the member countries of ASEAN, the text of a memorandum in response to a letter dated 15 September from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (A/37/477) concerning the Kampuchean problem;

(h) Letters dated 8 and 21 December 1982 and 7 January, 2 February and 4 April 1983 (S/15517, S/15542, S/15559 and S/15593 and Add.1), submitting further charges of violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Vietnamese forces;

(i) Letter dated 1 April 1983 (S/15677), transmitting the text of the Joint ASEAN Statement issued on 1 April at Bangkok by the Foreign Ministers of the member countries of ASEAN concerning the alleged attacks by Vietnamese troops against Kampuchean civilians on the Thai-Kampuchean border;

(j) Letters dated 14 April and 6 May (S/15706 and S/15751), submitting further charges of violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Vietnamese forces.

C. Communications from the representative of Viet Nam

810. Between 15 September 1982 and 12 May 1983, the following seven communications were received by the Council from the representative of Viet Nam:

(a) Letter dated 15 September 1982 (S/15395), rejecting Thailand's charges that Viet Nam had violated its sovereignty and territorial integrity (S/15388);

(b) Note verbale dated 14 January 1983 (S/15563), rejecting further Thai charges that Viet Nam had violated its sovereignty and territorial integrity (S/15559);

(c) Letter dated 4 February (S/15594), transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Viet Nam News Agency, rejecting allegations by Thailand that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea had attacked a civilian refugee camp (S/15593);

(d) Note verbale dated 8 February (S/15601), rejecting the charges made by Thailand concerning the conduct of Vietnamese troops in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas (S/15593);

(e) Letter dated 5 April (S/15686), transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, rejecting the allegations contained in the Joint ASEAN Statement of 1 April (S/15677) that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea had attacked civilian population in refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border;

(f) Letter dated 11 April (S/15698), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 9 April by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Viet Nam concerning United States military aid to Thailand;

(g) Letter dated 12 May (S/15759), refuting Thai allegations of violations of Thailand's sovereignty by Vietnamese troops (S/15751).

D. Communications from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

811. Between 2 December 1982 and 18 April 1983, the following four communications were received by the Council from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic:

(a) Letter dated 2 December 1982 (S/15507), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 26 November by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning the policy of certain ASEAN member countries towards Kampuchea;

(b) Letter dated 25 February 1983 (S/15626), transmitting the texts of the two statements of the Summit Conference of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, held at Vientiane on 22 and 23 February;

(c) Letter dated 14 April (S/15707), transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Extraordinary Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, held at Phnom Penh on 12 April;

(d) Letter dated 18 April (S/15708), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 6 April by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning the situation in Kampuchea.

E. Communications from the representative of China

812. Between 10 July 1982 and 5 April 1983, the following three communications were received by the Council from the representative of China:

(a) Letter dated 10 July 1982 (S/15286), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 9 July by the spokesman of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China concerning the Vietnamese announcement of a partial withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea;

(b) Letter dated 1 March 1983 (S/15633), transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China concerning the Kampuchean question;

(c) Letter dated 5 April (S/15687), transmitting the text of a statement issued on the same date by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China concerning alleged attacks by Vietnamese forces on Kampuchean refugee camps and incursions into Thailand.

F. Other communications

813. By a letter dated 8 July 1982 (S/15281), the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam transmitted the text of the communiqué dated 7 July of the sixth conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, held at Ho Chi Minh City on 6 and 7 July.

814. By a letter dated 21 April 1983 (S/15736), the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand transmitted the text of the Joint Declaration of the Fourth Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and the European Community, held at Bangkok on 24 and 25 March.

815. By a letter dated 28 April (S/15740), the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany transmitted the text of a statement on recent events at the Thai-Kampuchean border issued on 25 April at Luxembourg by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 10 States members of the European Community.

Chapter 22

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

816. Between 27 June 1982 and 11 April 1983, the following five communications were received by the Council from the representative of China concerning relations between China and Viet Nam, tension in the border areas and alleged violations by Viet Nam of China's territorial waters and airspace:

(a) Letter dated 27 June 1982 (S/15264), transmitting the text of a note dated 26 June from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China;

(b) Letter dated 30 August (S/15381), transmitting the text of a note dated 25 August from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China in response to a note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam dated 14 August;

(c) Letter dated 13 September (S/15390), transmitting the text of a note dated 12 September from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China;

(d) Letter dated 14 October (S/15457), transmitting the text of a note dated 13 October from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China;

(e) Letter dated 11 April 1983 (S/15697), transmitting the text of a note dated 10 April from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China.

B. Communications from the representative of Viet Nam

817. Between 26 August 1982 and 16 February 1983, the following three communications were received by the Council from the representative of Viet Nam concerning relations between Viet Nam and China, the situation in the border areas and alleged violations by China of Vietnamese territorial waters:

(a) Letter dated 26 August 1982 (S/15375), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 25 August by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam;

(b) Letter dated 20 September (S/15425), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 12 September by the Viet Nam News Agency;

(c) Letter dated 16 February 1983 (S/15612), transmitting the text of a statement issued on 12 February by the Viet Nam News Agency.

