



# **RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1984**

**SECURITY COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-NINTH YEAR**

**UNITED NATIONS**

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**New York, 1985**

## NOTE

The *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* are published on a yearly basis. The present volume contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council during the year 1984 on substantive questions, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out under general headings indicating the questions under consideration, which have themselves been divided into two parts. In each part the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The decisions of the Council concerning its agenda will be found under the heading "Items included in the agenda of the Security Council in 1984 for the first time".

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decision.

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\*       \*

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Check-lists of Security Council documents (symbol S/...) for the years 1946 to 1949 inclusive will be found in *Check List of United Nations Documents, part 2, No. 1* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 53.1.3), and for 1950 and subsequent years in the *Supplements to the Official Records of the Security Council*.

S/INF/40
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## **MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1984**

In 1984 the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Burkina Faso<sup>1</sup>  
China  
Egypt  
France  
India  
Malta  
Netherlands  
Nicaragua  
Pakistan  
Peru  
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United States of America  
Zimbabwe

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<sup>1</sup> Upper Volta became Burkina Faso on 6 August 1984.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1984

### *Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security*

#### COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA<sup>2</sup>

##### Decisions

At its 2509th meeting, on 4 January 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Africa, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Angola against South Africa: letter dated 1 January 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16244)".<sup>3</sup>

At its 2510th meeting, on 5 January 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Nigeria, the Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

##### Resolution 546 (1984)

of 6 January 1984

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations,<sup>4</sup>*

*Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976), 418 (1977), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980) and 545 (1983),*

*Gravely concerned at the renewed escalation of unprovoked bombing and persistent acts of aggression, including the continued military occupation, committed by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola,*

*Grieved at the tragic and mounting loss of human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from those escalated bombing and other military attacks against and occupation of the territory of Angola by South Africa,*

*Indignant at the continued military occupation of parts of the territory of Angola by South Africa in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant Security Council resolutions,*

*Conscious of the need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security posed by South Africa's military attacks,*

1. *Strongly condemns South Africa for its renewed, intensified, premeditated and unprovoked bombing, as well as the continuing occupation of parts of the territory of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country and endanger seriously international peace and security;*

2. *Further strongly condemns South Africa for its utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating the armed attacks as well as sustaining its occupation of parts of the territory of Angola;*

3. *Demands that South Africa should cease immediately all bombing and other acts of aggression and unconditionally withdraw forthwith all its military forces occupying Angolan territory as well as undertake scrupulously to respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of Angola;*

<sup>2</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1983.

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 2509th meeting.

4. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in Security Council resolution 418 (1977);

5. *Reaffirms* the right of Angola, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, Article 51, to take all the measures necessary to defend and safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence;

6. *Renews* its request to Member States to extend all necessary assistance to Angola, in order that Angola may defend itself against the escalating military attacks by South Africa as well as the continuing occupation of parts of Angola by South Africa;

7. *Reaffirms further* that Angola is entitled to prompt and adequate compensation for the damage to life and property consequent upon these acts of

aggression and the continuing occupation of parts of its territory by the South African military forces;

8. *Decides* to meet again in the event of non-compliance by South Africa with the present resolution in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures in accordance with appropriate provisions of the Charter;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and report to the Security Council thereon not later than 10 January 1984;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted at the 2511th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

## THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA<sup>5</sup>

### Decision

At its 2512th meeting, on 13 January 1984, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 10 January 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16265)".<sup>6</sup>

### Resolution 547 (1984)

of 13 January 1984

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the question of the death sentence passed on 6 June 1983 in South Africa on Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloise,

*Recalling* its resolutions 503 (1982), 525 (1982) and 533 (1983),

*Gravely concerned* over the current decision of the South African authorities to reject an appeal against the death sentence imposed upon Mr. Maloise,

*Conscious* that carrying out the death sentence will further aggravate the situation in South Africa,

1. *Calls upon* the South African authorities to commute the death sentence imposed upon Mr. Maloise;

2. *Urges* all States and organizations to use their influence and to take urgent measures, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments, to save the life of Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloise.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2512th meeting.*

### Decisions

At its 2548th meeting, on 16 August 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Nigeria, South Africa and Thailand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 8 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16692)".<sup>7</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of Burkina Faso,

<sup>5</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983.

