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# **RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1980**

**SECURITY COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR**

**UNITED NATIONS**

**New York, 1981**

## 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 1980 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 1980 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.

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 *St . . .*) 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 1980**

In 1980 the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Bangladesh  
China  
France  
German Democratic Republic  
Jamaica  
Mexico  
Niger  
Norway  
Philippines  
Portugal  
Tunisia  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United States of America  
Zambia

# RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1980

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

LETTER DATED 3 JANUARY 1980 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF AUSTRALIA, THE BAHAMAS, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, DENMARK, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FIJI, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GREECE, HAITI, HONDURAS, ICELAND, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, LIBERIA, LUXEMBOURG, MALAYSIA, THE NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, THE PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, SAINT LUCIA, SAMOA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SURINAME, SWEDEN, THAILAND, TURKEY, UGANDA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY AND VENEZUELA

### Decisions

At its 2185th meeting, on 5 January 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia and Singapore to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (S/13724 and Add.1)<sup>1</sup>".

At its 2186th meeting, on 5 January 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Costa Rica,

Liberia, Mongolia, Somalia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2187th meeting, on 6 January 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy and Spain to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2188th meeting, on 6 January 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Venezuela and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2189th meeting, on 7 January 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Chile, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Panama and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2190th meeting, on 7 January 1980, the Council decided to invite the representative of Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1980.

<sup>2</sup> Subsequently, Samoa and Somalia added their signatures (S/13724/Add.2 [see foot-note 1]) to the letter and were listed in the agenda of the 2186th and succeeding meetings.

**Resolution 462 (1980)**

**of 9 January 1980**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the item on the agenda of its 2185th meeting, as contained in document S/Agenda/2185,

*Taking into account* that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 2190th meeting has pre-

vented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Decides* to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the question contained in document S/Agenda/2185.

*Adopted at the resumed 2190th meeting by 12 votes to 2 (German Democratic Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), with 1 abstention (Zambia).*

**THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA<sup>3</sup>**

**Decision**

In a letter dated 9 January 1980,<sup>4</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention, if the Council should so consent, to proceed with the detailed technical discussions mentioned in his report of 20 November 1979<sup>5</sup> and, to that end, to appoint Lieutenant-General Prem Chand initially as Commander-Designate and later as Commander of the military component of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group. In a letter dated 12 January 1980,<sup>6</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have brought your letter dated 9 January 1980 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) to the attention of the members of the Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations on 12 January and agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

<sup>3</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978 and 1979.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1980*, document S/13740.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1979*, document S/13634.

<sup>6</sup> S/13741.

**COMPLAINT BY ZAMBIA<sup>7</sup>**

**Decision**

In a note dated 22 January 1980,<sup>8</sup> the President of the Council announced, with reference to his notes dated 30 November and 12 December 1979,<sup>9</sup> that, following consultations among members of the Council on the matter, it had been agreed that for the purpose of presenting its full report, which was due by 31 January 1980, the Security Council *Ad Hoc* Committee established under resolution 455 (1979) concerning the complaint by Zambia, would continue to be composed of the States mentioned in paragraph 3 of the note dated 30 November.

<sup>7</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1969, 1973, 1978 and 1979.

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1980*, document S/13755.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1979*, documents S/13669 and S/13685.



## QUESTION CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA<sup>10</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2192nd meeting, on 30 January 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia: letter dated 25 January 1980 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malawi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13764)".<sup>11</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Niger, Tunisia and Zambia,<sup>12</sup> to extend invitations to Mr. Tirivafi Kangai and Mr. Johnstone Makatini under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2193rd meeting, on 31 January 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Nigeria and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2194th meeting, on 31 January 1980, the Council also decided to invite the representative of Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2195th meeting, on 1 February 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ghana, Kenya and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Niger, Tunisia and Zambia,<sup>13</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Callistus Ndlovu under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

### Resolution 463 (1980)

of 2 February 1980

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the latest developments in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

*Recalling* its resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia, and in particular resolution 460 (1979),

*Noting* that the conference held at Lancaster House, in London, has produced agreement on the Constitution for a free and independent Zimbabwe providing for genuine majority rule, on arrangements for bringing that Constitution into effect and on a cease-fire,

*Noting also* that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having resumed its responsibility as the administering Power, is committed to decolonizing Southern Rhodesia on the basis of free and democratic elections which will lead Southern Rhodesia to genuine independence acceptable to the international community in accordance with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

*Concerned* at the numerous violations of the terms of the Lancaster House agreement,

*Reaffirming* the need for strict compliance with the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 460 (1979), which called upon the administering Power to ensure that no South African or other external forces, regular or mercenary, would remain in or enter Southern Rhodesia, except those forces provided for under the Lancaster House agreement,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Calls upon* all parties to comply with the Lancaster House agreement;

3. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure the full and impartial implementation of the letter and spirit of the Lancaster House agreement;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while noting its announcement that the South African troops have been withdrawn from the Beit Bridge, to ensure the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of any other South African forces, regular or mercenary, from Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to take all necessary steps in order to ensure that eligible Zimbabwe nationals will freely participate in the forthcoming electoral process, including:

(a) The speedy and unimpeded return of Zimbabwe exiles and refugees in conformity with the Lancaster House agreement;

(b) The release of all political prisoners;

<sup>10</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979.

<sup>11</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1980*.

<sup>12</sup> Documents S/13770 and S/13771, incorporated in the record of the 2192nd meeting.

<sup>13</sup> Document S/13776, incorporated in the record of the 2195th meeting.