C. Other communications

818. By a letter dated 25 February 1983 (S/15626), the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic transmitted the texts of the two statements of the summit conference of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, held at Vientiane on 22 and 23 February.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT BY IRAQ

819. In pursuance of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 36/27 of 13 November 1981, 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", the Secretary-General submitted a report dated 30 July 1982 (S/15320), containing the texts of replies received from 16 Member States. On 25 October, the Secretary-General issued an addendum (S/15320/Add.1), containing the texts of replies received from four Member States.

820. By a note dated 10 January 1983 (S/15554), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 37/18, 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", and cited paragraph 6 of that resolution.

Chapter 24

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

821. By a letter dated 2 August 1982 (S/15339), the representative of Pakistan submitted charges of a series of violations of Pakistan airspace and territory from Afghanistan between April and June.

822. By a letter dated 3 September (S/15389), the representative of Pakistan rejected the allegations of Afghanistan contained in letters dated 8 February and 29 June (S/14863 and A/37/329) that Pakistan had permitted its territory to be used for armed raids and subversion against Afghanistan and had put obstacles in the way of the return of the Afghan refugees, asserted that at the heart of the Afghanistan problem lay foreign military intervention in that country, and reiterated Pakistan's readiness to facilitate visits to the Afghan refugee camps by neutral observers.

823. On 24 September, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S/15429) pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/34, detailing his diplomatic efforts and those of his Personal Representative with regard to the situation in Afghanistan. He stated, *inter alia*, that while some tenta-

tive progress in the search for a fair political solution had been achieved since his last report, the most critical stage of the diplomatic process lay ahead.

824. In a letter dated 21 January 1983 (S/15573), the representative of Pakistan charged that during the period from August to December 1982, there had been more instances of violation of Pakistan airspace and territory from the Afghanistan side.

825. By a letter dated 31 March (S/15678), the representative of Afghanistan transmitted the text of a letter dated 26 March from the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, charging interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by the United States.

826. By a letter dated 21 April (S/15736), the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand transmitted the text of the Joint Declaration of the Fourth Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and the European Community, held at Bangkok on 24 and 25 March.

Chapter 25

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING CERTAIN ISLANDS IN THE EASTERN SEA/SOUTH CHINA SEA

827. By a letter dated 29 September 1982 (S/15441), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a statement issued on 25 September by the Viet Nam News Agency, reasserting Viet Nam's sovereignty over the archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa (which the Chinese refer to as Xisha and Nansha islands) and protesting against the signing of contracts between the Chinese authorities and foreign oil companies for the exploration

of oil and gas in the eastern part of the Bac Bo (Tonkin) Gulf.

828. By a letter dated 29 November (S/15505), the representative of China transmitted the text of a statement issued on 28 November by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, charging that the delimitation of the Beibu Gulf (referred to as the Bac Bo Gulf by the Vietnamese) set out in the "Declaration on base line

of Viet Nam's territorial waters" issued on 12 November by the Vietnamese Government was illegal and reiterating the view that the Xisha and Nansha islands (which the Vietnamese refer to as Hoang Sa and Truong Sa) were an inalienable part of China's territory.

829. By a letter dated 16 February 1983 (S/15612), the representative of Viet Nam transmitted the text of a statement issued on 12 February by the Viet Nam News Agency, alleging that China had violated Viet Nam's sov-

ereignty in allowing United States companies to explore and extract oil and gas in the Bac Bo (Tonkin) Gulf.

830. By a letter dated 22 February (S/15624), the representative of China transmitted the text of a statement issued on 18 February by the New China News Agency (Xinhua), in response to the Vietnamese statement of 12 February (S/15612), asserting that the co-operation between Chinese and foreign companies in exploring oil and natural gas in the continental shelf of China's territorial sea was a matter entirely within Chinese sovereignty.

Chapter 26

COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING THE QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN THE REGION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

831. In a letter dated 17 June 1982 (S/15228), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communication dated 15 June from the United Kingdom, which had been transmitted to his Government through the Brazilian Embassy in Argentina, stating that, following the cease-fire in the Falkland Islands, the United Kingdom would be prepared to start the process of repatriation of Argentine personnel provided they received confirmation that there was a total cessation of hostilities between the two countries and that Argentina was ready to accept the return of Argentine prisoners of war direct to Argentine ports on British or other ships or aircraft. He also conveyed the text of his Government's response, in which Argentina stated that it was ready to receive the Argentine personnel under the procedure followed from the beginning of the conflict in co-operation with the Government of Uruguay and the International Committee of the Red Cross and that any attempt to impose unilaterally other conditions of a political nature was unacceptable.

832. In a letter dated 17 June (S/15229), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on 16 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff regarding the cease-fire in Puerto Argentino which, it concluded, was the result of the clear superiority of the British forces in equipment and technology.

833. In a letter dated 17 June (S/15230), the representative of Argentina charged that the United Kingdom was prepared to use force to remove the scientific station "Corbeta Uruguay" which Argentina had maintained on Morell Island since 1977 and which constituted no military threat.

