



RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1988

SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-THIRD YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1989

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 1988 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 1988 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*.

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* The Security Council did not consider other matters in 1988.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1988

In 1988 the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

- Algeria
- Argentina
- Brazil
- China
- France
- Germany, Federal Republic of
- Italy
- Japan
- Nepal
- Senegal
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America
- Yugoslavia
- Zambia

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1988

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

ITEMS RELATING TO THE MIDDLE EAST¹

The situation in the occupied Arab territories

Decisions

At its 2780th meeting, on 5 January 1988, the Council decided to invite the representative of Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 4 January 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19402)".²

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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Resolution 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Expressing grave concern over the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Having been apprised of the decision of Israel, the occupying Power, to "continue the deportation" of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ and in particular articles 47 and 49 of same,

1. *Reaffirms once again that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;*

2. *Calls upon Israel to refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilians from the occupied territories;*

3. *Strongly requests Israel, the occupying Power, to abide by its obligations arising from the Convention;*

4. *Decides to keep the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, under review.*

Adopted unanimously at the 2780th meeting.

Decisions

At its 2781st meeting, on 14 January 1988, 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 occupied Arab territories".

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

¹ 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, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987.

² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Resolution 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988,

Expressing its deep regret that Israel, the occupying Power, has, in defiance of that resolution, deported Palestinian civilians,

1. *Calls upon* Israel to rescind the order to deport Palestinian civilians and to ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied Palestinian territories of those already deported;

2. *Requests* that Israel desist forthwith from deporting any other Palestinian civilians from the occupied territories;

3. *Decides* to keep the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, under review.

Adopted at the 2781st meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

Decisions

At its 2785th meeting, on 27 January 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: report submitted to the Security Council by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 605 (1987) (S/19443)".²

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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Kuwait,⁴ to extend an invitation to Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,⁵ to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2786th meeting, on 27 January 1988, the Council decided to invite the representative of Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2787th meeting, on 28 January 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Qatar and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2789th meeting, on 1 February 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India, Indonesia and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2804th meeting, on 30 March 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 29 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19700)".²

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representatives 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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

⁴ Document S/19453, incorporated in the record of the 2785th meeting.

⁵ Document S/19456, incorporated in the record of the 2785th meeting.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,⁶ to extend an invitation to Mr. Chedli Klibi under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2805th meeting, on 14 April 1988, the Council decided to invite the representative of Pakistan 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 Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At its 2806th meeting, on 15 April 1988, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bangladesh to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Jordan,⁷ to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ansary under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,⁸ to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

⁶ Document S/19705, incorporated in the record of the 2804th meeting.

⁷ Document S/19773, incorporated in the record of the 2806th meeting.

⁸ Document S/19776, incorporated in the record of the 2806th meeting.

On 26 August 1988, after consultations, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:⁹

"The members of the Security Council are gravely concerned by the continued deterioration of the situation in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and especially by the current grave and serious situation resulting from the closing-off of areas, the imposition of curfews and the consequent increase in the numbers of injuries and deaths that have occurred.

"The members of the Council are profoundly concerned by the persistence of Israel, the occupying Power, in continuing its policy of deporting Palestinian civilians in contravention of Security Council resolutions and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ as demonstrated on 17 August 1988 by its expulsion of four Palestinian civilians to Lebanon and its decision to expel 40 more. The members of the Council request Israel immediately to desist from deporting any Palestinian civilians and immediately to ensure the safe return of those already deported.

"The members of the Council consider that the current situation in the occupied territories, described in the first paragraph above, has grave consequences for endeavours to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

"They reaffirm that the above-mentioned Geneva Convention is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and request the high contracting parties to ensure respect for the Convention.

"Recalling Security Council resolutions, the members of the Council will keep the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, under review."

⁹ S/20156.

The situation in the Middle East

Decisions

At its 2782nd meeting, on 15 January 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Jordan, 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 7 January 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19415)".²

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,¹⁰ to extend an

¹⁰ Document S/19432, incorporated in the record of the 2782nd meeting.

invitation to Mr. Samir Mansouri under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2783rd meeting, on 18 January 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Kuwait, Morocco and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At its 2784th meeting on 18 January 1988, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mauritania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2788th meeting, on 29 January 1988, 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 Interim Force in Lebanon (S/19445)".²

Resolution 609 (1988) of 29 January 1988

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 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 22 January 1988,¹¹ and taking note of observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 20 January 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,¹²

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 31 July 1988;

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 1978,¹³ 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 Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 2788th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 30 March 1988,¹⁴ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, Major-General Gustav Hägglund of Finland, was being recalled by his Government to assume a new command and that it was his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to appoint Major-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren of Sweden as the new Commander of the Force, effective 1 July. In a letter dated 20 April 1988,¹⁵ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 30 March 1988¹⁴ concerning your intention to appoint Major-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren of Sweden as new commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations held on 20 April and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 2811th meeting, on 6 May 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 5 May 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19861)".¹⁶

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,¹⁷ extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2813th meeting, on 9 May 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Qatar and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19445.