(c) The strict compliance by all the forces with the terms of the Lancaster House agreement and the confinement forthwith of the Rhodesian and auxiliary forces to their bases in conformity with that agreement;

(d) The according of equal treatment to all parties to the agreement;

(e) The rescinding of all emergency measures and regulations inconsistent with the conduct of free and fair elections;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to create conditions in Southern Rhodesia which will ensure free and fair elections and thereby avert the danger of the collapse of the Lancaster House agreement, which could have serious consequences for international peace and security;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United King-

dom to release any South African political prisoners, including captured freedom fighters, in Southern Rhodesia and to ensure their safe passage to any country of their choice;

8. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime in South Africa for interference in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia;

9. *Calls upon* all Member States to respect only the free and fair choice of the people of Zimbabwe;

10. *Decides* to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review until the Territory attains full independence under genuine majority rule.

*Adopted at the 2196th meeting  
by 14 votes to none.<sup>14</sup>*

<sup>14</sup> One member (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) did not participate in the voting.

## THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST<sup>15</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2199th meeting, on 22 February 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"Letter dated 15 February 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13801);<sup>16</sup>

"Letter dated 15 February 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13802)".<sup>16</sup>

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

At the same meeting, the Council further 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,  
Norway, Portugal, United  
Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland).*

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Tunisia,<sup>17</sup> to extend invitations to Mr. Clovis Maksoud and Mr. Fahd Qawasma under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2200th meeting, on 25 February 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Pakistan and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2201st meeting, on 26 February 1980, the Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2202nd meeting, on 27 February 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Indonesia, Kuwait and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>15</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 and 1979.

<sup>16</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1980*.

<sup>17</sup> Documents S/13819 and S/13814, incorporated in the record of the 2199th meeting.

## Resolution 465 (1980)

of 1 March 1980

*The Security Council.*

*Taking note* of the reports of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, contained in documents S/13450 and Corr. 1 and Add.1<sup>18</sup> and S/13679,<sup>19</sup>

*Taking note also* of letters from the Permanent Representative of Jordan<sup>20</sup> and the Permanent Representative of Morocco, Chairman of the Islamic Group,<sup>21</sup>

*Strongly deploring* the refusal by Israel to co-operate with the Commission and regretting its formal rejection of resolutions 446 (1979) and 452 (1979),

*Affirming once more* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>22</sup> is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

*Deploing* the decision of the Government of Israel officially to support Israeli settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967.

*Deeply concerned* by the practices of the Israeli authorities in implementing that settlements policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its consequences for the local Arab and Palestinian population,

*Taking into account* the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of private and public land and property, and water resources,

*Bearing in mind* the specific status of Jerusalem and, in particular, the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in the city,

*Drawing attention* to the grave consequences which the settlements policy is bound to have on any attempt to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

*Recalling* pertinent Security Council resolutions, specifically resolutions 237 (1967), 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 271 (1969) and 298 (1971), as well as the consensus statement made by the President of the Council on 11 November 1976,<sup>23</sup>

*Having invited* Mr. Fahd Qawasma, Mayor of Al-Khalil (Hebron), in the occupied territory, to supply it with information pursuant to rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure,

1. *Commends* the work done by the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446

(1979) in preparing the report contained in document S/13679;

2. *Accepts* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Commission;

3. *Calls upon* all parties, particularly the Government of Israel, to co-operate with the Commission;

4. *Strongly deplores* the decision of Israel to prohibit the free travel of Mayor Fahd Qawasma in order to appear before the Security Council and requests Israel to permit his free travel to United Nations Headquarters for that purpose;

5. *Determines* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof have no legal validity and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

6. *Strongly deplores* the continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices and calls upon the Government and people of Israel to rescind those measures, to dismantle the existing settlements and in particular to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

7. *Calls upon* all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connexion with settlements in the occupied territories;

8. *Requests* the Commission to continue to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, to investigate the reported serious depletion of natural resources, particularly the water resources, with a view to ensuring the protection of those important natural resources of the territories under occupation, and to keep under close scrutiny the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Commission to report to the Security Council before 1 September 1980 and decides to convene at the earliest possible date thereafter in order to consider the report and the full implementation of the present resolution.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2203rd meeting.*

## Decisions

At its 2204th meeting, on 31 March 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

<sup>18</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1979.*

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1979.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1980, document S/13801.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13802.

<sup>22</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, p. 287.

<sup>23</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, 1969th meeting.*

"The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights:

"Letter dated 6 March 1980 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13832);<sup>16</sup>

"Letter dated 24 March 1980 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13855)".<sup>16</sup>

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

At the same meeting, the Council further 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, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Tunisia,<sup>24</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2205th meeting, on 3 April 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, India, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2207th meeting, on 8 April 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Cuba, Madagascar, Morocco and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>24</sup> Document S/13867, incorporated in the record of the 2204th meeting.

At its 2208th meeting, on 9 April 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Hungary and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2212th meeting, on 13 April 1980, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"Letter dated 10 April 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13885);<sup>25</sup>

"Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/13888)".<sup>25</sup>

At its 2213th meeting, on 14 April 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Jordan and the Netherlands 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, Norway, Portugal, 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>26</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2214th meeting, on 14 April 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ireland and

<sup>25</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980*.

<sup>26</sup> Document S/13890, incorporated in the record of the 2213th meeting.