834. By a letter dated 17 June (S/15231), the representative of the United Kingdom transmitted the text of the Instrument of Surrender signed by the Commanders of the Argentine and British forces on 14 June.

835. By a letter dated 17 June (S/15232 and Corr.1), the representative of the United Kingdom rejected Argentine allegations, which were contained in three letters dated 12 June (S/15204, S/15206 and S/15207), of attacks by British forces on the hospital ship *Bahia Paraíso* and on civilians in Port Stanley.

836. In a letter dated 18 June (S/15234), the representative of Argentina stated that on 14 June the Commander of the Argentine forces defending the Malvinas Islands had had to surrender the personnel under his command, owing to the military superiority of the British forces. Noting that Argentina was observing a *de facto* cessation of hostilities, he indicated that a total cessation of hostilities would be achieved only when the United Kingdom agreed to lift its naval and air blockade as well as the economic sanctions

against Argentina and to withdraw its military forces from the Islands, and stated further that only negotiations within the framework of the United Nations and in conformity with the pertinent resolutions could lead to a final settlement of the dispute.

837. In a letter dated 18 June (S/15237), the representative of Argentina conveyed the text of a communiqué issued on 17 June by the Argentine Joint General Staff concerning the transfer of wounded from the Malvinas area to the continent.

838. By a letter dated 19 June (S/15241), the representative of Argentina informed the Council that British troops had landed on Morell Island and had surrounded the "Corbeta Uruguay" scientific station, and charged that such action constituted a violation of the cessation of hostilities and a new act of aggression by the United Kingdom in violation of Council resolution 502 (1982).

839. In a letter dated 21 June (S/15246), the representative of the United Kingdom, in response to the Argentine letters of 17 and 19 June (S/15230 and S/15241), stated that British forces had recovered possession of the South Sandwich Islands, over which British sovereignty had been proclaimed in 1775, and that the Argentine station personnel had formally surrendered on board HMS *Endurance* on 20 June.

840. In a letter dated 23 June (S/15249), the representative of the United Kingdom, referring to the Argentine letter of 18 June (S/15234), stated that Argentina had committed acts of armed aggression against the United Kingdom and the people of the Falkland Islands and that British forces had recovered possession of all the British territory illegally occupied by Argentine forces. He added that British forces remained on the Islands in order to defend them against further attacks and to help repair the damage caused by the Argentine invasion and stated that, as the Islands were British territory and the population was British, there could therefore be no question of withdrawing British forces.

841. In a letter dated 24 June (S/15253), the representative of Argentina, referring to the United Kingdom's letter of 21 June (S/15246), stated that Argentina had never accepted the British claim to sovereignty over the South Sandwich Islands and that Argentina had no doubt concerning its title to those Islands.

842. In a letter dated 22 July (S/15307), the representative of the United Kingdom conveyed the text of a statement made by his Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in the House of Commons on that date, announcing the lifting of the total exclusion zone of 200 nautical miles

around the Falkland Islands and adding that, in order to minimize the risk of misunderstanding or inadvertent clashes, the United Kingdom had asked the Argentine Government, via the Swiss Government, to ensure that their warships and military aircraft did not enter a zone of 150 miles around the Islands.

843. In a letter dated 26 July (S/15313), the representative of Argentina stated that his Government did not accept the existence of exclusion zones or of limits of any kind in seas which it regarded as within Argentine jurisdiction, and that the United Kingdom would be solely responsible for any incident that might arise on account of their establishment. He added that genuine peace could be achieved only if the United Kingdom abrogated the military and economic measures it had taken and agreed to negotiate within the framework of the United Nations.

844. In a letter dated 13 August (S/15361), the representative of Argentina charged that on 5, 8 and 10 August Argentine fishing vessels in waters lying within Argentine jurisdiction had been intercepted by British warships and military aircraft and forced to withdraw from the area in which they were operating, on the alleged ground of enforcement of the "protection zone" imposed by the United Kingdom. He added that Argentina regarded this act as a new escalation of British aggression which interfered not only with the right of free navigation but also with the exploitation by Argentina of its marine resources, and maintained that an effective and just peace could be attained only when the United Kingdom ceased to enforce the above-mentioned zone and the economic sanctions, withdrew its military and naval forces and undertook negotiations with a view to arriving at a final solution of the dispute over sovereignty.

845. In a letter dated 20 August (S/15369), the representative of the United Kingdom stated that the account of the incidents involving Argentine fishing vessels given in the Argentine letter of 13 August (S/15361) was inaccurate and that there had been no threat or use of force by British navy vessels in any encounter with Argentine fishing boats. He rejected the allegation that the United Kingdom had sought to interfere with legitimate Argentine jurisdiction over maritime resources, stating that the United Kingdom had never accepted any Argentine claim to fisheries or continental shelf jurisdiction beyond the median line between the Falkland Islands and Argentina and had reserved the rights of the Falkland Islands over their own maritime resources. He stated further that the protection zone remained necessary to ensure the defence of the Islands in view of Argentina's unwillingness to declare hostilities definitely at an end and that the United Kingdom's responsibilities towards the people of the Islands under the Charter of the United Nations, including the need to respect the principle of self-determination, made it unrealistic to expect the United Kingdom to enter into negotiations with Argentina over sovereignty.

