



**RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS  
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL  
1981**

**SECURITY COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR**

**UNITED NATIONS**

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**New York, 1982**

## 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 1981 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 1981 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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## **MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1981**

In 1981 the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

China  
France  
German Democratic Republic  
Ireland  
Japan  
Mexico  
Niger  
Panama  
Philippines  
Spain  
Tunisia  
Uganda  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United States of America

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1981

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

#### THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA<sup>1</sup>

##### Decisions

At its 2264th meeting, on 5 February 1981, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 28 November 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14277)".<sup>2</sup>

At the same meeting, the President, after consultations with the members of the Council, made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council have entrusted me to express, on their behalf, their grave concern over the death sentences recently passed by the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court at Pretoria on Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi (28), Petrus Tsepo Mashigo (20) and Naphtali Manana (24), and which may be considered shortly by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Bloemfontein.

"Having this in mind, I strongly urge that the Government of South Africa, in order to avert further aggravating the situation in South Africa, should take into account the concerns expressed for the lives of these three young men."<sup>3</sup>

At its 2295th meeting, on 27 August 1981, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 27 August 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Niger to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14648)".<sup>4</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council decided, at the request of the representatives of Niger, Tunisia and Uganda,<sup>5</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Johnstone Makatini under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2315th meeting, on 15 December 1981, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 7 December 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14787)".<sup>6</sup>

At the same meeting, the President, after consultations with the members of the Council, made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council notes that on 4 December 1981, the South African régime proclaimed the Ciskei, an integral part of South African territory, a so-called 'independent' State, in pursuance of its *apartheid* and bantustanization policy.

"The Council recalls its resolution 417 (1977), in which it demanded that the racist régime of South Africa should abolish the policy of bantustanization. It also recalls its resolutions 402 (1976) and 407 (1977), in which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976 on the matter. The Council further takes note of General Assembly resolution 32/105 N of 14 December 1977 on the question of bantustans.

"The Council does not recognize the so-called 'independent homelands' in South Africa: it condemns the purported proclamation of the 'independence' of the Ciskei and declares it totally invalid. This action by the South African régime, following similar proclamations in the case of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, denounced by the international community, is designed to divide and dispossess the African people and establish

<sup>1</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980.

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1980*.

<sup>3</sup> Document S/14361, incorporated in the record of the 2264th meeting.

<sup>4</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1981*.

<sup>5</sup> Document S/14653, incorporated in the record of the 2295th meeting.

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1981*.

client States under its domination in order to perpetuate *apartheid*. It seeks to create a class of foreign people in their own country. It further aggravates the situation in the region and hinders international efforts for just and lasting solutions.

“The Council calls upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called ‘independent’ bantustans, to refrain from any dealings with them, to reject

travel documents issued by them, and urges Governments of Member States to take effective measures within their constitutional framework to discourage all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called ‘independent’ bantustans.”

<sup>7</sup> Document S/14794, incorporated in the record of the 2315th meeting.

## THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST\*

### Decisions

At its 2265th meeting, on 9 March 1981, 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 3 March 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14391)”.

At its 2266th meeting, on 19 March 1981, the Council included in its agenda, under the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”, the special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,<sup>8</sup> in addition to the letter dated 3 March 1981 cited above.

At the same meeting, the President read out the following statement:

“Taking account of an earlier complaint by the Government of Lebanon, which is already being considered by the Security Council, and of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 16 March 1981,<sup>9</sup> I have been authorized, as President of the Council, to make the following statement on behalf of its members:

“The members of the Security Council are deeply shocked and outraged at the report received about the repeated attacks on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the continuing killing of peace-keeping soldiers in southern Lebanon.

“These renewed barbaric acts against a peace-keeping force are a direct defiance of the authority of the Security Council and a challenge to the mission of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security which cannot be tolerated.

“The Council condemns these outrageous actions by the so-called *de facto* forces which have caused the death and injury of Force personnel present in Lebanon under international mandate. In strongly condemning

these latest outrageous acts of the so-called *de facto* forces, the Council calls on all those who share in the responsibility for this tense situation to put an end to any act which might increase the threat to international peace and security and to put an end to military assistance to any forces which interfere with the Force in the exercise of its mandate.