Italy to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2215th meeting, on 15 April 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Nigeria and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2217th meeting, on 18 April 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Fiji and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the President announced that he had been authorized to make the following statement, which had been agreed upon by the members of the Council:

"I am authorized by the Security Council to make the following statement, on behalf of its members, pending action on the resolution which the Security Council is considering on the over-all situation in Lebanon and on the acts of hostility against Lebanon, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization,

"The members of the Security Council are shocked and outraged at the report that the Council has received on the attacks on the Force and the cold-blooded murder of peace-keeping soldiers by the *de facto* forces.

"This unprecedented, barbaric act against a peace-keeping force is a direct challenge to and defiance of the authority of the Security Council and to the mission of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security.

"The Security Council strongly condemns all those who share in the responsibility for this outrageous act. The Council reaffirms its intention to take such determined action as the situation calls for to enable the Force to take immediate and total control of its entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries.

"The Council extends its deep-felt condolences to the Government of Ireland and the families of the victims.

"The Council also commends the valiant action of the commanders and soldiers of the Force, and the courage of the United Nations observers under the most adverse circumstances."<sup>27</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Document S/13900, incorporated in the record of the 2217th meeting.

At its 2218th meeting, on 24 April 1980, the Council decided, at the request of the representative of Tunisia,<sup>28</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Hammadi Essid under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

#### **Resolution 467 (1980)**

of 24 April 1980

*The Security Council,*

*Acting in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon,*<sup>29</sup>

*Having studied the special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 11 April 1980<sup>30</sup> and the subsequent statements, reports and addenda,*

*Having expressed itself through the statement of the President of the Security Council of 18 April 1980,<sup>27</sup>*

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

*Recalling the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978<sup>31</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",

1. *Reaffirms* its determination to implement the above-mentioned resolutions, particularly resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 459 (1979), 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 and, in particular, strongly deplores:

(a) Any violation of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity;

(b) The military intervention of Israel in Lebanon;

<sup>28</sup> Document S/13903, incorporated in the record of the 2218th meeting.

<sup>29</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980, document S/13885.*

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13888.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978, document S/12611.*

(c) All acts of violence in violation of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon;<sup>32</sup>

(d) Provision of military assistance to the so-called *de facto* forces;

(e) All acts of interference with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;

(f) All acts of hostility against the Force and in or through its area of operation as inconsistent with Security Council resolutions;

(g) All obstructions of the ability of the Force to confirm the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, to supervise the cessation of hostilities, to ensure the peaceful character of the area of operation, to control movement and to take measures deemed necessary to ensure the effective restoration of the sovereignty of Lebanon;

(h) Acts that have led to loss of life and physical injuries among the personnel of the Force and of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, their harassment and abuse, the disruption of communication, as well as the destruction of property and material;

3. *Condemns* the deliberate shelling of the headquarters of the Force and more particularly the field hospital, which enjoys special protection under international law;

4. *Commends* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and by the interested Governments to bring about the cessation of hostilities and to enable the Force to carry out its mandate effectively without interference;

5. *Commends* the Force for its great restraint in carrying out its duties in very adverse circumstances;

6. *Calls attention* to the provisions in the mandate that would allow the Force to use its right to self-defence;

7. *Calls attention* to the terms of reference of the Force which provide that it will use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting and to ensure that its area of operation will not be utilized for hostile activities of any kind;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a meeting, at an appropriate level, of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission to agree on precise recommendations and further to reactivate the General Armistice Agreement conducive to the restoration of the sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries;

9. *Calls upon* all parties concerned and all those capable of lending any assistance to co-operate with the Secretary-General in enabling the Force to fulfil its mandate;

10. *Recognizes* the urgent need to explore all ways and means of securing the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978), including enhancing the capacity of the Force to fulfil its mandate in all its parts;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the progress of these initiatives and the cessation of hostilities.

*Adopted at the 2218th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (German Democratic Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America).*

## Decisions

In a letter dated 28 April 1980,<sup>33</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Council that it was his intention to replace the Norwegian medical unit, withdrawn from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, by a medical unit from Sweden, subject to the usual consultations, if and when the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Force. In a letter dated 29 April,<sup>34</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have brought your letter dated 28 April 1980 to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in consultations on 29 April and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter.

"The representative of China has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), dissociates itself from this matter."

At its 2219th meeting, on 29 April 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bulgaria, Guyana, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the further discussion of the item entitled:

"The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights:

"Letter dated 6 March 1980 from the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13832);<sup>16</sup>

"Letter dated 24 March 1980 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13855)".<sup>16</sup>

At its 2220th meeting, on 30 April 1980, the Council decided to invite the representative of Democratic

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980*, document S/13916.

<sup>33</sup> S/13917.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 4*.

Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2221st meeting, on 8 May 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and Jordan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 6 May 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13926)".<sup>25</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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

#### **Resolution 468 (1980)**

**of 8 May 1980**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling the Geneva Convention of 1949,<sup>35</sup>*

*Deeply concerned at the expulsion by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and of the Sharia Judge of Hebron,*

1. *Calls upon the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to rescind these illegal measures and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they can resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;*

2. *Requests the Secretary-General to report upon the implementation of the present resolution.*

*Adopted at the 2221st meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).*

#### **Decisions**

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to invite the representative of Yugoslavia to make a

<sup>35</sup> Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, p. 287).

statement in connexion with the tribute paid to the memory of His Excellency Mr. Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At its 2222nd meeting, on 20 May 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and Jordan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 16 May 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13941)".<sup>25</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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, 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>36</sup> to extend invitations to Mr. Fahd Qawasma, Mr. Mohamed Milhem and Mr. Rajab Attamimi under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

#### **Resolution 469 (1980)**

**of 20 May 1980**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered the report<sup>37</sup> submitted by the Secretary-General on 13 May 1980, under Security Council resolution 468 (1980),*

*Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>22</sup> and in particular article 1, which reads "The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances", and article 49, which reads "Individ-*

<sup>36</sup> Document S/13942, incorporated in the record of the 2222nd meeting.