846. By letters dated 24 and 27 August (S/15373 and S/15377), the representative of Argentina informed the Council that on 14, 15 and 18 August British helicopters had overflown and buzzed Argentine fishing vessels while they were outside the "protection zone" declared by the United Kingdom.

847. In a letter dated 27 August (S/15378), the representative of the United Kingdom, in response to the Argentine letter of 24 August (S/15373), stated that there was no threat or use of force by the Royal Navy in the encounters in question and urged that the protection zone be respected in order to minimize the risk of misunderstandings or inadvertent clashes.

848. By a letter dated 20 September (S/15409), the representative of Argentina, referring to the United Kingdom's letter of 20 August (S/15369), rejected the United Kingdom's justification for the imposition of the "protection zone" which Argentina regarded as a clear attempt to achieve British domination over the area. He added that in the light of the refusal of the United Kingdom to find, together with Argentina and within the framework of the United Nations, a final solution to the dispute concerning sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, Argentina assumed that the United Kingdom wished only to maintain its absolute power over the Islands and to extend it to their adjacent marine areas.

849. In a letter dated 23 September (S/15427), the representative of Argentina submitted further charges of acts of harassment by British vessels and aircraft against Argentine fishing vessels, most of which, he claimed, had occurred outside the "protection zone".

850. In a letter dated 8 October (S/15452), the representative of the United Kingdom, in response to the Argentine letters of 20 and 23 September (S/15409 and S/15427), stated that Argentina had deliberately resorted to force in order to vindicate its claims in relation to the Falkland Islands, in defiance of an appeal by the Security Council, and that Argentina bore sole responsibility for the failure of resolution 502 (1982) to bring about a peaceful resolution of the situation. He stated further that the United Kingdom stood firmly by its obligations towards the Falkland Islanders under Article 73 of the Charter and by the right of self-determination, and reiterated that the protection zone remained necessary to ensure the defence of the Islands.

851. In letters dated 20 October and 1 and 17 November (S/15464, S/15475 and S/15496), the representative of Argentina reported further alleged acts of harassment carried out by British vessels and aircraft against Argentine fishing vessels outside the "protection zone".

852. By a letter dated 1 November (S/15474), the representative of Argentina, in response to the United Kingdom's letter of 8 October (S/15452), rejected the imposition of the "protection zone" on the grounds that it extended over waters subject to Argentine jurisdiction, violated the right of freedom of navigation and overflight of Argentine vessels and aircraft, and prevented Argentina from adequately exploiting its natural resources. He charged that the United Kingdom was maintaining the climate of tension in the area and ignoring the mandate in United Nations resolutions to negotiate urgently with Argentina on the dispute over sovereignty.

853. By a letter dated 3 January 1983 (S/15547), the representative of Argentina transmitted the text of a letter of the same date, reiterating Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas, protesting against the measures of the United Kingdom which, he said, constituted a source of serious tension in the South Atlantic, and expressing readiness to implement General Assembly resolution 37/9 immediately. He added that Argentina would co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Assembly.

854. By a letter dated 27 January (S/15575), the representative of the United Kingdom transmitted the text of a letter of the same date, referring to the Argentine letters of 3, 12 and 24 January (S/15547, A/38/72 and A/38/81) and stating that the position of the United Kingdom Government on the question of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands Dependencies and regarding negotiations with Argentina remained unchanged. He added that Argentine criticism of "militarization" of the territories in question

ignored the unprovoked Argentine invasion of the Islands and the need to defend them from further attacks.

855. By a letter dated 30 March (S/15668), the representative of Argentina drew attention to continuous and repeated public pronouncements by the highest British authorities to the effect that the Government of the United Kingdom was not prepared to negotiate on the sovereignty of the territories covered by the "Question of the Malvinas" and asserted that the United Kingdom's atti-

tude was a challenge to the decisions of both the Council and the General Assembly.

856. In a letter dated 18 May (S/15774), the representative of the United Kingdom, referring to the Argentine letter of 30 March (S/15668), stated that the aforementioned letter was an attempt to divert attention from the true responsibility for the continuing tension in the South Atlantic region which, he said, lay in the refusal of Argentina to declare a definitive cessation of hostilities and to renounce the use of force as a means of resolving the matters in dispute between the two countries.

Chapter 27

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN GUYANA AND VENEZUELA

857. In a letter dated 14 September 1982 (S/15398), the representative of Guyana charged Venezuela with several acts of violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Guyana which, he added, were in violation of the Geneva Agreement of 1966 by which Venezuela had committed itself to a peaceful settlement of its territorial dispute with Guyana.

858. By a letter dated 30 September (S/15439), the representative of Venezuela rejected the Guyanan charges (S/15398), maintained that Venezuela was committed to peaceful settlement of the dispute and transmitted a summary of the procedures agreed upon for the settlement of the controversy.