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1984.



Egypt and Zimbabwe,<sup>8</sup> to extend invitations to Mr. Mfanafuthi J. Makatini and to Mr. Ahmed Gora Ebrahim under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2549th meeting, on 16 August 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin, Cuba, Mongolia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to 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.

At its 2550th meeting, on 17 August 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Congo, Indonesia, Kuwait, Qatar and Sri Lanka to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2551st meeting, on 17 August 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Guyana, Kenya and Togo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt and Zimbabwe,<sup>9</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Lesaoana Makhanda under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

#### **Resolution 554 (1984)**

of 17 August 1984

*The Security Council,*

Recalling its resolution 473 (1980) and General Assembly resolution 38/11 of 15 November 1983, as well as other relevant United Nations resolutions calling upon the authorities in South Africa to abandon *apartheid*, end oppression and repression of the black majority and seek a peaceful, just and lasting

<sup>8</sup> Documents S/16698 and S/16699, incorporated in the record of the 2548th meeting.

<sup>9</sup> Document S/16704, incorporated in the record of the 2551st meeting.

solution in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Convinced* that the so-called "new constitution" endorsed on 2 November 1983 by the exclusively white electorate in South Africa would continue the process of denationalization of the indigenous African majority, depriving it of all fundamental rights, and further entrench *apartheid*, transforming South Africa into a country for "whites only",

*Aware* that the inclusion in the "new constitution" of the so-called "coloured" people and people of Asian origin is aimed at dividing the unity of the oppressed people of South Africa and fomenting internal conflict,

*Noting with grave concern* that one of the objectives of the so-called "constitution" of the racist régime is to make the "coloured" people and people of Asian origin in South Africa eligible for conscription into the armed forces of the *apartheid* régime for further internal repression and aggressive acts against independent African States,

*Welcoming* the massive united resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa against these "constitutional" manoeuvres,

*Reaffirming* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

*Firmly convinced* that the so-called "elections" to be organized by the Pretoria régime in the current month of August for the "coloured" people and people of Asian origin and the implementation of this "new constitution" will inevitably aggravate tension in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole,

1. *Declares* that the so-called "new constitution" is contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, that the results of the referendum of 2 November 1983 are of no validity whatsoever and that the enforcement of the "new constitution" will further aggravate the already explosive situation prevailing inside *apartheid* South Africa;

2. *Strongly rejects and declares as null and void* the so-called "new constitution" and the "elections" to be organized in the current month of August for the "coloured" people and people of Asian origin as well as all insidious manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of South Africa further to entrench white minority rule and *apartheid*;

3. *Further rejects* any so-called "negotiated settlement" based on bantustan structures or on the so-called "new constitution";

4. *Solemnly declares* that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and unfragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation in South Africa;

5. *Urges* all Governments and organizations not to accord recognition to the results of the so-called "elections" and to take appropriate action, in co-operation with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and in accordance with the present resolution, to assist the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for a non-racial, democratic society;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted at the 2551st meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

### Decisions

At its 2560th meeting, on 23 October 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ethiopia and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 17 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16786)".<sup>10</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt and Zimbabwe,<sup>11</sup> to extend an invitation to Bishop Desmond Tutu under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

### Resolution 556 (1984)

of 23 October 1984

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 554 (1984) and General Assembly resolutions 38/11 of 15 November 1983 and

<sup>10</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1984*.

<sup>11</sup> Document S/16794, incorporated in the record of the 2560th meeting.