<sup>37</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980, document S/13938.*

ual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive",

1. *Strongly deplores* the failure of the Government of Israel to implement resolution 468 (1980);

2. *Calls again upon* the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, to rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron, and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they can resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed;

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts and requests him to continue his efforts in order to ensure the immediate implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council on the result of his efforts at the earliest possible date.

*Adopted at the 2223rd meeting  
by 14 votes to none, with 1  
abstention (United States of  
America).*

#### Decision

At its 2224th meeting, on 30 May 1980, 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/13957)".<sup>25</sup>

#### Resolution 470 (1980)

of 30 May 1980

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>38</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 1980;

(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 2224th meeting  
by 14 votes to none.<sup>39</sup>*

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13957.

<sup>39</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

#### Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 470 (1980), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

"In connexion 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>38</sup> states in paragraph 26: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."<sup>40</sup>

At its 2226th meeting, on 5 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Egypt, Israel and Jordan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 3 June 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13977)".<sup>25</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 10 votes to 1  
(United States of America),  
with 4 abstentions (France,  
Norway, Portugal, United  
Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland).*

#### Resolution 471 (1980)

of 5 June 1980

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling once again* the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of

<sup>40</sup> Document S/13970, incorporated in the record of the 2224th meeting.



War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>22</sup> and in particular article 27, which reads,

"Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons . . . They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof . . .",

*Reaffirming* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 468 (1980) and 469 (1980),

*Reaffirming* its resolution 465 (1980), by which the Security Council determined "that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof have no legal validity and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East" and strongly deplored the "continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices",

*Shocked* by the assassination attempts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh,

*Deeply concerned* that the Jewish settlers in the occupied Arab territories are allowed to carry arms, thus enabling them to perpetrate crimes against the civilian Arab population,

1. *Condemns* the assassination attempts against the Mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh and calls for the immediate apprehension and prosecution of the perpetrators of these crimes;

2. *Expresses deep concern* that Israel, as the occupying Power, has failed to provide adequate protection to the civilian population in the occupied territories in conformity with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel to provide the victims with adequate compensation for the damages suffered as a result of these crimes;

4. *Calls again upon* the Government of Israel to respect and to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, as well as with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

5. *Calls once again upon* all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connexion with settlements in the occupied territories;

6. *Reaffirms* the overriding necessity to end the prolonged occupation of Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

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

*Adopted at the 2226th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).*

## Decisions

In a note dated 16 June 1980,<sup>41</sup> the President of the Council stated that, following informal consultations, the Council decided to maintain the original composition of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

At its 2232nd meeting, on 17 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ireland, Israel, Lebanon and the Netherlands 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/13994)".<sup>25</sup>

## Resolution 474 (1980)

of 17 June 1980

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979), 459 (1979) and 467 (1980), as well as the statement by the President of the Security Council of 18 April 1980,<sup>27</sup>

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 12 June 1980,<sup>42</sup>

*Acting* in response to the request of the Government of Lebanon and noting with concern the questions raised in its letters addressed to the Security Council on 8 May,<sup>43</sup> 17 May<sup>44</sup> and 27 May 1980,<sup>45</sup>

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

*Reaffirming* its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

<sup>41</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980, document S/14000.*

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13994.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13931.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13946.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13962.

*Commending* the performance of the Force, yet expressing its concern about the continued existence of obstacles to the full deployment of the Force and its freedom of movement, the threats to its security and the safety of its headquarters,

1. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a period of six months, that is, until 19 December 1980, and reiterates its commitment to the full implementation of the mandate of the Force throughout its entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries, according to the terms of reference and guidelines as stated and confirmed in the appropriate Security Council resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and fully endorses the conclusions and recommendations expressed therein;

3. *Strongly condemns* all actions contrary to the provisions of the mandate and, in particular, continued acts of violence that prevent the fulfilment of this mandate by the Force;

4. *Takes note* of the steps already taken by the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission and urges the parties concerned to extend to him their full co-operation in accordance with the relevant Security Council decisions and resolutions, including resolution 467 (1980);

5. *Takes note* of the efforts deployed by Member States, and more particularly the troop-contributing countries, in support of the Force and urges all those which are in a position to do so to continue to use their influence with those concerned so that the Force can discharge its responsibilities fully and unhampered;

6. *Reaffirms* its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means to secure the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978);

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

*Adopted at the 2232nd meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (German Democratic Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).<sup>46</sup>*

### Decisions

At its 2233rd meeting, on 24 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 28 May 1980 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13966)".<sup>25</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 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, 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>47</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2234th meeting, on 24 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, Mauritania and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2235th meeting, on 26 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Senegal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2236th meeting, on 26 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Malaysia, Turkey, Yemen and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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

At its 2238th meeting, on 27 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Somalia, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates to

<sup>46</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

<sup>47</sup> Document S/14012, incorporated in the record of the 2233rd meeting.

participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2241st meeting, on 30 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Mali, Oman, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon and the Upper Volta to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2242nd meeting, on 30 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Gambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

#### **Resolution 476 (1980)**

**of 30 June 1980**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the letter of 28 May 1980 from the representative of Pakistan, the current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, contained in document S/13966,<sup>25</sup>

*Reaffirming* that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible,

*Bearing in mind* the specific status of Jerusalem and, in particular, the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in the city,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions relevant to the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 271 (1969), 298 (1971) and 465 (1980),

*Recalling* the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>22</sup>

*Deploring* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and the status of the Holy City of Jerusalem,

*Gravely concerned* about the legislative steps initiated in the Israeli Knesset with the aim of changing the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem,

1. *Reaffirms* the overriding necessity for ending the prolonged occupation of Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

3. *Reconfirms* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem have no legal validity and constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

4. *Reiterates* that all such measures which have altered the geographic, demographic and historical character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem are null and void and must be rescinded in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

5. *Urgently calls* on Israel, the occupying Power, to abide by the present and previous Security Council resolutions and to desist forthwith from persisting in the policy and measures affecting the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem;

6. *Reaffirms* its determination, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the present resolution, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of the present resolution.

