

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ⁷⁶

Decision

At its 2383rd meeting, on 12 July 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq"

Resolution 514 (1982)

of 12 July 1982

The Security Council,

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

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

Recalling the provisions of Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, and that the establishment of peace and security in the region requires strict adherence to these provisions,

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

Recalling its resolution 479 (1980), adopted unanimously on 28 September 1980, as well as the statement of the President of the Security Council of 5 November 1980,⁷⁷

Taking note of the efforts of mediation pursued notably by the Secretary-General and his representative, as well as by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adopted unanimously at the 2383rd meeting.

⁷⁶ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1980.

⁷⁷ See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1980*, p. 23.

Decisions

On 15 July 1982, the President of the Council issued the following statement:⁷⁸

"The Security Council met in informal consultations this morning, 15 July 1982, to consider the recent developments in the situation between Iran and Iraq.

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

At its 2399th meeting, on 4 October 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq; letter dated 1 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15443)".⁷⁹

Resolution 522 (1982)

of 4 October 1982

The Security Council,

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

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

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

Recalling its resolution 479 (1980), adopted unanimously on 28 September 1980, as well as the statement of the President of the Security Council of 5 November 1980,⁷⁷

Further recalling its resolution 514 (1982), adopted unanimously on 12 July 1982, and the statement of the President of the Security Council of 15 July 1982,⁷⁸

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1982,⁸⁰

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

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

⁷⁸ S/15296.

⁷⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1982, document S/15293.

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

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

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

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

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

Adopted unanimously at the 2399th meeting.

COMPLAINT BY LESOTHO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA⁸¹

Decisions

At its 2406th meeting, on 14 December 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Botswana, India, Lesotho and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa: letter dated 9 December 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15515)".⁸²

At its 2407th meeting, on 15 December 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Guinea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Yugoslavia and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 527 (1982)

of 15 December 1982

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 9 December 1982 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,⁸³

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

Bearing in mind that all Member States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the recent premeditated aggressive act by South Africa, in violation of the sovereignty, airspace

and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Lesotho, and its consequences for peace and security in southern Africa,

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into immediate consultations with the Government of Lesotho and agencies of the United Nations to ensure the welfare of the refugees in Lesotho in a manner consistent with their security;

5. *Requests* Member States urgently to extend all necessary economic assistance to Lesotho in order to strengthen its capacity to receive and maintain South African refugees;

6. *Declares* that there are peaceful means to resolve international problems and that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, only these should be employed;

7. *Calls upon* South Africa to declare publicly that it will, in the future, comply with provisions of the Charter and that it will not commit aggressive acts against Lesotho either directly or through its proxies;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and to report regularly to the Security Council as the situation demands;

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

Adopted unanimously at the 2407th meeting.

⁸¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1976 and 1977.

⁸² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982.*

⁸³ *Ibid.*, document S/15515.