39/2 of 28 September 1984, which declared the so-called "new constitution" contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

*Reaffirming* the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly article 21, paragraphs 1 and 3, which recognize, *inter alia*, the right of everyone to take part in the Government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and the will of the people as the basis of the authority of Government,

*Alarmed* by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the wanton killing and the maiming of defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike as well as the imposition of virtual martial-law conditions intended to facilitate the brutal repression of the black population,

*Gravely concerned* at the continuing arbitrary arrests and detentions without trial of leaders and activists of mass organizations inside the country as well as the closure of several schools and universities,

*Commending* the massive united resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa, including the strike by hundreds of thousands of black students, to the imposition of the so-called "new constitution",

*Commending also* the Asian and coloured communities in South Africa for their large-scale boycott of the recent "elections" which constituted a clear rejection of the so-called "new constitution",

*Reaffirming* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the full exercise of the right to self-determination and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society in an unfragmented South Africa,

*Convinced* that racist South Africa's defiance of world public opinion and the imposition of the rejected so-called "new constitution" will inevitably lead to further escalation of the explosive situation and will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

1. *Reiterates* its condemnation of the *apartheid* policy of the South African régime and South Africa's continued defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations and designs further to entrench *apartheid*, a system characterized as a crime against humanity;

2. *Further condemns* the continued massacres of the oppressed people, as well as the arbitrary arrest and detention of leaders and activists of mass organizations;

3. *Demands* the immediate cessation of the massacres and the prompt and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees;

4. *Reaffirms* that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and unfragmented South Africa, can lead to a just, equitable and lasting solution of the situation in South Africa;

5. *Urges* all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action, in co-operation with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and in accordance with the present resolution, to assist the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for the full exercise of the right to self-determination;

6. *Demands* the immediate eradication of *apartheid* as the necessary step towards the full exercise of the right to self-determination in an unfragmented South Africa, and to this end demands:

(a) The dismantling of the bantustan structures as well as the cessation of uprooting, relocation and denationalization of the indigenous African people;

(b) The abrogation of the bans and restrictions on political organizations, parties, individuals and news media opposed to *apartheid*;

(c) The unimpeded return of all the exiles;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted at the 2560th meeting  
by 14 votes to none, with  
1 abstention (United States of  
America).*

#### **Decision**

At its 2564th meeting, on 13 December 1984, the Council decided to invite the representative of South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 13 December 1984 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa (S/16860)".<sup>10</sup>

#### **Resolution 558 (1984)**

of 13 December 1984

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 418 (1977), in which it decided upon a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,

*Recalling* its resolution 421 (1977), by which it entrusted a Committee consisting of all its members with the task of, among other things, studying ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo could be made more effective against South Africa and to make recommendations to the Council,

*Taking note* of the Committee's report to the Security Council contained in document S/14179 of 19 September 1980,

*Recognizing* that South Africa's intensified efforts to build up its capacity to manufacture armaments undermines the effectiveness of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,

*Considering* that no State should contribute to South Africa's arms-production capability by purchasing arms manufactured in South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 418 (1977) and stresses the continuing need for the strict application of all its provisions;

2. *Requests* all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa;

3. *Requests* all States, including States not Members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution before 31 December 1985.

*Adopted unanimously at the  
2564th meeting.*

#### **LETTER DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1984 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

#### **Decision**

At its 2513th meeting, on 3 February 1984, the Council decided to invite the representative of Honduras to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16306)".<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*.

## THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST<sup>13</sup>

### Decisions

On 26 January 1984, the President issued the following statement after consultations of the Council held on the same date:<sup>14</sup>

“Concern has been expressed to the President of the Security Council in documents S/16249, S/16255 and S/16261, regarding legislation at present under consideration by the Israeli Knesset.

“The Council notes the subsequent letter on this matter from the representative of Israel contained in document S/16269 dated 11 January 1984.

“In this connection, the Security Council recalls its previous resolutions stressing the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>15</sup> and urges that no steps be taken which could lead to further aggravation of tension in the area.”

At its 2514th meeting, on 15 February 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Italy and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 14 February 1984 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16339)”.<sup>16</sup>

At its 2516th meeting, on 23 February 1984, the Council decided to invite the representative of Senegal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2530th meeting, on 19 April 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/16472)”.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983.