¹² *Ibid.*, document S/19440.

¹³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611.

¹⁴ S/19808.

¹⁵ S/19809.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*.

¹⁷ Document S/19867, incorporated in the record of the 2811th meeting.

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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At its 2815th meeting, on 31 May 1988, 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/19895)".¹⁶

Resolution 613 (1988)
of 31 May 1988

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,¹⁸

Decides:

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

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1988;

(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 2815th meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 613 (1988), the President made the following statement:¹⁹

"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 Force¹⁸ states, in paragraph 24: "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."

In a letter dated 23 June 1988,²⁰ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, Major-General Gustaf Welin of Sweden, was being recalled by his Government to assume a new command and that it was his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to appoint Major-General Adolf Radauer of Austria to the post of Commander of the Force, effective 10 September. In a letter dated 30 June 1988,²¹ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 June 1988²⁰ concerning your intention to appoint Major-General Adolf Radauer of Austria as the new commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations held on 29 June and agreed to the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 2822nd meeting, on 29 July 1988, 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 Interim Force in Lebanon (S/20053)".²²

Resolution 617 (1988)
of 29 July 1988

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 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 25 July 1988,²³ and taking note of observations expressed therein,

¹⁶ S/19972.

¹⁷ S/19973.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19895.

¹⁹ S/19912.

²² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*.

²³ *Ibid.*, document S/20053.

Taking note of the letter dated 13 July 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,²⁴

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 31 January 1989;

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 1978,²⁵ 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 Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 2822nd meeting.

Resolution 618 (1988) of 29 July 1988

The Security Council,

Taking note of paragraph 23 of the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon²⁶ concerning the abduction of Lieutenant-Colonel William Richard Higgins, a military observer of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization serving with the Force,

Recalling the Secretary-General's special report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,²⁷

Recalling also its resolution 579 (1985) of 18 December 1985, which, *inter alia*, condemned unequivocally all acts of hostage-taking and abduction and called for the immediate release of all hostages and abducted persons wherever and by whomever they are being held,

1. *Condemns* the abduction of Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins;

2. *Demands* his immediate release;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to use their influence in any way possible to promote the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2822nd meeting.

Decision

At its 2831st meeting, on 30 November 1988, 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/20276)".²⁸

Resolution 624 (1988) of 30 November 1988

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,²⁷

Decides:

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

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1989;

(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 2831st meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 624 (1988), the President made the following statement:²⁸

"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 Force²⁷ states, in paragraph 24: "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."

²⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/20014.

²⁵ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19617.

²⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/20276.

²⁸ S/20306.

At its 2832nd meeting, on 14 December 1988, 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: letter

dated 9 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20318)".²⁶

**LETTER DATED 10 FEBRUARY 1988 FROM THE PERMANENT OBSERVER
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**LETTER DATED 10 FEBRUARY 1988 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

Decisions

At its 2791st meeting, on 16 February 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to participate, in accordance with the provisions of Article 32 of the Charter, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19488);"²⁹

"Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19489)".²⁹

At its 2792nd meeting, on 17 February 1988, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bahrain to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

²⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*.

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA³⁰

Decisions

At its 2793rd meeting, on 3 March 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guyana, Sierra Leone and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The question of South Africa:

"Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19567);"³¹

"Letter dated 2 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19568)".³¹

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 Algeria, Senegal and Zambia,³² to extend invitations to Mr. Neo Mnumzana, Mr. Lesaoana Makhanda and Mr. Helmut Angula under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2794th meeting, on 4 March 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bulgaria and Tunisia 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 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.

At its 2795th meeting, on 7 March 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Botswana, Czechoslovakia, India, Kuwait and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

³² Documents S/19569, S/19570 and S/19571, incorporated in the record of the 2793rd meeting.

³⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987.

³¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia led by the President of that body.

At its 2796th meeting, on 8 March 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2799th meeting, on 16 March 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 15 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19624)".³¹

Resolution 610 (1988) of 16 March 1988

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 503 (1982) of 9 April 1982, 525 (1982) of 7 December 1982, 533 (1983) of 7 June 1983 and 547 (1984) of 13 January 1984 in which, *inter alia*, it expressed its grave concern that the Pretoria régime's practice of sentencing to death and executing its opponents has adverse consequences on the search for a peaceful resolution of the South African situation,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in South Africa, the worsening human suffering resulting from the *apartheid* system and, *inter alia*, the South African régime's renewed state of emergency, its imposition on 24 February 1988 of severe restrictions on eighteen anti-*apartheid* and labour organizations and eighteen individuals committed to peaceful forms of struggle and the harassment and detention of church leaders on 29 February, all of which further undermine the possibilities of a peaceful resolution of the South African situation,