*Adopted at the 2242nd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).*

#### **Decisions**

At its 2245th meeting, on 20 August 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the Upper Volta and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 1 August 1980 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14084)".<sup>48</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

<sup>48</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*.

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, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

#### **Resolution 478 (1980)**

**of 20 August 1980**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling its resolution 476 (1980),*

*Reaffirming again that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible,*

*Deeply concerned over the enactment of a "basic law" in the Israeli Knesset proclaiming a change in the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, with its implications for peace and security,*

*Noting that Israel has not complied with resolution 476 (1980),*

*Reaffirming its determination to examine practical ways and means, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to secure the full implementation of its resolution 476 (1980), in the event of non-compliance by Israel,*

1. *Censures in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "basic law" on Jerusalem and the refusal to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions;*

2. *Affirms that the enactment of the "basic law" by Israel constitutes a violation of international law and does not affect the continued application of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>22</sup> in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem;*

3. *Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and in particular the recent "basic law" on Jerusalem, are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith;*

4. *Affirms also that this action constitutes a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;*

5. *Decides not to recognize the "basic law" and such other actions by Israel that, as a result of this law, seek to alter the character and status of Jerusalem and calls upon:*

(a) *All Member States to accept this decision;*

(b) *Those States that have established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City;*

6. *Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution before 15 November 1980;*

7. *Decides to remain seized of this serious situation.*

*Adopted at the 2245th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).*

#### **Decisions**

In a note dated 20 August 1980,<sup>49</sup> the President of the Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, had informed him on behalf of the Commission that, in accordance with the decision taken by the Security Council to maintain its original composition, the Commission had resumed its work and that it would, however, be difficult for it to report to the Council before 1 September 1980, as called for in paragraph 9 of resolution 465 (1980), and that the Commission requested an extension of the date of submission of its report to 25 November. The President added that, after informal consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the request of the Commission.

At its 2256th meeting, on 26 November 1980, 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/14263)".<sup>50</sup>

#### **Resolution 481 (1980)**

**of 26 November 1980**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>51</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 1981;*

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/14116.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1980.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/14263.

(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 2256th meeting  
by 14 votes to none.<sup>52</sup>*

### Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 481 (1980), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

"In connexion 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>51</sup> 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>53</sup>

At its 2258th meeting, on 17 December 1980, 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/14295)".<sup>50</sup>

### Resolution 483 (1980)

of 17 December 1980

*The Security Council,*

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

*Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 12 December 1980,<sup>54</sup>*

*Noting the letter dated 15 December 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General,<sup>55</sup>*

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

*Reaffirming its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,*

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;

2. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of six months, that is, until 19 June 1981, and reiterates its commitment to the full implementation of the mandate of the Force throughout its entire area of operation up to the internationally recognized boundaries, according to the terms of reference and guidelines as stated and confirmed in the appropriate Security Council resolutions;

3. *Commends* the performance of the Force and reiterates its terms of reference as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978<sup>51</sup> and approved by resolution 426 (1978), in particular that the Force must be enabled to function as an efficient military unit, that it must enjoy freedom of movement and communication and other facilities necessary for the performance of its tasks and that it must continue to be able to discharge its duties according to the above-mentioned terms of reference, including the right of self-defence;

4. *Expresses its support* for the Lebanese Government in its efforts to strengthen its authority, both at the civilian and at the military level, in the zone of operation of the Force;

5. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to reactivate the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission, takes note of the preparatory meeting that was held on Monday, 1 December 1980, and calls on all parties to continue such efforts as are necessary for the total and unconditional implementation of the General Armistice Agreement;<sup>52</sup>

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to intensify discussions among all the parties concerned, so that the Force may complete its mandate, and to report periodically on the results of his efforts to the Security Council;

7. *Reaffirms* its determination, in the event of continuing obstruction of the mandate of the Force, to examine practical ways and means to secure the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978).

*Adopted at the 2258th meeting  
by 12 votes to none, with 2  
abstentions (German Democratic Republic, Union of  
Soviet Socialist Republics).<sup>56</sup>*

<sup>52</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

<sup>53</sup> Document S/14271, incorporated in the record of the 2256th meeting.

<sup>54</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1980, document S/14295.*

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/14296.

<sup>56</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

## Decisions

At its 2259th meeting, on 19 December 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel and Kuwait 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 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, Norway, Portugal, 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>57</sup> to extend invitations to Mr. Clovis Maksoud, Mr. Fahd Qawasma and Mr. Mohamed Milhem under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

## Resolution 484 (1980)

of 19 December 1980

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling its resolutions 468 (1980) and 469 (1980),*

*Taking note of General Assembly resolution 35/122 F of 11 December 1980,*

*Expressing its grave concern at the expulsion by Israel of the Mayor of Hebron and the Mayor of Halhoul,*

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>22</sup> to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967;

<sup>57</sup> Documents S/14305 and S/14304, incorporated in the record of the 2259th meeting.