“The Council addresses a serious warning to all the forces responsible for these dangerous acts violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, preventing the full deployment of the Force, including the deployment of the Lebanese armed forces in the area, and severely hampering the Force in the fulfilment of the mandate as expressed in resolution 425 (1978), which states:

“ ‘ “The Security Council,

“ ‘ “Taking note of the letters from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon<sup>11</sup> and from the Permanent Representative of Israel,<sup>12</sup>

“ ‘ “Having heard the statements of the Permanent Representatives of Lebanon and Israel,<sup>13</sup>

“ ‘ “Gravely concerned at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and its consequences to the maintenance of international peace,

“ ‘ “Convinced that the present situation impedes the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East,

“ ‘ “1. Calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

“ ‘ “2. Calls upon Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;

“ ‘ “3. Decides, in the light of the request of the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for southern Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from Member States;

<sup>8</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980.

<sup>9</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1981*.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/14407.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, documents S/12600 and S/12606.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/12607.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year*, 2071st meeting.



“ “4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council within twenty-four hours on the implementation of the present resolution.”

“ ‘The Council emphasizes that it is essential that the Force receive the full co-operation of all parties to enable it to carry out its mandate in the entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries, thus contributing to full implementation of resolution 425 (1978).

“ ‘The Council calls for the immediate release of Lebanese military personnel and of all those persons who were kidnapped by the so-called *de facto* forces during the recent hostilities.

“ ‘The Council extends its sympathy and deep-felt condolences to the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the families of the victims.

“ ‘The Council also commends the valiant action and the courage, under the most adverse circumstances, of the commanders and soldiers of the Force and expresses full support for their efforts.’ ”<sup>14</sup>

At its 2278th meeting, on 22 May 1981, 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/14482)”.<sup>15</sup>

#### **Resolution 485 (1981)**

**of 22 May 1981**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>16</sup>

*Decides:*

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

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1981;

(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 at the 2278th meeting by  
14 votes to none.*<sup>17</sup>

#### **Decisions**

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 485 (1981), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

<sup>14</sup> Document S/14414, incorporated in the record of the 2266th meeting.

<sup>15</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981*.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/14482.

<sup>17</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

“In connection with the adoption of the resolution 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 regarding the resolution just adopted:

“ ‘As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force<sup>18</sup> states, in paragraph 26, that “despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached”. This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.’ ”<sup>18</sup>

At its 2289th meeting, on 19 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/14537)”.<sup>19</sup>

#### **Resolution 488 (1981)**

**of 19 June 1981**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979), 459 (1979), 467 (1980), 474 (1980) and 483 (1980),

*Recalling* the statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 2266th meeting, on 19 March 1981,<sup>14</sup>

*Noting with concern* the violations of the relevant Security Council resolutions which had prompted the Government of Lebanon repeatedly to ask the Council for action, and particularly its complaint of 3 March 1981,<sup>19</sup>

*Recalling* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978<sup>20</sup> confirmed by resolution 426 (1978), and particularly:

(a) That the Force “must be able to function as an integrated and efficient military unit”.

(b) That the Force “must enjoy the freedom of movement and communication and other facilities that are necessary for the performance of its tasks”.

(c) That the Force “will not use force except in self-defence”.

(d) That “self-defence would include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council”.

<sup>18</sup> Document S/14485, incorporated in the record of the 2278th meeting.

<sup>19</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1981*, document S/14391.

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

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 16 June 1981,<sup>21</sup> and taking note of the conclusions and recommendations expressed therein,

*Convinced* that the deterioration of the present situation has serious consequences for international security in the Middle East and impedes the achievement of a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the area,

1. *Reaffirms* its repeated call upon all concerned for the strict respect for the political independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and reiterates the Council's determination to implement resolution 425 (1978) and the ensuing resolutions in the totality of the area of operation assigned to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon up to the internationally recognized boundaries;

2. *Condemns* all actions contrary to the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions that have prevented the full implementation of the mandate of the Force, causing death, injury and destruction to the civilian population as well as among the peace-keeping force;

3. *Supports* the efforts of the Government of Lebanon in the civilian and military fields of rehabilitation and reconstruction in southern Lebanon, and supports, in particular, the deployment of substantial contingents of the Lebanese army in the area of operation of the Force;

4. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Force for another period of six months, that is, until 19 December 1981;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist the Government of Lebanon in establishing a joint phased programme of activities to be carried out during the present mandate of the Force, aimed at the total implementation of resolution 425 (1978), and to report periodically to the Security Council;

6. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General and the performance of the Force, as well as the support of the troop-contributing Governments and of all Member States who have assisted the Secretary-General, his staff and the Force in discharging their responsibilities under the mandate;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the question and reaffirms its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means to secure its unconditional fulfilment.