Having considered the question of the death sentences passed on 12 December 1985 in South Africa on Mojalefa Reginald Sefatsa, Reid Malebo Mokoena, Oupa Moses Diniso, Theresa Ramashamola, Duma Joseph Khumalo and Francis Don Mokhesi, known as the Sharpeville Six, as well as the decision to execute them on Friday, 18 March 1988,

Conscious that the Court proceedings of the Sharpeville Six show that none of the six young South Africans convicted of murder was found by the Court to have caused the actual death of the Councillor and that they were convicted of murder and sentenced to death only because the Court found that they had a "common purpose" with the actual perpetrators,

Deeply concerned at the Pretoria régime's decision to execute the Sharpeville Six on Friday, 18 March 1988, in defiance of world-wide appeals,

Convinced that these executions, if carried out, will further inflame an already grave situation in South Africa,

1. *Calls upon* the South African authorities to stay execution and commute the death sentences imposed on the Sharpeville Six;

2. *Urges* all States and organizations to use their influence and 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 Sharpeville Six.

Adopted unanimously at the 2799th meeting.

Decision

At its 2817th meeting, on 17 June 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 16 June 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19939)".³³

Resolution 615 (1988) of 17 June 1988

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 503 (1982) of 9 April 1982, 525 (1982) of 7 December 1982, 533 (1983) of 7 June 1983, 547 (1984) of 13 January 1984 and 610 (1988) of 16 March 1988 in which, *inter alia*, it expressed its grave concern that the Pretoria régime's practice of sentencing to death and executing its opponents has adverse consequences on the search for a peaceful resolution of the South African situation,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in South Africa, the worsening human suffering resulting from the *apartheid* system and, *inter alia*, the South African régime's renewed state of emergency on 9 June 1988, its imposition on 24 February 1988 of severe restrictions on eighteen anti-*apartheid* and labour organizations and eighteen individuals committed to peaceful forms of struggle and the harassment and detention of church leaders on 29 February, all of which further undermine the possibilities of a peaceful resolution of the South African situation,

Having considered the question of the death sentences passed on 12 December 1985 in South Africa on Mojalefa Reginald Sefatsa, Reid Malebo Mokoena, Oupa Moses Diniso, Theresa Ramashamola, Duma Joseph Khumalo and Francis Don Mokhesi, known as the Sharpeville Six, as well as the decision to execute them,

Conscious that the Court proceedings of the Sharpeville Six show that none of the six young South Africans convicted of murder was found by the Court to have caused

³³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*.

the actual death of the Councillor and that they were convicted of murder and sentenced to death only because the Court found that they had a "common purpose" with the actual perpetrators,

Deeply concerned at the decision on 13 June 1988 of the Pretoria Supreme Court to reject an appeal to reopen the case to ensure a fair trial,

Deeply concerned also at the Pretoria régime's decision to execute the Sharpeville Six in defiance of world-wide appeals,

Convinced that these executions, if carried out, will further inflame an already grave situation in South Africa,

1. *Calls once again upon* the South African authorities to stay execution and commute the death sentences imposed on the Sharpeville Six;

2. *Urges* all States and organizations to use their influence and 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 Sharpeville Six.

Adopted unanimously at the 2817th meeting.

Decision

At its 2830th meeting, on 23 November 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled

"The question of South Africa: letter dated 23 November 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20289)".³⁴

Resolution 623 (1988) of 23 November 1988

The Security Council,

Having learned with grave concern of the intention of the South African authorities to implement the death sentence imposed on Mr. Paul Tefo Setlaba, an anti-apartheid activist, on the basis of so-called "common purpose",

Strongly urges the Government of South Africa to stay execution and commute the death sentence imposed on Mr. Paul Tefo Setlaba in order to avoid further aggravating the situation in South Africa.

Adopted at the 2830th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America).

³⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1988.

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ³⁵

Decisions

At its 2798th meeting, on 16 March 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq".

At the same meeting, the President of the Council made the following statement:³⁶

"Following consultations, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council express grave concern over the fact that the tragic conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq continues and has entered its eighth year.

"They strongly deplore the escalation of the hostilities between these two countries, particularly the attacks against civilian targets and cities that have

taken a heavy toll in human lives and caused vast material destruction, in spite of the declared readiness of the belligerent parties to cease such attacks.

"The members of the Council insist that the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq immediately cease all such attacks and desist forthwith from all acts that lead to the escalation of the conflict and which thereby create further obstacles in the way of implementation of resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987 and undermine the efforts of the Security Council to put an early end to this conflict in accordance with the resolution.

"They are convinced that the recent escalation has demonstrated the need for full and rapid implementation of resolution 598 (1987).