Chapter 28

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN BELIZE AND GUATEMALA

859. In a telegram dated 7 June 1983 (S/15818), the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belize conveyed the text of a communication of the same date to the Minister for External Relations of Guatemala, charging Guatemala with a violation of Belizean territory and sovereignty in connection with an incident on 5 June on the border between Belize and Guatemala in which a Guatemalan civilian was murdered by gunmen in civilian clothes who had crossed into Belize from Guatemala.

860. In a letter dated 10 June (S/15822), the representative of Guatemala, referring to the communication from Belize of 7 June (S/15818), stated that Guatemala did not and would not recognize the independence of Belize nor the existence of frontiers with that territory until a solution was found to the territorial dispute between Guatemala and the United Kingdom. He added that his Government therefore rejected the protest and regarded any incident occurring in the territory in question as falling under the jurisdiction of the Guatemalan authorities.

Chapter 29

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE LETTER DATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1980 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALTA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

861. On 29 July 1982, the Secretary-General issued a report (S/15323) on the dispute between Malta and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in which he described his efforts and those of his Special Representative towards overcoming the specific difficulties that had arisen in respect of the exchange of instruments of ratification pertaining to the special agreement of 1976 and the joint notification by the parties to the International Court of Justice. On 14 January 1981 (S/14331), the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had informed the Secretary-General that its Basic People's Congresses had decided to ratify the special agreement. Thereafter, both parties had informed the Secretary-General that the difficulties that had held up the completion of the exchange of ratifications had been resolved and that the special agreement had entered into force on 20 March. Following a

communication from the Registrar of the International Court of Justice, the Secretary-General was pleased to inform the Council that the matter had been formally placed before the Court on 26 July 1982 and expressed his confidence that the parties would thus reach a definite settlement of the question at issue.

Chapter 30

REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

862. By a letter dated 10 August 1982 (S/15351), 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 1217th meeting, on 10 August, and drew attention in particular to paragraph (13) of the conclusions and recommendations.

863. The report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covering the period from 12 June 1981 to 11 June 1982 was communicated to the Security Council in document S/15705 (*Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Special Supplement No. 1*).

864. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 70 (1949), the Secretary-General, by a note dated 26 April 1983 (S/15731), 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 1981 to 30 September 1982.

Chapter 31

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF KOREA

865. By a note dated 9 February 1983 (S/15602), the President of the Council circulated a letter dated 8 February from the observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 1 February by the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army.

866. By a note dated 11 February (S/15607), the President circulated a letter of the same date from the observer for the Republic of Korea in which the latter rejected the allegations contained in the communication of 8 February from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (S/15602).

867. By a letter dated 20 April (S/15728), 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 17 December 1981 to 31 December 1982.

868. By a note dated 16 May (S/15767), the President circulated a letter of the same date from the observer for

the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in which the latter charged that the United States intended to deploy neutron warheads in the Republic of Korea.

869. By a note dated 20 May (S/15778), the President circulated a letter dated 19 May from the observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, transmitting the text of a memorandum issued on 21 April by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

870. By a note dated 23 May (S/15785), the President circulated a letter of the same date from the observer for the Republic of Korea, rejecting the allegations contained in the letter of 16 May from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (S/15767).

871. By a note dated 9 June (S/15820), the President circulated a letter of the same date from the observer for the Republic of Korea, rejecting the allegations contained in the communications of 9 February and 16 May from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (S/15602 and S/15767).

**COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION**

872. In a letter dated 14 January 1983 (S/15565), the Secretary-General referred to General Assembly resolution 37/10 and, pursuant to paragraph 3 of that resolution, informed the Security Council of the adoption of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.

873. In a note dated 1 February (S/15579), the Secretary-General referred to General Assembly resolution 37/15, entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity", and drew the Council's attention to paragraph 19 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.

874. In a note dated 1 February (S/15583), the Secre-

tary-General referred to General Assembly resolution 37/67, entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", and drew the Council's attention to paragraph 5 of that resolution, in which the Assembly requested the Security Council to give due consideration to that report.

875. In a note dated 1 February (S/15589), the Secretary-General referred to General Assembly resolution 37/100, entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly", and drew the Council's attention to paragraph 2 of part E of that resolution, in which the Assembly requested the Security Council to proceed with a sense of urgency to the necessary measures for the effective implementation of its decisions.

Chapter 33

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

876. By a letter dated 22 June 1982 (S/15278), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June.

877. By a letter dated 11 October (S/15454), the representative of Cuba transmitted the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of Non-Aligned Countries attending the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 9 October, with a view to considering their

actions in connection with items of special concern to the non-aligned countries that were before the Assembly.

878. By a letter dated 22 February 1983 (S/15628), the representative of Nicaragua transmitted the text of the final communiqué and other documents of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Managua from 10 to 14 January.

879. By a letter dated 30 March (S/15675 and Corr.1), the representative of India transmitted the text of the final documents of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March.

Chapter 34

**COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
OR BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL RELATIONS**

880. By a letter dated 22 September 1982 (S/15437), the representative of Turkey transmitted the texts of a description of what he termed a terrorist incident at Ankara airport on 7 August and of statements made in that connection by the head of State and the Prime Minister of Turkey.