*Adopted at the 2289th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (German Democratic Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).*<sup>22</sup>

## Decisions

On 25 June 1981, the President of the Council issued the following statement:

"As a result of consultations among the members of the Security Council I have been authorized to issue the following statement.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981, document S/14537.

<sup>22</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

"At the end of the 2289th meeting of the Council, I made a statement to note the deep sorrow shared by all members of the Council over the loss of two United Nations soldiers in Lebanon, as well as all those others who have fallen in fulfilment of their duty in the cause of peace.

"I also said that I was certain that I spoke on behalf of the Council when I conveyed our condolences to the Government and people of Fiji as well as to the families of the victims.

"As President of the Council, I wish to condemn the killing on 19 June 1981 by so-called armed elements of two Fijian peace-keeping soldiers of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

"This outrage against members of a peace-keeping force is a direct defiance of the authority of the Council and a challenge to the mission of the Force, as stipulated in resolution 425 (1978).

"In this connection, I am encouraged to learn that a group has already been established to investigate these events and that in the meantime appropriate steps are being taken by all concerned, in co-operation with the command of the Force, to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

"I also commend the valiant action and the courage, under the most adverse circumstances, of the soldiers of the Force and express full support for their efforts."<sup>23</sup>

At its 2292nd meeting, on 17 July 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Jordan and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 17 July 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14596)".<sup>24</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup> S/14572.

<sup>24</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1981*.

<sup>25</sup> Document S/14598, incorporated in the record of the 2292nd meeting.

At the same meeting, the President read out the following statement:

“The President of the Security Council and the members of the Council, after hearing the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>26</sup> express their deep concern at the extent of the loss of life and the scale of the destruction caused by the deplorable events that have been taking place for several days in Lebanon.

“They launch an urgent appeal for an immediate end to all armed attacks and for the greatest restraint so that peace and quiet may be established in Lebanon and a just and lasting peace in the Middle East as a whole.”<sup>27</sup>

At its 2293rd meeting, on 21 July 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### Resolution 490 (1981)

of 21 July 1981

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* the urgent appeal made by the President and the members of the Security Council on 17 July 1981,<sup>27</sup> which reads as follows:

“The President of the Security Council and the members of the Council, after hearing the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>26</sup> express their deep concern at the extent of the loss of life and the scale of the destruction caused by the deplorable events that have been taking place for several days in Lebanon.

“They launch an urgent appeal for an immediate end to all armed attacks and for the greatest restraint so that peace and quiet may be established in Lebanon and a just and lasting peace in the Middle East as a whole.”

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General in this respect,

1. *Calls* for an immediate cessation of all armed attacks;
2. *Reaffirms* its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report back to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible and not later than forty-eight hours from its adoption.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2293rd meeting.*

### Decision

At its 2311th meeting, on 23 November 1981, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled

<sup>26</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, 2292nd meeting.*

<sup>27</sup> Document S/14599, incorporated in the record of the 2292nd meeting.

“The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/14759)”.<sup>28</sup>

### Resolution 493 (1981)

of 23 November 1981

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>28</sup>

*Decides:*

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

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1982;

(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 at the 2311th meeting by 14 votes to none.*<sup>30</sup>

### Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 493 (1981), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

“In connection with the adoption of the resolution 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 regarding the resolution just adopted:

“As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force” states, in paragraph 27, that “despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached”. This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.”<sup>31</sup>

At its 2316th meeting, on 16 December 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 14 December 1981 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab

<sup>28</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1981.*

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/14759.

<sup>30</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

<sup>31</sup> Document S/14764, incorporated in the record of the 2311th meeting.

Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14791)".<sup>28</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Tunisia,<sup>32</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2317th meeting, on 16 December 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2318th meeting, on 17 December 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Pakistan, Romania, Yugoslavia and Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2319th meeting, on 17 December 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Indonesia and Senegal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

#### **Resolution 497 (1981)**

**of 17 December 1981**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the letter of 14 December 1981 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic contained in document S/14791,<sup>28</sup>

*Reaffirming* that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and relevant Security Council resolutions,

1. *Decides* that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void and without international legal effect;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

3. *Determines* that all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>33</sup> continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since June 1967;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution within two weeks and decides that, in the event of non-compliance by Israel, the Council would meet

urgently, and not later than 5 January 1982, to consider taking appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2319th meeting.*

#### **Decisions**

At its 2320th meeting, on 18 December 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/14789 and Corr.1)".<sup>28</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Tunisia,<sup>34</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

#### **Resolution 498 (1981)**

**of 18 December 1981**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979), 459 (1979), 467 (1980), 474 (1980), 483 (1980), 488 (1981) and 490 (1981),

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 11 December 1981,<sup>35</sup> and taking note of the conclusions and recommendations expressed therein,

*Taking note* of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General dated 14 December 1981,<sup>36</sup>

*Convinced* that the deterioration of the present situation has serious consequences for peace and security in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 425 (1978), in which it

(a) *Calls* for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

(b) *Calls upon* Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;

(c) *Decides*, in the light of the request of the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for southern

<sup>28</sup> Document S/14804, incorporated in the record of the 2320th meeting.

<sup>32</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1981*, document S/14789.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/14792.

<sup>34</sup> Document S/14795, incorporated in the record of the 2316th meeting.

<sup>35</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, p. 287.

Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from Member States;

2. *Reaffirms* its past resolutions and particularly its repeated calls upon all concerned for the strict respect of the political independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon;

3. *Reiterates* its determination to implement resolution 425 (1978) in the totality of the area of operation assigned to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon up to the internationally recognized boundaries so that the Force may fulfil its deployment and so that the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization may resume its normal functions, unhindered, under the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement of 1949;<sup>37</sup>

4. *Calls upon* all concerned to work towards the consolidation of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council in resolution 490 (1981) and reiterates its condemnation of all actions contrary to the provisions of the relevant resolutions;

5. *Calls attention* to the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978<sup>38</sup> confirmed by resolution 426 (1978), and particularly:

(a) That the Force "must be able to function as an integrated and efficient military unit";

(b) That the Force "must enjoy the freedom of movement and communication and other facilities that are necessary for the performance of its tasks";

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 4.

(c) That the Force "will not use force except in self-defence";

(d) That "self-defence would include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council";

6. *Supports* the efforts of the Government of Lebanon in the civilian and military fields of rehabilitation and reconstruction in southern Lebanon, and supports, in particular, the restoration of the authority of the Government of Lebanon in that region and deployment of substantial contingents of the Lebanese army in the area of operation of the Force;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government of Lebanon, with a view to establishing a joint phased programme of activities to be carried out during the present mandate of the Force, aimed at the total implementation of resolution 425 (1978), and to report periodically to the Security Council;

8. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Force for six months, that is, until 19 June 1982;

9. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General and the performance of the Force, as well as the support of the troop-contributing Governments, and of all Member States who have assisted the Secretary-General, his staff and the Force in discharging their responsibilities under the mandate;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the question and to review, within two months, the situation as a whole in the light of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General dated 14 December 1981.

*Adopted at the 2320th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (German Democratic Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).*

## THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA<sup>38</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2267th meeting, on 21 April 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: letter dated 10 April 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14434)".<sup>39</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980.

<sup>39</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981*.

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 composed of the President and five Vice-Presidents of that body.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of Niger, Tunisia and Uganda,<sup>40</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Peter Mueshinge under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2268th meeting, on 22 April 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Kenya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>40</sup> Document S/14452, incorporated in the record of the 2267th meeting.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Tunisia,<sup>41</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2269th meeting, on 22 April 1981, the Council decided to invite the representative of Romania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2270th meeting, on 23 April 1981, the Council decided to invite the representative of Brazil to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2271st meeting, on 23 April 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh and Democratic Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2272nd meeting, on 24 April 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Burundi, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>41</sup> Document S/14453, incorporated in the record of the 2268th meeting.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Niger, Tunisia and Uganda,<sup>42</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Johnstone Makatini under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2274th meeting, on 27 April 1981, the Council decided to invite the representative of Guyana to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2275th meeting, on 28 April 1981, the Council decided to invite the representative of Singapore to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

<sup>42</sup> Document S/14456, incorporated in the record of the 2272nd meeting.

## THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS<sup>43</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2279th meeting, on 4 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/14490 and Add.1)".<sup>44</sup>

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

### Resolution 486 (1981)

of 4 June 1981

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 27 May 1981,<sup>45</sup>

<sup>43</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980.

<sup>44</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981*.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/14490.

*Noting* the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

*Noting also* that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1981,

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

*Reiterating* its support of the ten-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General,<sup>46</sup>

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 1981;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the parties have resumed the intercommunal talks within the framework of the ten-point agreement and urges them to pursue these talks in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979*, document S/13369, para. 51.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1981.

*Adopted at the 2279th meeting by 14 votes to none.*<sup>47</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2313th meeting, on 14 December 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/14778 and Corr.1 and Add.1)".<sup>48</sup>

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

### Resolution 495 (1981)

of 14 December 1981

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 1 December 1981,<sup>49</sup>

<sup>47</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

<sup>48</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1981*.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/14778.

*Noting* the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

*Noting also* that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1981,

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

*Reiterating* its support of the ten-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General,<sup>46</sup>

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 1982;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the parties have resumed the intercommunal talks within the framework of the ten-point agreement and urges them to pursue these talks in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1982.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2313th meeting.*

## COMPLAINT BY IRAQ

### Decisions

At its 2280th meeting, on 12 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Brazil, Cuba, India, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Romania, the Sudan, Turkey and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Iraq: letter dated 8 June 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14509)".<sup>50</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State

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

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

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Tunisia,<sup>51</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Chedli Klibi under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2281st meeting, on 13 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bulgaria, Guyana, Somalia, Viet Nam and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1981.

<sup>51</sup> Document S/14524, incorporated in the record of the 2280th meeting.

At its 2282nd meeting, on 15 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Hungary, Mongolia, Sierra Leone and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2283rd meeting, on 15 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Indonesia, Italy, Morocco, Poland and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2284th meeting, on 16 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Nicaragua and Sri Lanka 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 Uganda,<sup>52</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2285th meeting, on 16 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representative of Malaysia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2286th meeting, on 17 June 1981, the Council decided, at the request of the representative of Tunisia,<sup>53</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2288th meeting, on 19 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### **Resolution 487 (1981)**

**of 19 June 1981**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/2280,*

*Having noted the contents of the letter dated 8 June 1981 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq,<sup>54</sup>*

*Having heard the statements made on the subject at its 2280th through 2288th meetings,*

*Taking note of the statement made by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Agency's Board of Governors on the subject on 9 June 1981 and his statement to the Security Council at its 2288th meeting on 19 June 1981,*

*Taking note also of the resolution adopted by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 12 June 1981 on the "military attack on Iraqi nuclear research centre and its implications for the Agency",<sup>55</sup>*

*Fully aware of the fact that Iraq has been a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>56</sup> since it came into force in 1970, that in accordance with that Treaty Iraq has accepted Agency safeguards on all its nuclear activities, and that the Agency has testified that these safeguards have been satisfactorily applied to date,*

*Noting furthermore that Israel has not adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,*

*Deeply concerned about the danger to international peace and security created by the premeditated Israeli air attack on Iraqi nuclear installations on 7 June 1981, which could at any time explode the situation in the area, with grave consequences for the vital interests of all States,*

*Considering that, under the terms of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, "all members shall 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",*

1. *Strongly condemns* the military attack by Israel in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international conduct;

2. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain in the future from any such acts or threats thereof;

3. *Further considers* that the said attack constitutes a serious threat to the entire safeguards régime of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is the foundation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

4. *Fully recognizes* the inalienable sovereign right of Iraq and all other States, especially the developing countries, to establish programmes of technological and nuclear development to develop their economy and industry for peaceful purposes in accordance with their present and future needs and consistent with the internationally accepted objectives of preventing nuclear-weapons proliferation;

5. *Calls upon* Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

6. *Considers* that Iraq is entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction it has suffered, responsibility for which has been acknowledged by Israel;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the implementation of the present resolution.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2288th meeting.*

<sup>52</sup> Document S/14540, incorporated in the record of the 2284th meeting.