"Determined to bring the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to an early end, the members of the Council reaffirm their strong commitment to the implementation of resolution 598 (1987) as an integrated whole, which is the only basis for a comprehensive, just, honourable and lasting settlement of the conflict.

"They express grave concern that resolution 598 (1987), which has a mandatory character, has not yet been implemented.

³⁵ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987.

³⁶ S/19626.

“The members of the Council take note of the statement made by the Secretary-General to them on 14 March 1988. They encourage him to continue his efforts as endorsed by the Council to secure implementation of resolution 598 (1987) and, in this connection, support his intention to invite the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to send, at the earliest possible date, their foreign ministers, or another senior official, as a special emissary to New York to enter into urgent and intensive consultations with the Secretary-General. They request the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council, within three weeks, the report on his consultations with the two sides.

“The members of the Council reaffirm their determination in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 598 (1987), to consider promptly, in the light of the Secretary-General’s renewed efforts to secure implementation of that resolution, further effective steps to ensure compliance with it.”

At its 2812th meeting, on 9 May 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled “The situation between Iran and Iraq: report of the mission dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq (S/19823 and Corr.1).”³⁷

Resolution 612 (1988) of 9 May 1988

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of 25 April 1988³⁸ of the mission dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq,

Dismayed by the mission’s conclusions that chemical weapons continue to be used in the conflict and that their use has been on an even more intensive scale than before,

1. *Affirms* the urgent necessity of strict observance of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925;³⁹

2. *Condemns vigorously* the continued use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq contrary to the obligations under the Geneva Protocol;

3. *Expects* both sides to refrain from the future use of chemical weapons in accordance with their obligations under the Geneva Protocol;

³⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/19823 and Corr.1.

³⁹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

4. *Calls upon* all States to continue to apply or to establish strict control of the export to the parties to the conflict of chemical products serving for the production of chemical weapons;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and expresses its determination to review the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2812th meeting.

Decisions

At its 2823rd meeting, on 8 August 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled “The situation between Iran and Iraq”.

At the same meeting, the President, on behalf of the Council, invited the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to take a place at the Council table.

At the same meeting, the President, on behalf of the Council, invited the representative of Iraq to take a place at the Council table.

At the same meeting, the Secretary-General made the following statement:⁴⁰

“Members of the Council are aware that, over the past two weeks, I have been engaged in intensive diplomatic activity aimed at achieving the implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987.

“As a result of these efforts and in exercise of the mandate given to me by the Council, I now call upon the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to observe a cease-fire and to discontinue all military action on land, at sea and in the air as of 0300 (GMT) on 20 August 1988. I have been assured by the two parties to the conflict that they will observe this cease-fire in the context of the full implementation of resolution 598 (1987).

“The Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of Iraq have also agreed to the deployment of United Nations observers as of the time and date of the cease-fire.

“I shall extend to the Islamic Republic of Iran and to Iraq a formal invitation to send their representatives to Geneva on 25 August for direct talks under my auspices. I am sending letters in this connection to both sides.

“On the date of the cease-fire, I shall confirm that I am making the necessary preparations aimed at carrying out the mandate entrusted to me by resolution 598 (1987)

⁴⁰ S/20095.

under the various paragraphs, in particular paragraphs 4, 6, 7 and 8.

"I note that military activity has decreased in the past few days. I wish on this occasion, however, to appeal to all concerned, in the strongest possible terms, to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain forthwith from any hostile activity on land, at sea and in the air, in the period before entry into effect of the cease-fire.

"I wish to express my deepest appreciation for the efforts made by the parties, the members of the Council and others over the past weeks. I am confident that I shall be able to count on the continuing co-operation of the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of Iraq when we convene in Geneva.

"The restoration of peace will bring to the peoples of both countries victories far greater than those of war."

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement:⁴¹

"Following consultations of the Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the statement just made by the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of its resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987 on the Iran/Iraq conflict."⁴²

"The Council endorses the Secretary-General's announcement that the ceasefire demanded in the resolution shall come into effect at 0300 (GMT) on 20 August 1988, and that direct talks under his auspices between the two parties shall begin on 25 August.

"The Council further endorses the appeal of the Secretary-General to both parties to exercise the utmost restraint and expects them to refrain from all hostile activities in the period before the entry into effect of the ceasefire.

"The Council reiterates its determination that its resolution 598 (1987) be fully implemented as an integral whole and reaffirms its full support for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to this end."

At its 2824th meeting, on 9 August 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) (S/20093)".⁴²

At the same meeting, the President, on behalf of the Council, invited the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to take a place at the Council table.

At the same meeting, the President, on behalf of the Council, invited the representative of Iraq to take a place at the Council table.