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to adhere to the provisions of the Convention;

3. *Declares it imperative* that the Mayor of Hebron and the Mayor of Halhoul be enabled to return to their homes and resume their responsibilities;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2260th meeting.*

## Decisions

In a letter dated 15 December 1980,<sup>58</sup> the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council of his intention, subject to the usual consultations and to the extension by the Council of the respective mandates, to make the following changes in the commands of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Middle East:

(a) Major-General Erkki R. Kaira, of Finland, the current Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), would replace Major-General Guenther Greindl as Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;

(b) Major-General Emmanuel A. Erskine, of Ghana, Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), would be reassigned as Chief of Staff of UNTSO with the additional function of representing the Secretary-General for matters relating to United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Middle East;

(c) Major-General William Callaghan, of Ireland, would replace General Erskine as Commander of UNIFIL.

The President, after consultations with the members of the Council, addressed the following reply to the Secretary-General:

"I have brought your letter dated 15 December 1980 to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in consultations on 17 December and agreed with the proposals contained in your letter.

"The Chinese representative has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on the relevant resolutions, dissociates itself from this matter."<sup>59</sup>

<sup>58</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1980*, document S/14308.

<sup>59</sup> S/14309.

## COMPLAINT BY ZAMBIA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA<sup>60</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2209th meeting, on 10 April 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Cuba, Liberia, Mauritius, Nigeria and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Zambia against South Africa: letter dated 8 April 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13878)".<sup>61</sup>

At its 2210th meeting, on 11 April 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Guyana, the United Arab Emirates and Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2211th meeting, on 11 April 1980, the Council decided to invite the representative of India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### Resolution 466 (1980)

of 11 April 1980

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the letter dated 8 April 1980 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia contained in document S/13878,<sup>61</sup>

*Having considered* the statement of the representative of the Republic of Zambia;<sup>62</sup>

<sup>60</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1976.

<sup>61</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council: Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980*.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-fifth Year, 2209th meeting.

*Gravely concerned* at the escalation of hostile and unprovoked acts by the racist régime of South Africa, violating the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia,

*Recalling* its resolution 455 (1979), in which, *inter alia*, it strongly condemned the collusion by racist South Africa with the then illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in acts of aggression against the Republic of Zambia,

*Grieved* at the tragic loss in human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the escalated acts and armed incursions by the racist régime of South Africa against the Republic of Zambia,

*Deeply concerned* that the wanton acts by the racist régime of South Africa are aimed at the destabilization of the Republic of Zambia,

*Conscious* of the need to take effective measures to maintain international peace and security,

1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its continued, intensified and unprovoked acts against the Republic of Zambia, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia;

2. *Demands* that South Africa withdraw forthwith all its military forces from the territory of the Republic of Zambia, cease all violations of Zambia's air space and, henceforth, scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia;

3. *Solemnly warns* South Africa that, in the event of any further armed incursions against the Republic of Zambia, the Security Council will meet to consider further appropriate action under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof;

4. *Commends* the Republic of Zambia for exercising maximum restraint in the face of serious provocations repeatedly committed against it by the racist régime of South Africa;

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

*Adopted unanimously at the 2211th meeting.*

## THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA<sup>63</sup>

### Decisions

After consultation with the members of the Council, the President of the Council, on 13 March 1980, sent the following message to the Government of South Africa regarding that Government's seizure and continued detention of Mr. Victor Matlou:

<sup>63</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1977, 1978 and 1979.

"The Security Council has learned with profound concern that South African authorities seized and continue to keep in detention Mr. Victor Matlou, an international passenger on Lesotho Airways en route from Swaziland to Maseru, Lesotho.

"According to information available to the Security Council, on 12 December 1979, Mr. Matlou, who is a South African refugee, boarded a Lesotho Airways International Flight No. 351 from Maputo, Mozambique, via Swaziland to Maseru. Because of

bad weather conditions at Maseru, the plane landed with permission at Bloemfontein, South Africa. All passengers, including Mr. Matlou, were transferred from the plane to a bus to be transported to Maseru. At the border post the South African Police seized Mr. Matlou at gunpoint.

"All efforts to get Mr. Matlou released have so far failed to produce the desired results. The efforts of the Lesotho Government and appeals from third parties have not succeeded in obtaining the release of Mr. Matlou. The Security Council understands that the South African authorities intend to put Mr. Matlou on trial under the 'Terrorism Act' of South Africa.

"I therefore make an urgent appeal, on behalf of the Security Council, to the South African authorities to take full account of the particular circumstances of this case, to release Mr. Matlou immediately and unconditionally and to allow him to leave the country.

"I also urge South Africa to facilitate the maintenance of airline communications between Lesotho, a land-locked country, and the rest of the world."<sup>64</sup>

At its 2225th meeting, on 4 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mozambique and Nigeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 29 May 1980 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13969)".<sup>65</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Niger, Tunisia and Zambia,<sup>66</sup> to extend invitations to Mr. Johnstone Makatini and Mr. Henry Isaacs under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2227th meeting, on 6 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Seychelles and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2228th meeting, on 9 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria and

<sup>64</sup> S/13842.

<sup>65</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980*.

<sup>66</sup> Document S/13981, incorporated in the record of the 2225th meeting.

Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2229th meeting, on 12 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Benin, Guyana, Romania and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to invite the representative of Japan to make a statement in connexion with the tribute paid to the memory of Mr. Masayoshi Ohira, Prime Minister of Japan.