<sup>53</sup> Document S/14545, incorporated in the record of the 2286th meeting.

<sup>54</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981*, document S/14509.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/14532.

<sup>56</sup> General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968.



**LETTER DATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1980 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALTA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL<sup>57</sup>**

**Decision**

At its 2294th meeting, on 30 July 1981, the Council decided, in accordance with the decision taken at its 2246th meeting, on 4 September 1980, to invite the representatives of Malta and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14140)".<sup>58</sup>

<sup>57</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1980.

<sup>58</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*.

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**COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA<sup>59</sup>**

**Decisions**

At its 2296th meeting, on 28 August 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Brazil, Cuba, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Angola against South Africa: letter dated 26 August 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/14647)".<sup>60</sup>

At its 2297th meeting, on 29 August 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, South Africa and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>59</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1978, 1979 and 1980.

<sup>60</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1981*.

At its 2298th meeting, on 29 August 1981, the Council decided to invite the representative of Canada to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2299th meeting, on 31 August 1981, the Council decided, at the request of the representative of Tunisia,<sup>61</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2300th meeting, on 31 August 1981, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>61</sup> Document S/14666, incorporated in the record of the 2299th meeting.

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**COMPLAINT BY SEYCHELLES**

**Decision**

At its 2314th meeting, on 15 December 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Seychelles and Botswana to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Seychelles: letter dated 8 December 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Seychelles to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14783)".<sup>62</sup>

<sup>62</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1981*.

**Resolution 496 (1981)**

**of 15 December 1981**

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the letter dated 8 December 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Seychelles to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,<sup>63</sup>

*Having heard* the statement of the representative of the Republic of Seychelles,<sup>64</sup>

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/14783.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Year*, 2314th meeting.

*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,

1. *Affirms* that the territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Seychelles must be respected;

2. *Condemns* the recent mercenary aggression against the Republic of Seychelles and the subsequent hijacking;

3. *Decides* to send a commission of inquiry composed of three members of the Security Council in order to investigate the origin, background and financing of the mercenary aggression of 25 November 1981 against the Republic of Seychelles, as well as assess and evaluate economic damages, and to report to the Council with recommendations no later than 31 January 1982;

4. *Decides* that the members of the commission of inquiry will be appointed after consultations between the President and the members of the Security Council and the Republic of Seychelles;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the commission of inquiry with the necessary assistance;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the question.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2314th meeting.*

### **Decision**

In a note dated 24 December 1981,<sup>65</sup> the President of the Council stated that, following consultations with the members of the Council and the Republic of Seychelles, agreement had been reached that the commission of inquiry established under paragraph 3 of resolution 496 (1981) would be composed of Ireland, Japan and Panama.

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<sup>65</sup> S/14816.

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

### **ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS<sup>66</sup>**

#### ***A. Application of the Republic of Vanuatu***

##### **Decisions**

At its 2290th meeting, on 8 July 1981, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Vanuatu<sup>67</sup> for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2291st meeting, on 8 July 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia and New Zealand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Mem-

<sup>66</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980.

<sup>67</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20, document A/36/308-S/14506.

bers<sup>68</sup> concerning the application of the Republic of Vanuatu for admission to membership in the United Nations.

#### **Resolution 489 (1981)**

**of 8 July 1981**

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined* the application of the Republic of Vanuatu<sup>67</sup> for admission to the United Nations,

*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of Vanuatu should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2291st meeting.*

<sup>68</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1981*, document S/14580.

#### ***B. Application of Belize***

##### **Decisions**

At its 2301st meeting, on 23 September 1981, the Council decided to invite the representative of Guatemala to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Admission of New Members: telegram dated 21 September 1981 from the Prime Minister of Belize to the Secretary-General (S/14701)".<sup>69</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to refer the application of Belize<sup>69</sup> for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2302nd meeting, on 23 September 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Barbados,

<sup>69</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20, document A/36/533-S/14701.

Nicaragua and Saint Lucia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members<sup>70</sup> concerning the application of Belize for admission to membership in the United Nations.

#### **Resolution 491 (1981)**

**of 23 September 1981**

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined* the application of Belize<sup>69</sup> for admission to the United Nations,

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

*Adopted unanimously at the 2302nd meeting.*

<sup>70</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1981*, document S/14703.