<sup>14</sup> S/16293.

<sup>15</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

<sup>16</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1984.

### Resolution 549 (1984)

of 19 April 1984

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 520 (1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 9 April 1984<sup>18</sup> and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

*Taking note* of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General of 9 April 1984,<sup>19</sup>

*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 October 1984;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,<sup>20</sup> approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council thereon.

*Adopted at the 2530th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).*

### Decisions

At its 2540th meeting, on 21 May 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Kuwait and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/16472.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/16471.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611.

Middle East: letter dated 17 May 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16569)".<sup>17</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

*Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Netherlands and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Kuwait,<sup>21</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2544th meeting, on 30 May 1984, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/16573)".<sup>17</sup>

#### **Resolution 551 (1984)**

**of 30 May 1984**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>22</sup>*

<sup>21</sup> Document S/16575, incorporated in the record of the 2540th meeting.

<sup>22</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16573.

*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 1984;

(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).

*Adopted unanimously at the 2544th meeting.*

#### **Decisions**

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 551 (1984), the President made the following statement:<sup>23</sup>

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force<sup>22</sup> states, in paragraph 26: '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'. That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

At its 2552nd meeting, on 29 August 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 24 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16713)".<sup>24</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/16593.

<sup>24</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1984*.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Yemen,<sup>25</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2553rd meeting, on 30 August 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Qatar, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2554th meeting, on 31 August 1984, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2555th meeting, on 4 September 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Democratic Yemen and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2559th meeting, on 12 October 1984, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/16776)".<sup>26</sup>

#### **Resolution 555 (1984)**

**of 12 October 1984**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 520 (1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 9 October 1984,<sup>27</sup> and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

*Taking note* of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General of 8 October 1984,<sup>28</sup>

*Responding* to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/16722.

<sup>26</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1984*.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/16776.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/16772.

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 April 1985;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,<sup>29</sup> approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council thereon.

*Adopted at the 2559th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).*

#### **Decisions**

In a letter dated 15 November 1984,<sup>29</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Council that, in accordance with the decision of the Government of Senegal, the Senegalese battalion of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon had been withdrawn. Subject to the usual consultations, the Secretary-General intended to accept the offer of the Government of Nepal to provide a replacement battalion of about 650 men for service with the Force. In a letter dated 19 November,<sup>30</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I wish to inform you that I have brought your letter dated 15 November 1984<sup>29</sup> concerning the organization of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations on 19 November and agreed with the proposals contained in your letter."

At its 2563rd meeting, on 28 November 1984, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/16829)".<sup>26</sup>

<sup>29</sup> S/16831.

<sup>30</sup> S/16832.

## Resolution 557 (1984)

of 28 November 1984

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,*<sup>31</sup>

*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 1985;

(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).

*Adopted unanimously at the  
2563rd meeting.*

<sup>31</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1984, document S/16829.*

## Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 557 (1984), the President made the following statement:<sup>32</sup>

“In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

“As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force<sup>31</sup> states, in paragraph 26: “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”. That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.”

<sup>32</sup> S/16847.

## LETTER DATED 18 MARCH 1984 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

### Decisions

At its 2520th meeting, on 27 March 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Oman, the Sudan and Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16420)”.<sup>33</sup>

At its 2521st meeting, on 27 March 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Chad and Indonesia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>33</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984.*

## LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1984 FROM THE CHARGÉ D’AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

### Decisions

At its 2522nd meeting, on 28 March 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Democratic

Yemen, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d’af-

fares a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431)".<sup>34</sup>

At its 2523rd meeting, on 28 March 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Upper Volta,<sup>35</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Gora Ebrahim under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2526th meeting, on 2 April 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba and Hungary to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/16443.

## THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ<sup>36</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2524th meeting, on 30 March 1984, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: report of the specialists appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons (S/16433)".<sup>37</sup>

At the same meeting, the President of the Council read out the following statement:<sup>38</sup>

"On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I am authorized to make the following declaration:

"The members of the Security Council, having considered again the question entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq", and greatly concerned about the conflict which endangers international peace and security in the region, have taken note of the report of the specialists appointed by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the use of chemical weapons."<sup>39</sup>

"They note with particular concern the unanimous conclusions of the specialists that chemical weapons have been used. Furthermore, they express their grave concern about all reported violations in the conflict of the rules of international law and of the principles and rules of international conduct accepted by the world community to prevent or alleviate the human suffering of warfare and affirm

strongly the conclusion of the Secretary-General that these humanitarian concerns can only be fully satisfied by putting an end to the tragic conflict that continues to deplete the precious human resources of Iran and Iraq.

"The members of the Council:

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

"—reaffirm the need to abide strictly by the provisions of the Geneva Protocol of 1925<sup>40</sup> for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare;

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

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

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

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

<sup>36</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1980, 1982 and 1983.

<sup>37</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*.

<sup>38</sup> S/16454.

<sup>39</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*, document S/16433.

<sup>40</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.



“—decide to keep the situation between Iran and Iraq under close review.”

On 14 June 1984, the Secretary-General addressed the following letter to the President of the Council:<sup>41</sup>

“As the Security Council is aware, in response to my proposal, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Government of the Republic of Iraq have given the Secretary-General undertakings that all deliberate military attacks by any means on purely civilian population centres in either country will cease effective 0001 hours Greenwich mean time on 12 June 1984. The relevant communications are contained in Council documents S/16609, S/16610, S/16611, S/16614 and S/16615.

“As I stated in my messages to the two Governments, I trust and expect that both sides will scrupulously implement these undertakings. I am gratified that, so far, there has been no incident.

“As, however, each of the Governments, in its response, has made independent requests for arrangements to verify compliance with the undertakings, consultations were held with the Permanent Representatives of the two Governments to the United Nations, with a view to working out the measures that might be essential to verify that the commitments are adhered to.

“Understandings have now been reached with the Government of Iran and the Government of Iraq. Accordingly, it would be my intention, as an immediate step, to set up simultaneously, as at 15 June 1984, two teams, each consisting of three officers drawn from among the military personnel of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and

<sup>41</sup> S/16627.

one senior official of the United Nations Secretariat. Each team would be ready to proceed to the respective country as soon as so requested by its Government.

“The mandate of the teams would be to verify compliance with the undertakings given by the Governments of Iran and of Iraq to end, and in the future refrain from initiating, deliberate military attacks, by any means, on purely civilian population centres. The teams, following each inspection of a specific allegation of any violation, would report to me, and it is my intention to keep the Security Council informed of their findings as required and in a timely manner. I would, of course, request assurances from the two Governments that they will provide the necessary conditions of safety for the teams while they are in areas subject to hostilities. The concurrence of the contributing countries concerned will be secured.

“These arrangements would be kept under constant review in the light of circumstances and in further consultation with all parties concerned.

“I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the urgent attention of the members of the Security Council.”

On 15 June 1984, the President addressed the following reply to the Secretary-General:<sup>42</sup>

“I have the honour to refer to your letter of 14 June 1984,<sup>41</sup> which I have discussed today with the members of the Security Council.

“The members of the Security Council agree with the measures proposed in your letter.”

<sup>42</sup> S/16628.

## LETTER DATED 29 MARCH 1984 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

### Decisions

At its 2525th meeting, on 30 March 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guyana and Honduras to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16449)”.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>43</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*.