### **Resolution 473 (1980)**

of 13 June 1980

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the letter dated 29 May 1980 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations contained in document S/13969,<sup>65</sup>

*Gravely concerned* by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the repression and the killings of schoolchildren protesting against *apartheid*, as well as the repression directed against churchmen and workers,

*Noting also with grave concern* that the racist régime has intensified further a series of arbitrary trials under its racist and repressive laws providing for death sentences,

*Convinced* that this situation has been brought about by the continued imposition by the South African racist régime of *apartheid* in defiance of resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

*Recalling* its resolutions on the question of South Africa, in particular resolutions 392 (1976), 417 (1977) and 418 (1977),

*Recalling further* its resolutions 454 (1979) and 466 (1980), in which it condemned South Africa for the flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States,

*Reaffirming* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and the establishment of a democratic society in accordance with their inalienable human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Taking note* of the extensive demands within and outside South Africa for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners,



Gravely concerned about reports of supply of arms and military equipment to South Africa in contravention of resolution 418 (1977),

Taking note of the letter of 27 March 1980 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid concerning an oil embargo against South Africa,<sup>67</sup>

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of *apartheid*, for killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees and for its defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 417 (1977);

2. *Expresses its profound sympathy* with the victims of this violence;

3. *Reaffirms* that the policy of *apartheid* is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and is incompatible with the rights and dignity of man, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and seriously disturbs international peace and security;

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

5. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent measures to eliminate *apartheid*;

6. *Expresses its hope* that the inevitable change in the racial policies of South Africa can be attained through peaceful means and declares, however, that the violence and repression by the South African racist régime and its continuing denial of equal human and political rights to the great majority of the South African people greatly aggravate the situation in South Africa and will certainly lead to violent conflict and racial conflagration with serious international repercussions and the further isolation and estrangement of South Africa;

7. *Calls upon* the South African régime to take measures immediately to eliminate the policy of *apartheid* and grant to all South African citizens equal rights, including equal political rights, and a full and free voice in the determination of their destiny; these measures should include:

(a) Granting of an unconditional amnesty to all persons imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their opposition to *apartheid*;

(b) Cessation forthwith of its indiscriminate violence against peaceful demonstrators against *apar-*

*theid*, murders in detention and torture of political prisoners;

(c) Abrogation of the bans on political parties and organizations and the news media opposed to *apartheid*;

(d) Termination of all political trials;

(e) Provision of equal education opportunities to all South Africans;

8. *Urgently calls upon* the South African régime to release all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country;

9. *Demands* that the South African racist régime should refrain from committing further military acts and subversion against independent African States;

10. *Calls upon* all States strictly and scrupulously to implement resolution 418 (1977) and enact, as appropriate, effective national legislation for that purpose;

11. *Requests* the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, in pursuance of resolution 418 (1977), to redouble its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa by recommending by 15 September 1980 measures to close all loop-holes in the arms embargo, reinforce and make it more comprehensive;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report by 15 September 1980 on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of the question and to consider the situation again not later than 30 September 1980.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2231st meeting.*

### Decision

In a note dated 15 September 1980,<sup>68</sup> the President of the Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa had informed him that, in view of the fact that the Committee was still engaged in the task of finalizing its report, it would be difficult for it to report to the Council by 15 September 1980, as called for in paragraph 11 of resolution 473 (1980), and that the Committee requested an extension of the time-limit for submission of its report to 19 September. The President added that, after informal consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the request of the Committee.

<sup>67</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980, document S/13869.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14166.

## THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS<sup>69</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2230th meeting, on 13 June 1980, 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/13972 and Add.1)".<sup>70</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 472 (1980)

of 13 June 1980

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 3 June 1980,<sup>71</sup>

*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 1980,

*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>72</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 15 December 1980;

2. *Urges* the parties to resume the intercommunal talks within the framework of the ten-point agreement in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his

<sup>69</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 and 1979.

<sup>70</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980*.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/13972.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979*, document S/13369, para. 51.

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 1980.

*Adopted at the 2230th meeting by 14 votes to none.*<sup>73</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2257th meeting, on 11 December 1980, 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/14275 and Add.1)".<sup>74</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 482 (1980)

of 11 December 1980

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 1 December 1980,<sup>75</sup>

*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 1980,

*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>72</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 1981;

<sup>73</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

<sup>74</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1980*.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/14275.

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 1981.

*Adopted at the 2257th meeting  
by 14 votes to none.*<sup>76</sup>

#### **Decision**

In a letter dated 15 December 1980,<sup>77</sup> the Secretary-General informed the President of the

<sup>76</sup> One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

<sup>77</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1980, document S/14308.*

Council of his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to appoint Major-General Guenther Greindl, of Austria, who was serving as Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, to replace Major-General James J. Quinn of Ireland as Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. The President, after consultations with the members of the Council, addressed the following reply to the Secretary-General:

"I have brought your letter dated 15 December 1980 to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in consultations on 17 December and agreed with the proposals contained in your letter.

"The Chinese representative has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on the relevant resolutions, dissociates itself from this matter."<sup>78</sup>

<sup>78</sup> S/14309.

### **COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA<sup>79</sup>**

#### **Decisions**

At its 2237th meeting, on 26 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, India, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Romania and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item "Complaint by Angola against South Africa: letter dated 26 June 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14022)".<sup>80</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Niger, Tunisia and Zambia,<sup>81</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2240th meeting, on 27 June 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin, Guinea, Madagascar and Nigeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>79</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1978 and 1979.