Resolution 619 (1988)

of 9 August 1988

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/20093 on the implementation of paragraph 2 of resolution 598 (1987) of the Security Council;

2. *Decides* to set up immediately, under its authority, a United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to this effect, in accordance with his above-mentioned report;

3. *Also decides* that the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group shall be established for a period of six months, unless the Council decides otherwise;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments.

Adopted unanimously at the 2824th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 9 August 1988,⁴³ the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 8 (c) of his report of 7 August on the implementation of paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 598 (1987)⁴⁴ and proposed to the Security Council that the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group be composed of contingents from the following Member States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zambia. In a letter dated 10 August 1988,⁴⁵ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 August 1988⁴³ concerning the composition of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations held on 10 August and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 10 August 1988,⁴⁶ the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council of his intention, with

⁴³ S/20104.

⁴⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/20093.

⁴⁵ S/20105.

⁴⁶ S/20111.

⁴¹ S/20096.

⁴² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*.

the consent of the Council, to appoint Major-General Slavko Jović, of Yugoslavia, as Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group. In a letter dated 11 August 1988,⁴⁷ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 August 1988⁴⁸ concerning your proposal to appoint Major-General Slavko Jović of Yugoslavia as the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations held on 11 August 1988 and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 23 August 1988,⁴⁹ the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council of his intention to add Peru and Uruguay to the list of contingents included in the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group. In a letter dated 26 August 1988,⁵⁰ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 August 1988⁴⁸ concerning the additional contingents for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations held on 26 August and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 2825th meeting, on 26 August 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: reports of the missions dispatched by the Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq (S/20060 and Add.1, S/20063 and Add.1 and S/20134)".⁴²

Resolution 620 (1988) of 26 August 1988

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 612 (1988) of 9 May 1988,

Having considered the reports of 20 and 25 July and of 2 and 19 August 1988⁵⁰ of the missions dispatched by the

Secretary-General to investigate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq,

Deeply dismayed by the missions' conclusions that there had been continued use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq and that such use against Iranians had become more intense and frequent,

Profoundly concerned by the danger of possible use of chemical weapons in the future,

Bearing in mind the current negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Determined to intensify its efforts to end all use of chemical weapons in violation of international obligations now and in the future,

1. *Condemns resolutely* the use of chemical weapons in the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, in violation of obligations under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,³⁹ and in defiance of its resolution 612 (1988);

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to carry out promptly investigations in response to allegations brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxic weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law, in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report the results;

3. *Calls upon* all States to continue to apply, to establish or to strengthen strict control of the export of chemical products serving for the production of chemical weapons, in particular to parties to a conflict, when it is established or when there is substantial reason to believe that they have used chemical weapons in violation of international obligations;

4. *Decides* to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, should there be any future use of chemical weapons in violation of international law, wherever and by whomever committed.

*Adopted unanimously at the
2825th meeting.*

⁴⁷ S/20112.

⁴⁸ S/20154.

⁴⁹ S/20155.

⁵⁰ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, documents S/20060 and Add.1, S/20063 and Add.1 and S/20134.

LETTER DATED 11 MARCH 1988 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decisions

At its 2800th meeting, on 17 March 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19604)".⁵¹

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 on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

At its 2801st meeting, on 17 March 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guatemala and India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

⁵¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*.

LETTER DATED 17 MARCH 1988 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 2802nd meeting, on 18 March 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 17 March 1988 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/19638)".⁵²

⁵² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*.

THE SITUATION RELATING TO AFGHANISTAN

Decisions

In a letter dated 14 April 1988,⁵³ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of specific arrangements to assist in implementing the agreements on the settlement of

the situation relating to Afghanistan. The Secretary-General stated that he intended to detach up to 50 military officers from existing United Nations operations and set them up as inspection teams in Afghanistan and Pakistan, as envisaged in the agreements. He also said that if it proved necessary to increase the strength of the teams, he would turn again to the Council concerning any additional arrangements that might be required for that purpose. The Secretary-General

⁵³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19834.

further informed the Council that the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan had undertaken to provide full support and co-operation to his representative and to all the personnel that might be required, grant them the relevant privileges and immunities and be responsible for their safety. He added that these arrangements were scheduled to become fully effective on 15 May 1988 and that it was therefore envisaged under the agreements that the required personnel should arrive in the area no later than 20 days before that date.

In a letter dated 22 April 1988,⁵⁴ the Secretary-General transmitted to the President of the Security Council the texts of the agreements on the settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan and made a number of observations regarding the strength, mandate, duration and cost of the military observer mission. The Secretary-General informed the Council that he intended to propose to the General Assembly that the cost of the mission, including equipment, should be covered by the regular budget of the United Nations.

In a letter dated 25 April 1988,⁵⁵ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letters dated 14 April⁵⁶ and 22 April 1988⁵⁷ concerning measures envisaged by you have been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, in particular the arrangements for the temporary dispatch of military officers from existing United Nations operations, and for ensuring the safety and security of the United Nations personnel as well as the financing.