At its 2527th meeting, on 2 April 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Mexico and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2528th meeting, on 3 April 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Democratic Yemen, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the German

Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Seychelles and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2529th meeting, on 4 April 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

## THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS<sup>44</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2531st meeting, on 3 May 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: letter dated 30 April 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16514)".<sup>45</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Rauf Denktaş under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2532nd meeting, on 3 May 1984, the Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2533rd meeting, on 4 May 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Ecuador, Sri Lanka and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2534th meeting, on 4 May 1984, the Council decided to invite the representative of Algeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2535th meeting, on 7 May 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica, Mongolia and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2536th meeting, on 9 May 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Hungary, Panama and Saint Lucia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2537th meeting, on 10 May 1984, the Council decided to invite the representative of the German Democratic Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2538th meeting, on 11 May 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Malaysia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### Resolution 550 (1984)

of 11 May 1984

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the situation in Cyprus at the request of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus,

*Having heard* the statement made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus,<sup>46</sup>

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>47</sup>

*Recalling* its resolutions 365 (1974), 367 (1975), 541 (1983) and 544 (1983),

*Deeply regretting* the non-implementation of its resolutions, in particular resolution 541 (1983),

*Gravely concerned* about the further secessionist acts in the occupied part of the Republic of Cyprus which are in violation of resolution 541 (1983), namely, the purported exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the legally invalid "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and the contemplated holding of a "constitutional referendum" and "elections", as well as by other actions or threats of actions aimed at further consolidating the purported independent State and the division of Cyprus,

<sup>44</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983.

<sup>45</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Year*, 2531st meeting.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16519.

*Deeply concerned* about recent threats for settlement of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants,

*Reaffirming* its continuing support for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 541 (1983) and calls for its urgent and effective implementation;

2. *Condemns* all secessionist actions, including the purported exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, declares them illegal and invalid and calls for their immediate withdrawal;

3. *Reiterates* the call upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" set up by secessionist acts and calls upon them not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity;

4. *Calls upon* all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus;

5. *Considers* attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and calls for the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations;

6. *Considers* any attempts to interfere with the status or the deployment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus as contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote the urgent implementation of Security Council resolution 541 (1983);

8. *Reaffirms* the mandate of good offices given to the Secretary-General and requests him to undertake new efforts to attain an overall solution to the Cyprus problem in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions for such a settlement laid down in the pertinent United Nations resolutions, including resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution;

9. *Calls upon* all parties to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the situation with a view to taking urgent and appropriate measures, in the event of non-implementation of resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council as developments require.

*Adopted at the 2539th meeting  
by 13 votes to 1 (Pakistan),  
with 1 abstention (United  
States of America).*

#### Decisions

At its 2547th meeting, on 15 June 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece

and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/16596 and Add.1 and 2)".<sup>45</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Necati M. Ertekün under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

#### Resolution 553 (1984)

of 15 June 1984

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 1 June 1984,<sup>48</sup>

*Noting* 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 June 1984,

*Reaffirming* the provisions of its resolution 186 (1964) and other relevant resolutions,

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 1984;

2. *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 1984;

3. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

*Adopted unanimously at the  
2547th meeting.*

#### Decisions

At its 2565th meeting, on 14 December 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada, Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/16596 and Add.1 and 2.

General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/16858 and Add.1.)".<sup>49</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Rauf Denktaş under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

### **Resolution 559 (1984)**

**of 14 December 1984**

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 12 December 1984,*<sup>50</sup>

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1984.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/16858 and Add.1.

*Noting 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 1984,*

*Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 186 (1964) and other relevant resolutions,*

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 1985;*

2. *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 1985;*

3. *Calls upon all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.*

*Adopted unanimously at the 2565th meeting.*

## **LETTER DATED 21 MAY 1984 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BAHRAIN, KUWAIT, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

### **Decisions**

At its 2541st meeting, on 25 May 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16574)".<sup>51</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Kuwait,<sup>52</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Chedli Klibi under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2542nd meeting, on 25 May 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ecuador, Jordan, Somalia and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2543rd meeting, on 29 May 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2545th meeting, on 30 May 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Djibouti, Mauritania, Tunisia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2546th meeting, on 1 June 1984, the Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>51</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*.

<sup>52</sup> Document S/16582, incorporated in the record of the 2541st meeting.