881. By a letter dated 7 January 1983 (S/15556 and Corr.1), the representative of Czechoslovakia, on behalf of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, transmitted the text of the political declaration adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Prague on 4 and 5 January, which had assessed the international situation and conducted an exchange of views on questions relating to arms limitation and disarmament and the strengthening of security in Europe.

882. By a note dated 1 February (S/15590), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 12 of General Assembly resolution 37/118, enti-

tled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

883. By a note dated 1 February (S/15591), the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 37/119, entitled "Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security".

884. By a letter dated 29 March (S/15663), the representative of the USSR transmitted the text of the replies by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to questions from the correspondent of *Pravda*, published on 27 March, concerning a statement of 23 March by the President of the United States.

885. By a letter dated 8 April (S/15696), the representative of Czechoslovakia transmitted the text of the final communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Committee of

Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Prague on 6 and 7 April, which had conducted an exchange of views and information 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.

Chapter 35

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

886. By a letter dated 21 October 1982 (S/15466), the representative of the Niger, on instructions from the Government's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Niger, in his capacity as Chairman of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August, transmitted the set of resolutions adopted by the Conference on political affairs and information and on economic, cultural and social affairs, together with the Conference's final declaration.

Chapter 36

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT REGIONAL MEETING

887. By a letter dated 25 October 1982 (S/15472), the representative of Fiji transmitted the text of the final communiqué of the Third Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, held at Suva from 14 to 18 October, which had considered international political and economic questions and discussed issues of particular concern to the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

Chapter 37

COMMUNICATIONS FROM AFGHANISTAN

888. By a letter dated 19 November 1982 (S/15497), the representative of Afghanistan transmitted the text of the declaration adopted by the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and the Dangers of War, held at Kabul from 12 to 15 November.

889. By a letter dated 19 November (S/15498), the representative of Afghanistan transmitted the text of a call to the peoples of the world issued by the participants in the International Conference on Socio-Economic Development and the Dangers of War, held at Kabul from 12 to 15 November.

APPENDICES

I. Membership of the Security Council during the years 1982 and 1983

1982

China
France
Guyana
Ireland
Japan
Jordan
Panama
Poland
Spain
Togo
Uganda
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Zaire

1983

China
France
Guyana
Jordan
Malta
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Poland
Togo
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Zaire
Zimbabwe

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 1982 to 15 June 1983.

China
Mr. Ling Qing
Mr. Liang Yufan
Mr. Mi Guojun
Mr. Yang Hushan
Mr. Chin Yung-t sien

France
Mr. Luc de La Barre de Nanteuil
Mr. Philippe Louet
Mr. Michel Lennuyeux-Comnène
Mr. Jean-Claude Piris

Guyana
Mr. Noel G. Sinclair
Mr. David Dharampal Karran
Miss Elaine V. Jacob
Mr. Tyrone R. Ferguson
Mr. Donald A. Thomas

Ireland^a
Mr. Noel Dorr
Mr. Jeremy M. Craig
Mr. Patrick O'Connor
Mr. Bernard Davenport

Japan^a
Mr. Masahiro Nisibori
Mr. Wataru Miyakawa
Mr. Hideki Harashima
Mr. Yasuhide Hayashi

Jordan
Mr. Hazem Nuseibeh
Mr. Abdullah Salah
Mr. Saad Bataineh
Mr. Farouk Kasrawi

Malta^b
Mr. Victor Gauci
Mr. Saviour Borg
Mr. Pius Camilleri

Netherlands^b
Mr. Hugo Scheltema

Mr. Johan H. Meesman
Mr. Paul M. Kurpershoek
Mr. Robert H. Serry
Mr. Jan E. Craanen
Mr. Robbert E. M. van Lanschot

Nicaragua^b
Mr. Victor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca
Mr. Francisco Javier Chamorro Mora
Mr. Julio E. Icaza Gallard
Mrs. Daysi Moncada Bermúdez
Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo
Mr. Orlando José Moncada Zapata

Pakistan^b
Mr. S. Shah Nawaz
Mr. Khalid Mahmood
Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed
Mr. Javid Husain
Mr. Sajjad Ali
Mr. Riaz Mohammad Khan

Panama^a
Mr. Carlos Ozores Typaldos
Mr. Leonardo A. Kam
Mr. Angel Riera

Poland^a
Mr. Włodzimierz Natorf
Mr. Jerzy Nowak
Mr. Ryszard Krystosik
Mr. Józef Soltysiewicz
Mr. Jerzy Szeremeta

Spain^b
Mr. Jaime de Piniés
Mr. Emilio Artacho
Mr. Francisco Villar
Mr. Eduardo Garrigues
Mr. Agustín Font
Mr. Arturo Laclaustra
Mr. Jesús Atienza

Togo
Mr. Atsu-Koffi Amega

Mr. Kofi Adjoyi
Mr. Folly Glidjito Akakpo

Uganda^a

Mr. Olara Otunnu
Mr. Nathan Irumba
Mr. Kakima Ntambi
Mr. Alex Okwonga
Mr. Idule Amoko
Miss Elizabeth Anyoti
Mr. Bernard Odoch-Jato

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky
Mr. Richard Sergeyevich Ovinnikov
Mr. Vladimir Viktorovich Shustov
Mr. Vsevolod Leonidovich Oleandrov
Mr. Sergey Nikolayevich Smirnov

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sir John Adam Thomson
Mr. W. E. Hamilton Whyte
Mr. John W. D. Margetson
Mr. Marrack I. Goulding
Mr. David A. Gore-Booth

^aTerm of office ended on 31 December 1982.
^bTerm of office began on 1 January 1983.