"Having consulted the members of the Council, I would like to inform you of their provisional agreement

to the proposals contained in your letters, pending formal consideration and decision by the Council later.

"The members of the Council requested that it be underlined that this exchange of letters not be regarded as a precedent for the future."

At its 2828th meeting, on 31 October 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation relating to Afghanistan".

Resolution 622 (1988) of 31 October 1988

The Security Council,

Recalling the letters dated 14 April⁵⁸ and 22 April 1988⁵⁹ from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning the agreements on the settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan, signed at Geneva on 14 April 1988,⁶⁰

Recalling also the letter dated 25 April 1988⁶¹ from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General,

1. *Confirms* its agreement to the measures envisaged in the Secretary-General's letters of 14 and 22 April 1988, in particular the arrangement for the temporary dispatch to Afghanistan and Pakistan of military officers from existing United Nations operations to assist in the mission of good offices;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of further developments, in accordance with the Geneva agreements.

*Adopted unanimously at the
2828th meeting.*

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/19835.

⁵⁵ S/19836.

⁵⁶ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19835, annex I.

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1988 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TUNISIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decisions

At its 2807th meeting on 21 April 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Gabon, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798)".⁵⁷

⁵⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*.

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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,⁵⁸ to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2808th meeting, on 22 April 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Cuba, Mauritania, Qatar, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2809th meeting, on 22 April 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Greece, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Sudan and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2810th meeting, on 25 April 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Congo and Djibouti to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 611 (1988)
of 25 April 1988

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 19 April 1988,⁵⁹ in which Tunisia made a complaint against Israel following the

⁵⁸ Document S/19815, incorporated in the record of the 2807th meeting.

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*, document S/19798.

new act of aggression committed by the latter against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia,

Having heard the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia,⁶⁰

Having noted with concern that the aggression perpetrated on 16 April 1988 in the locality of Sidi Bou Said has caused loss of human life, particularly the assassination of Mr. Khalil al-Wazir,

Recalling that in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Considering that in its resolution 573 (1985) of 4 October 1985, adopted following the act of aggression committed on 1 October 1985 by Israel against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia, it has condemned Israel and has demanded that Israel refrain from perpetrating such acts of aggression or from threatening to do so,

Gravely concerned by the act of aggression which constitutes a serious and renewed threat to peace, security and stability in the Mediterranean region,

1. *Condemns* vigorously the aggression, perpetrated on 16 April 1988 against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and norms of conduct;

2. *Urges* Member States of the United Nations to take measures to prevent such acts against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States;

3. *Expresses its determination* to take the appropriate steps to ensure the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Security Council any new elements available to him and relating to this aggression;

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

*Adopted at the 2810th meeting by
14 votes to none, with 1 abstention
(United States of America).*

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, Forty-third Year, 2810th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS⁶¹

Decisions

At its 2816th meeting, on 15 June 1988, 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 of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/19927 and Add.1)".⁶²

⁶¹ 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, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987.

⁶² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988*.

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

Resolution 614 (1988)
of 15 June 1988

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 31 May 1988,⁶³

⁶³ *Ibid.*, documents S/19927 and Add.1.

Noting the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council 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 1988,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 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 1988;

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 1988;

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 2816th meeting.

Decisions

At its 2833rd meeting, on 15 December 1988, 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 of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/20310 and Add.1)".⁶⁴

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

⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*.

Resolution 625 (1988) of 15 December 1988

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 30 November 1988,⁶⁵

Noting the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council 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 1988,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 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 1989;

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 1989;

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 2833rd meeting.

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:⁶⁶

"The members of the Security Council expressed their support for the effort launched on 24 August 1988 by the Secretary-General in the context of the mission of good offices in Cyprus. They welcomed the readiness of the two parties to seek a negotiated settlement of all aspects of the Cyprus problem by 1 June 1989.

"They called upon all parties for full co-operation with the Secretary-General in ensuring the success of the process currently under way."

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, documents S/20310 and Add.1.
⁶⁶ S/20330.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (IN CONNECTION WITH THE INCIDENT OF 20 JUNE 1988)

On 24 June 1988, following consultations, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:⁶⁷

"Members of the Security Council have learned with a profound sense of shock and indignation of South Africa's latest attacks on the territory of Botswana, in flagrant violation of the sovereignty, independence and

territorial integrity of that country, carried out by the commandos of the South African régime on the night of 20 June 1988, which resulted in the injury of three unarmed Botswana policemen who were going about their normal duties near the capital city of Gaborone.