## **Resolution 552 (1984)**

of 1 June 1984

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates<sup>53</sup> complaining against Iranian attacks on commercial ships en route to and from the ports of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia,

*Noting* that Member States pledged to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* the obligations of Member States with respect to the principles and purposes of the Charter,

*Reaffirming also* that all Member States are obliged to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,

*Taking into consideration* the importance of the Gulf region to international peace and security and its vital role to the stability of the world economy,

*Deeply concerned* over the recent attacks on commercial ships en route to and from the ports of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia,

*Convinced* that these attacks constitute a threat to the safety and stability of the area and have serious implications for international peace and security,

<sup>53</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984, document S/16574.*

1. *Calls upon* all States to respect, in accordance with international law, the right of free navigation;

2. *Reaffirms* the right of free navigation in international waters and sea lanes for shipping en route to and from all ports and installations of the littoral States that are not parties to the hostilities;

3. *Calls upon* all States to respect the territorial integrity of the States that are not parties to the hostilities and to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to a further escalation and widening of the conflict;

4. *Condemns* the recent attacks on commercial ships en route to and from the ports of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia;

5. *Demands* that such attacks should cease forthwith and that there should be no interference with ships en route to and from States that are not parties to the hostilities;

6. *Decides*, in the event of non-compliance with the present resolution, to meet again to consider effective measures that are commensurate with the gravity of the situation in order to ensure the freedom of navigation in the area;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted at the 2546th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Nicaragua and Zimbabwe).*

## **LETTER DATED 3 OCTOBER 1984 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

### **Decision**

At its 2558th meeting, on 9 October 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16765)".<sup>54</sup>

<sup>54</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1984.*

## ***Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council***

### **ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS<sup>55</sup>**

#### ***Application of Brunei Darussalam***

##### **Decisions**

At its 2517th meeting, on 24 February 1984, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of Brunei Darussalam<sup>56</sup> for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members<sup>57</sup> concerning the application of Brunei Darussalam for admission to membership in the United Nations.

##### **Resolution 548 (1984)**

**of 24 February 1984**

*The Security Council,*

At its 2518th meeting, on 24 February 1984, the Council decided to invite the representative of Indonesia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of

*Having examined the application of Brunei Darussalam for admission to the United Nations,<sup>56</sup>*

*Recommends to the General Assembly that Brunei Darussalam should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.*

<sup>55</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1983.

<sup>56</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*, document S/16353.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2518th meeting.*

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/16367.

### **CHANGE OF NAME OF A STATE MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

##### **Decision**

In a note dated 13 August 1984,<sup>58</sup> the President of the Council stated that, following official notification made on 6 August that the name of Upper Volta had been changed to Burkina Faso, the members of the Council had considered the application of rule 18 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and, in informal consultations, held on 13 August, had agreed that the President of the Council (Burkina Faso) would continue in office for the month of August and would hold the presidency in October.

<sup>58</sup> S/16696.

## CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION<sup>59</sup>

### Decision

On 28 September 1984, in accordance with the decision taken in the course of consultations held on that date, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:<sup>60</sup>

“1. The members of the Security Council, in the context of their constant endeavours to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council, and against the persistent background of a precarious international situation, continued their consideration of the role of the Council in the maintenance of international peace and security.

“2. Subject to other priorities demanding immediate attention, 10 meetings in informal consultations<sup>61</sup> were devoted to this subject, in an effort carefully to analyse proposals and identify views enjoying general acceptance.

“3. In order again to structure the discussion, the members retained the five main aspects agreed to last year, as detailed in paragraph 2 of document S/15971, dated 12 September 1983, and initiated a new round of discussions on the basis of the 19 points contained in that document, to which this note is an addition.

“4. In these discussions, the members of the Council welcomed the additional relevant observations contained in the Secretary-General's report to the thirty-eighth session,<sup>62</sup> as well as the considered views of members newly elected to the Council in 1984. An effort was also made to take into account all known contributions so far made by Member States on the work of the Council.