Mr. Franklin D. Berman
Mr. Charles T. W. Humfrey
Mr. Roderic M. J. Lyne

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. Warren Clark
Mr. Herbert K. Reis
Mr. Carl S. Gershman

Zaire

Mr. Kamanda wa Kamanda
Mr. Umba di Lutete
Mr. Nguayila Mbela Kalanda
Mr. Mapango ma Kemishanga
Mr. Tshamala N'ji-Lamule
Mr. Kabeya Milambu

Zimbabwe^b

Mr. Elleck Kufakunesu Mashingaidze
Mr. Stephen Clitus Chiketa
Mr. Alban Taka Dete
Mr. Galilee Jess Jani
Mr. Nicholas Dlamini Kitikiti

III. Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1982 to 15 June 1983.

France

Mr. Luc de La Barre de Nanteuil (16 to 30 June 1982)

Guyana

Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (1 to 31 July 1982)

Ireland

Mr. Noel Dorr (1 to 31 August 1982)

Japan

Mr. Masahiro Nisibori (1 to 30 September 1982)

Jordan

Mr. Hazem Nusseibeh (1 to 31 October 1982)

Panama

Mr. Carlos Ozores Typaldos (1 to 30 November 1982)

Poland

Mr. Włodzimierz Natorf (1 to 31 December 1982)

Togo

Mr. Atsu-Koffi Amega (1 to 31 January 1983)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky (1 to 28 February 1983)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sir John Adam Thomson (1 to 31 March 1983)

United States of America

Mrs. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick (1 to 30 April 1983)

Zaire

Mr. Kamanda wa Kamanda } (1 to 31 May 1983)
Mr. Umba di Lutete }

Zimbabwe

Mr. Elleck Kufakunesu Mashingaidze (1 to 15 June 1983)

IV. Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1982 to 15 June 1983

Meeting	Subject	Date
2379th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/15194 and Add.1 and 2)	18 June 1982
2380th	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)	19 June 1982
2381st	Ditto	26 June 1982
2382nd	Ditto	4 July 1982
2383rd	The situation between Iran and Iraq	12 July 1982
2384th	The situation in the Middle East: (a) 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); (b) Letter dated 28 July 1982 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and France to the United	29 July 1982

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
	Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15316)	
2385th	Ditto	29 July 1982
2386th	Ditto	1 August 1982
2387th	Ditto	3 August 1982
2388th	Ditto	4 August 1982
2389th	Ditto	4 August 1982
2390th	Ditto	6 August 1982
2391st	Ditto	6 August 1982
2392nd	Ditto	12 August 1982
2393rd	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/15357)	17 August 1982
2394th	The situation in the Middle East: (a) 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); (b) Letter dated 28 July 1982 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15316); (c) Letter dated 16 September 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15392)	16 September 1982
2395th	Ditto	17 September 1982
2396th	Ditto	18 September 1982
2396th (resumed)	Ditto	19 September 1982
2397th	The question of South Africa: Report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective (S/14179)	20 September 1982
2398th	Ditto	23 September 1982
2399th	The situation between Iran and Iraq: Letter dated 1 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15443)	4 October 1982
2400th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Security Council on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/15455 and Corr.1)	18 October 1982
2401st	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 5 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15481); Letter dated 9 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Niger to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15483)	12 November 1982
2402nd (private)	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	29 November 1982
2403rd	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/15493)	29 November 1982
2404th	The question of South Africa	7 December 1982
2405th	The situation in Cyprus: Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/15502 and Corr.1 and Add.1)	14 December 1982
2406th	Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa:	14 December 1982

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
	Letter dated 9 December 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lesotho to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15515)	
2407th	Ditto	15 December 1982
2408th	Ditto	16 December 1982
2409th	Ditto	16 December 1982
2410th	Inclusion of Arabic among the official and working languages of the Security Council: (a) Note by the Secretary-General (S/14372); (b) Letter dated 17 December 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15532)	21 December 1982
2411th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/15557)	18 January 1983
2412th	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 5 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15481); Letter dated 9 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Niger to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15483); Letter dated 8 February 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15599)	11 February 1983
2413th	Ditto	14 February 1983
2414th	Ditto	16 February 1983
2415th	Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615)	22 February 1983
2416th	Ditto	22 February 1983
2417th	Ditto	23 February 1983
2418th	Ditto	23 February 1983
2419th	Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15643)	22 March 1983
2420th	Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15651)	23 March 1983
2421st	Ditto	24 March 1983
2422nd	Ditto	24 March 1983
2423rd	Ditto	25 March 1983
2424th	Ditto	28 March 1983
2425th	Ditto	28 March 1983
2426th	Ditto	29 March 1983
2427th	Ditto	29 March 1983
2428th	Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15643)	31 March 1983
2429th	Ditto	31 March 1983
2430th	Ditto	6 April 1983
2431st	Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15746)	9 May 1983
2432nd	Ditto	13 May 1983
2433rd	Ditto	16 May 1983
2434th	Ditto	17 May 1983
2435th	Ditto	17 May 1983