"They also expressed their grave concern at South Africa's total disregard of the resolutions of the Council, in particular resolution 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, by which the Council, *inter alia*, strongly condemned South Africa's attack on Botswana as an act of aggression

⁶⁷ S/19959.

against that country and a gross violation of its territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

"Members of the Council are further deeply disturbed by the explosion of a bomb in Gaborone West which destroyed a vehicle and damaged a house belonging to a Botswana national on the morning of 21 June. They noted that the Government of Botswana, after a thorough investigation, had reached the conclusion that the two incidents were related.

"They strongly condemn these aggressive acts, provocation and harassment perpetrated by South Africa

against the defenceless and peace-loving nation of Botswana in violation of international law.

"They reiterate their call to the South African Government to refrain from any further such aggressive acts and destabilization against Botswana and other front-line and neighbouring States, as such acts can only aggravate tensions in southern Africa.

"Members of the Council further reiterate that peaceful change in southern Africa can only be brought about by the total eradication of *apartheid*, which is the root cause of tension and conflict in both South Africa and the region as a whole."

LETTER DATED 5 JULY 1988 FROM THE ACTING PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decisions

At its 2818th meeting, on 14 July 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19981)".⁶⁸

At its 2819th meeting, on 15 July 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Gabon and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2820th meeting, on 18 July 1988, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Nicaragua and Romania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2821st meeting, on 20 July 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item and concluded its consideration thereof.

**Resolution 616 (1988)
of 20 July 1988**

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 5 July 1988 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council,⁶⁹

Having heard the statement of the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ali Akbar Velayati⁷⁰ and the statement of the representative of the United States of America, Vice-President George Bush,⁷⁰

Deeply distressed that a civil aircraft of Iran Air—scheduled international flight 655—was destroyed in flight over the Strait of Hormuz by a missile fired from the United States warship *USS Vincennes*,

Stressing the need for a full explanation of the facts of the incident based upon impartial investigation,

Gravely disturbed at the increasing exacerbation of tension in the Gulf region,

1. *Expresses its deep distress* at the downing of an Iranian civil aircraft by a missile fired from a United States warship and profound regret over the tragic loss of innocent lives;

2. *Expresses its sincere condolences* to the families of the victims of the tragic incident and to the peoples and Governments of their countries of origin;

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the International Civil Aviation Organization, in response to the request of the Islamic Republic of Iran, "to institute an immediate fact-finding investigation to determine all relevant facts and technical aspects of the chain of events relating to the flight and destruction of the aircraft" and welcomes the announcements by the United States of America and by the Islamic Republic of Iran of their decisions to co-operate with the International Civil Aviation Organization investigation;

⁶⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/19981.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, *Forty-third Year*, 2818th meeting.

4. *Urges* all parties to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago in 1944,⁷¹ to observe to the fullest extent, in all circumstances, the international rules and practices concerning the safety of civil aviation, in particular those of the annexes to that Convention, in order to prevent the recurrence of incidents of the same nature;

⁷¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 15, No. 102.

5. *Stresses* the need for a full and rapid implementation of its resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987, as the only basis for a comprehensive, just, honourable and durable settlement of the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, and reaffirms its support to the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement that resolution, committing itself to work with him in the development of his implementation plan.

Adopted unanimously at the 2821st meeting.

THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA⁷²

Decision

At its 2826th meeting, on 20 September 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara".

Resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988

The Security Council,

Having heard a report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on his mission of good offices,⁷³ pursued jointly with the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/50

⁷² Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1975.

⁷³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year*, 2826th meeting.

of 2 December 1985, with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara,

Taking note of the agreement in principle given by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro on 30 August 1988 to the joint proposals of the Secretary-General and the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity,

Anxious to support these efforts with a view to the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, organized and supervised by the United Nations in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative for Western Sahara;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to it as soon as possible a report on the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and on ways and means to ensure the organization and supervision of such a referendum by the United Nations in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity.

Adopted unanimously at the 2826th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA⁷⁴

Decision

At its 2827th meeting, on 29 September 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: letter dated 27 September 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20203)".⁷⁵

⁷⁴ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1985 and 1987.

⁷⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*.

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:⁷⁶

"Ten years ago, on 29 September 1978, the Security Council adopted resolution 435 (1978) in order to ensure an early independence of Namibia through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations.

"The members of the Council express grave concern that such a long time after the adoption of resolution 435 (1978) the Namibian people have not yet attained their self-determination and independence.

⁷⁶ S/20208.

"Reaffirming the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and the legal responsibility of the United Nations with regard to Namibia, the members of the Council once again call upon South Africa to comply at last with these resolutions and to cease its illegal occupation of Namibia. In this respect, they stress the Council's continuing commitment to discharge its particular responsibility for furthering the interests of the people of Namibia and their aspirations for peace, justice and independence through a full and definitive implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

"They support the resolute action led by the Secretary-General with a view to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and encourage him to continue his efforts to that end.