“5. Discussion this year tended to concentrate more specifically, and in detail, on particular aspects of the work of the Council, designed to promote agreement on concrete and practical measures to strengthen the effectiveness of the Security Council; conscious efforts were made to advance ideas which offered the best prospects of producing agreement.

“6. A consistent theme in the presentations was the importance of a renewed dedication by Member States for strict compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the Charter itself, whose vitality and validity were strongly reaffirmed, as well as the consequent obligation of all members to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council.

“7. Due emphasis was given to the special responsibility of the Council, acting on behalf of the international community, in the collective maintenance of peace and security. In this connection, members again stressed the need for prompt, relevant and current information on matters before the Council.

“8. The primary responsibility of the Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as its responsibility for the prevention of international conflicts, and the Council's corresponding powers and functions under the Charter, were also emphasized. Ideas were advanced on ways and means of improving the use of procedures to enable the Security Council to contribute more effectively to the prevention of international conflicts and to the peaceful settlement of disputes.

“9. The necessity strictly to implement decisions of the Council in accordance with the Charter was also stressed, and consideration was given to ways and means to follow them up with appropriate support and action.

“10. It was again emphasized that the procedures of the Council were sufficiently flexible to adapt to conceivable requirements and that a collegial approach within the Council was desirable to facilitate considered and concerted action by the Council as the main instrument for international peace.

“11. The role of fact-finding missions undertaken by the Council was explored and modalities for their utilization suggested.

“12. The forthcoming fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations was identified as an occasion to which the Security Council could make an appropriate contribution.

“13. Members of the Council value the exchange of views they have held. They are determined to continue the exercise, which they have found of intrinsic importance, stimulating valuable contact, frank dialogue and concentrated analysis.”

<sup>59</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1983.

<sup>60</sup> S/16760.

<sup>61</sup> Held since document S/15971 was issued; for the text, see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1983*, part II.

<sup>62</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/38/1)*.

## THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE<sup>63</sup>

### *Election of five members of the International Court of Justice*

#### **Decision**

On 7 November 1984, the Security Council, at its 2561st meeting, and the General Assembly, at the 53rd meeting of its thirty-ninth regular session, elected five members of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of the following judges:

Mr. Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria);  
Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland);  
Mr. Hermann Mosler (Federal Republic of Germany);  
Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan);  
Mr. Abdallah Fikri El-Khani (Syrian Arab Republic).

The following were elected:

Mr. Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria);  
Mr. Jens Evensen (Norway);  
Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland);  
Mr. Ni Zhengyu (China);  
Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan).

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<sup>63</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1948, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1980, 1981 and 1982.



## ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1984 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE: The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of a provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1984 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year*, 2509th to 2565th meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1984, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Letter dated 3 February 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council .....	2513th	3 February 1984
Letter dated 18 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council .....	2520th	27 March 1984
Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council .....	2522nd	28 March 1984
Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council .....	2525th	30 March 1984
Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council .....	2541st	25 May 1984
Letter dated 4 September 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council .....	2557th	7 September 1984
Letter dated 3 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council .....	2558th	9 October 1984
Letter dated 9 November 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council .....	2562nd	9 November 1984

**CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED  
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1984**

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
546 (1984)	6 January 1984	Complaint by Angola against South Africa	1
547 (1984)	13 January 1984	The question of South Africa	2
548 (1984)	24 February 1984	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Brunei Darussalam)	16
549 (1984)	19 April 1984	The situation in the Middle East	6
550 (1984)	11 May 1984	The situation in Cyprus	12
551 (1984)	30 May 1984	The situation in the Middle East	7
552 (1984)	1 June 1984	Letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council	15
553 (1984)	15 June 1984	The situation in Cyprus	13
554 (1984)	17 August 1984	The question of South Africa	3
555 (1984)	12 October 1984	The situation in the Middle East	8
556 (1984)	23 October 1984	The question of South Africa	4
557 (1984)	28 November 1984	The situation in the Middle East	9
558 (1984)	13 December 1984	The question of South Africa	5
559 (1984)	14 December 1984	The situation in Cyprus	14