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
2436th	Ditto	18 May 1983
2437th	Ditto	19 May 1983
2438th	The situation in the occupied Arab territories: Letter dated 5 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15481); Letter dated 9 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Niger to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15483); Letter dated 8 February 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15599); Letter dated 13 May 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15764)	20 May 1983
2439th	The situation in Namibia: Letter dated 12 May 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15760); Letter dated 13 May 1983 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15761)	23 May 1983
2440th	Ditto	24 May 1983
2441st	Ditto	24 May 1983
2442nd	Ditto	25 May 1983
2443rd	Ditto	25 May 1983
2444th	Ditto	26 May 1983
2445th	The situation in the Middle East: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/15777)	26 May 1983
2446th	The situation in Namibia: Letter dated 12 May 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15760); Letter dated 13 May 1983 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15761)	26 May 1983
2447th	Ditto	27 May 1983
2448th	Ditto	27 May 1983
2449th	Ditto	31 May 1983
2450th	Ditto	31 May 1983
2451st	Ditto	1 June 1983
2452nd	The question of South Africa: Letter dated 6 June 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15814)	7 June 1983
2453rd	The situation in Cyprus: Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/15812 and Corr.1 and Add.1)	15 June 1983
2454th	Ditto	15 June 1983

V. Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1982 to 15 June 1983

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>
511 (1982)	18 June 1982	The situation in the Middle East
512 (1982)	19 June 1982	The situation in the Middle East
513 (1982)	4 July 1982	The situation in the Middle East

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>
514 (1982)	12 July 1982	The situation between Iran and Iraq
515 (1982)	29 July 1982	The situation in the Middle East
516 (1982)	1 August 1982	The situation in the Middle East
517 (1982)	4 August 1982	The situation in the Middle East
518 (1982)	12 August 1982	The situation in the Middle East
519 (1982)	17 August 1982	The situation in the Middle East
520 (1982)	17 September 1982	The situation in the Middle East
521 (1982)	19 September 1982	The situation in the Middle East
522 (1982)	4 October 1982	The situation between Iran and Iraq
523 (1982)	18 October 1982	The situation in the Middle East
524 (1982)	29 November 1982	The situation in the Middle East
525 (1982)	7 December 1982	The question of South Africa
526 (1982)	14 December 1982	The situation in Cyprus
527 (1982)	15 December 1982	Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa
528 (1982)	21 December 1982	Inclusion of Arabic among the official and working languages of the Security Council
529 (1983)	18 January 1983	The situation in the Middle East
530 (1983)	19 May 1983	Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council
531 (1983)	26 May 1983	The situation in the Middle East
532 (1983)	31 May 1983	The situation in Namibia
533 (1983)	7 June 1983	The question of South Africa
534 (1983)	15 June 1983	The situation in Cyprus

VI. Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1982 to 15 June 1983

1. Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981)

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
7th	17 November 1982

2. Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
55th	28 January 1983

3. Ad Hoc Committee established under Security Council resolution 507 (1982)

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
1st	17 June 1982
2nd	14 December 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 19 January 1982 was contained in document S/14840, and that issued on 11 January 1983 was contained in document S/15560.

A. As at 15 June 1983, the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized is as follows:

- Special agreements under Article 43 of the Charter and the organization of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council
- Rules of procedure of the Security Council
- Statute and rules of procedure of the Military Staff Committee
- The general regulation and reduction of armaments and information on the armed forces of the United Nations
- The Egyptian question
- Voting procedure in the Security Council
- Reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the resolution of the Security Council of 7 March 1949
- Admission of new Members
- The Palestine question
- The India-Pakistan question
- The Czechoslovak question
- The Hyderabad question

- 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
- International control of atomic energy
- Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa)
- Complaint of bombing by air forces of the territory of China
- 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
- Question of a request for investigation of alleged bacterial warfare
- Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
- Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister of External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council
- Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council
- 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 in 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, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, 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 of 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 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 (operative para. 2 of General Assembly resolution 2863 (XXVI))
 72. Consideration of questions relating to Africa with 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 addressed 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 addressed 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 addressed to the President of the Security Council enclosing the letter dated 18 March 1982 from the President of the Republic of Chad addressed to the President of the Security Council
 110. Question concerning the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
 111. Inclusion of Arabic among the official and working languages of the Security Council
 112. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
 113. Letter dated 16 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
 114. Letter dated 22 March 1983 from the Representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council
 115. Letter dated 5 May 1983 from the Representative of Nicaragua on the Security Council addressed to the President of the Security Council
- B. *Between 16 June 1982 and 15 June 1983, items 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115 above were added to the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.*

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