"The Council notes developments in recent weeks in efforts by a number of parties to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in south-western Africa that are reflected in the joint statement of 8 August 1988 by the Governments of Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States, which has been circulated as a Security Council document."⁷⁷

⁷⁷ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988, document S/20109, annex.*

"The Council also notes the expressed readiness of the South West Africa People's Organization to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, as stated in document S/20129 of 17 August 1988, in order to pave the way for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). On this tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 435 (1978), its early implementation is the common aspiration of the international community. The members of the Council urge the parties to display the necessary political will to translate the commitments they have made into reality in order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and peace and stability in the region.

"In particular, they strongly urge South Africa to comply forthwith with the Security Council's resolutions and decisions, particularly resolution 435 (1978), and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in its immediate, full and definitive implementation. To this end, the Council urges States Members of the United Nations to render all necessary assistance to the Secretary-General and his staff in the administrative and other practical steps necessary for the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group."

LETTER DATED 17 DECEMBER 1988 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

LETTER DATED 17 DECEMBER 1988 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Decision

At its 2834th meeting, on 20 December 1988, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/20336);"⁷⁸

"Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/20337)."⁷⁸

Resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988

The Security Council,

Noting the decision of Angola and Cuba to conclude a bilateral agreement on 22 December 1988 for the redeployment to the north and the staged and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, according to the agreed timetable,

Considering the request submitted to the Secretary-General by Angola and Cuba in letters dated 17 December 1988,"⁷⁹

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 December 1988,"⁸⁰

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations therein;

2. Decides to establish under its authority a United Nations Angola Verification Mission and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to this effect in accordance with his aforementioned report;

3. Also decides that the Mission shall be established for a period of thirty-one months;

4. Further decides that the arrangements for the establishment of the Mission shall enter into force as soon as the tripartite agreement between Angola, Cuba and South Africa on the one hand, and the bilateral agreement between Angola and Cuba on the other, are signed;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council immediately after the signature of the agreements referred to in paragraph 4 and to keep the Council fully informed of further developments.

*Adopted unanimously at the
2834th meeting.*

⁷⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988.*

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, documents S/20336 and S/20337.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/20338.

Decisions

In a letter dated 22 December 1988,⁸¹ the Secretary-General referred to his report of 17 December⁸⁰ concerning proposed arrangements for verifying the redeployment northwards and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and proposed to the Security Council that the United Nations Angola Verification Mission be composed of contingents from the following Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Congo, Czechoslovakia, India, Jordan, Norway, Spain and Yugoslavia. In the same letter, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council of his intention, with the consent of the Council, to appoint

⁸¹ S/20351.

Brigadier-General Péricles Ferreira Gomes of Brazil as Chief Military Observer of the Mission. In a letter dated 23 December 1988,⁸² the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 December 1988 concerning the proposed composition of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and your intention to appoint Brigadier-General Péricles Ferreira Gomes, of Brazil, as Chief Military Observer of the Mission⁸¹ has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations held on 23 December and agreed with the proposals in your letter.”

⁸² S/20352.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1988 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE: The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1988 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, 2780th to 2834th meetings*.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1988, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	2791st	16 February 1988
Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	2800th	17 March 1988
Letter dated 17 March 1988 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	2802nd	18 March 1988
Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	2807th	21 April 1988
Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	2818th	14 July 1988
The situation relating to Afghanistan	2828th	31 October 1988
Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General		
Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	2834th	20 December 1988

CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1988

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
607 (1988)	5 January 1988	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	1
608 (1988)	14 January 1988	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	2
609 (1988)	29 January 1988	The situation in the Middle East	4
610 (1988)	16 March 1988	The question of South Africa	8
611 (1988)	25 April 1988	Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	15
612 (1988)	9 May 1988	The situation between Iran and Iraq	10
613 (1988)	31 May 1988	The situation in the Middle East	5
614 (1988)	15 June 1988	The situation in Cyprus	15
615 (1988)	17 June 1988	The question of South Africa	8
616 (1988)	20 July 1988	Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the Acting Permanent Representa- tive of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	17
617 (1988)	29 July 1988	The situation in the Middle East	5
618 (1988)	29 July 1988	The situation in the Middle East	6
619 (1988)	9 August 1988	The situation between Iran and Iraq	11
620 (1988)	26 August 1988	The situation between Iran and Iraq	12
621 (1988)	20 September 1988	The situation concerning Western Sahara	18
622 (1988)	31 October 1988	The situation relating to Afghanistan	14
623 (1988)	23 November 1988	The question of South Africa	9
624 (1988)	30 November 1988	The situation in the Middle East	6
625 (1988)	15 December 1988	The situation in Cyprus	16
626 (1988)	20 December 1988	Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representa- tive of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary- General	
		Letter dated 17 December 1988 from the Permanent Representa- tive of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary- General	19