#### ***C. Application of Antigua and Barbuda***

##### **Decisions**

At its 2307th meeting, on 10 November 1981, the Council, following the adoption of the agenda, decided to

refer the application of Antigua and Barbuda<sup>71</sup> for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the

<sup>71</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20, document A/36/642-S/14742.

Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

**Resolution 492 (1981)**

of 10 November 1981

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined* the application of Antigua and Barbuda<sup>71</sup> for admission to the United Nations,

*Recommends* to the General Assembly that Antigua and Barbuda should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

At its 2309th meeting, on 10 November 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Nicaragua and Saint Lucia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members<sup>72</sup> concerning the application of Antigua and Barbuda for admission to membership in the United Nations.

<sup>72</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1981*, document S/14748.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2309th meeting.*

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**THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE<sup>73</sup>**

**A. Election of two members of the International Court of Justice**

**Decision**

On 15 January 1981, the Security Council, at its 2262nd meeting, and the General Assembly, at its 100th meeting, elected two members of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancies caused by the death of the following judges:

Mr. Richard R. Baxter (United States of America);  
Mr. Salah El Dine Tarazi (Syrian Arab Republic).

The following were elected:

Mr. Stephen Schwebel (United States of America);  
Mr. Abdallah Fikri El-Khani (Syrian Arab Republic).

**B. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice**

**Decision**

On 5 November 1981, the Security Council, at its 2306th meeting, and the General Assembly, at its 48th meeting, elected five members of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of the following judges:

Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);  
Mr. Isaac Forster (Senegal);  
Mr. André Gros (France);  
Mr. Nagendra Singh (India);  
Mr. José María Ruda (Argentina).

The following were elected:

Mr. Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (France);  
Mr. Robert Y. Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);  
Mr. Kéba Mbaye (Senegal);  
Mr. Nagendra Singh (India);  
Mr. José María Ruda (Argentina).

<sup>73</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1948, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978 and 1980.

**C. Date of elections to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice**

At its 2321st meeting, on 21 December 1981, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "Date of elections to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/14799)".<sup>74</sup>

**Resolution 499 (1981)**

**of 21 December 1981**

*The Security Council,*

*Noting with regret* the death of Judge Abdùllah El-Erian on 12 December 1981,

*Noting further* that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

*Noting* that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the elections to fill this vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

*Decides* that elections to fill the vacancy shall take place at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its resumed thirty-sixth session.

*Adopted unanimously at the  
2321st meeting.*

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<sup>74</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1981*.

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**RECOMMENDATION REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT  
OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL<sup>75</sup>**

At its 2303rd, 2304th, 2305th, 2310th and 2312th meetings, held in private on 27 and 28 October, 4 and 17 November, and 11 December 1981 respectively, the Council considered the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**Resolution 494 (1981)**

**of 11 December 1981**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

*Recommends* to the General Assembly that Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar should be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office from 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1986.

*Adopted unanimously at the  
2312th meeting.*

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<sup>75</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1950, 1953, 1957, 1962, 1966, 1971 and 1976.

**ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL  
IN 1981 FOR THE FIRST TIME**

**NOTE:** The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of a provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1981 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, 2262nd to 2321st meetings*.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1981, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Complaint by Iraq.....	2280th	12 June 1981
Complaint by Seychelles .....	2314th	15 December 1981

**CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED  
BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1981**

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
485 (1981)	22 May 1981	The situation in the Middle East	3
486 (1981)	4 June 1981	The situation in Cyprus	8
487 (1981)	19 June 1981	Complaint by Iraq	10
488 (1981)	19 June 1981	The situation in the Middle East	3
489 (1981)	8 July 1981	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Vanuatu)	13
490 (1981)	21 July 1981	The situation in the Middle East	5
491 (1981)	23 September 1981	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Belize)	13
492 (1981)	10 November 1981	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Antigua and Barbuda)	14
493 (1981)	23 November 1981	The situation in the Middle East	5
494 (1981)	11 December 1981	Recommendation regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General	15
495 (1981)	14 December 1981	The situation in Cyprus	9
496 (1981)	15 December 1981	Complaint by Seychelles	11
497 (1981)	17 December 1981	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	6
498 (1981)	18 December 1981	The situation in the Middle East	6
499 (1981)	21 December 1981	Date of elections to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	15