<sup>80</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980.*

<sup>81</sup> Document S/14025, incorporated in the record of the 2237th meeting.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Acting President and delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Tunisia,<sup>82</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

#### **Resolution 475 (1980)**

**of 27 June 1980**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the request by the Permanent Representative of Angola contained in document S/14022,<sup>80</sup> in which he requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council,

*Having heard* the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola,<sup>83</sup>

*Recalling* its resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979) and 454 (1979), by which it, *inter alia*, condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty

<sup>82</sup> Document S/14026, incorporated in the record of the 2240th meeting.

<sup>83</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, 2237th meeting.*

and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

*Gravely concerned* at the escalation of hostile, unprovoked and persistent acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions committed by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

*Convinced* that the intensity and timing of these acts of armed invasion are intended to frustrate efforts at negotiated settlements in southern Africa, particularly in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

*Grieved* at the tragic loss in human life, mainly that of civilians, and concerned about the damage and destruction of property, including bridges and livestock, resulting from the escalated acts of aggression and armed incursions by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.

*Gravely concerned* that these wanton acts of aggression by South Africa form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations aimed at weakening the unrelenting support given by the front-line States to the movements for freedom and national liberation of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

*Conscious* of the need to take effective measures to maintain international peace and security,

1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of the People's Republic of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country as well as a serious threat to international peace and security;

2. *Strongly condemns also* South Africa's utiliza-

tion of the international Territory of Namibia as a spring-board for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola;

3. *Demands* that South Africa should withdraw forthwith all its military forces from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, cease all violations of Angola's air space and, henceforth, scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola;

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

5. *Requests* Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola and the other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacities in the face of South Africa's acts of aggression against these countries;

6. *Calls* for the payment by South Africa of full and adequate compensation to the People's Republic of Angola for the damage to life and property resulting from these acts of aggression;

7. *Decides* to meet again in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola by the South African racist régime, in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof;

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

*Adopted at the 2240th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

## **LETTER DATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1980 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALTA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

### **Decisions**

At its 2246th meeting, on 4 September 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Malta 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>84</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council acceded to the request of the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to have some time to study the statement of the representative of Malta and decided that the date and time of the next meeting would be set after consultation with all the members.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1980.

## THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

### Decisions

On 23 September 1980, the President of the Council issued the following statement:

"Members of the Security Council have today exchanged views in informal consultations on the extremely serious situation prevailing between Iran and Iraq. They have taken note of the sharp deterioration in relations and of the escalation in armed activity leading to loss of life and heavy material damage.

"Members of the Council are deeply concerned that this conflict can prove increasingly serious and could pose a grave threat to international peace and security.

"The members of the Council welcome and fully support the appeal of the Secretary-General, addressed to both parties on 22 September 1980, as well as the offer that he has made of his good offices to resolve the present conflict.

"The members of the Council have asked me to appeal, on their behalf, to the Governments of Iran and Iraq, as a first step towards a solution of the conflict, to desist from all armed activity and all acts that may worsen the present dangerous situation and to settle their dispute by peaceful means."<sup>85</sup>

At its 2247th meeting, on 26 September 1980, 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."

At its 2248th meeting, on 28 September 1980, the Council decided to invite the representative of Japan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### Resolution 479 (1980)

of 28 September 1980

*The Security Council,*

*Having begun consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq",*

*Mindful that all Member States have undertaken, under the Charter of the United Nations, the obligation to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,*

<sup>85</sup> S/14190.

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

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

*Deeply concerned about the developing situation between Iran and Iraq,*

1. *Calls upon* Iran and Iraq to refrain immediately from any further use of force and to settle their dispute by peaceful means and in conformity with principles of justice and international law;

2. *Urges* them to accept any appropriate offer of mediation or conciliation or to resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their own choice that would facilitate the fulfilment of their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* all other States to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to a further escalation and widening of the conflict;

4. *Supports* the efforts of the Secretary-General and the offer of his good offices for the resolution of this situation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within forty-eight hours.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2248th meeting.*

### Decisions

At its 2250th meeting, on 15 October 1980, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba and Iran to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

On 5 November 1980, the President of the Council issued the following statement:

"During recent days, members of the Security Council have continued intensive consultations about the situation between Iran and Iraq. Their aim continues to be to bring an early end to the hostilities and to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"Members of the Council are deeply concerned that hostilities continue, with resulting loss of life and material damage. They continue to urge that all concerned be guided by Member States' obligations under the Charter to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not

endangered and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

"The Secretary-General has participated fully in the Council's consultations. Members of the Council have reiterated their full support for the use of his good offices to bring about peaceful negotiations between Iran and Iraq with a view to arriving at a just solution to their differences. Members of the Council welcome the fact that, in the exercise of his good offices, the Secretary-General is considering sending a representative to the region in order to

facilitate authoritative communication with and between the Governments concerned so that negotiations for peace can proceed on an urgent basis.

"Members of the Council express their hope that Iran and Iraq continue their co-operation with the Council and appeal to both parties to support the efforts of the Secretary-General.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it fully informed about his efforts."<sup>86</sup>

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<sup>86</sup> S/14244.

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

### **ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS<sup>87</sup>**

#### ***A. Application of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines***

##### **Decisions**

At its 2197th meeting, on 19 February 1980, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines<sup>88</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.

on the Admission of New Members<sup>89</sup> concerning the application of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for admission to membership in the United Nations.

#### **Resolution 464 (1980)**

**of 19 February 1980**

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined the application of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines<sup>88</sup> for admission to the United Nations,*

*Recommends to the General Assembly that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.*

*Adopted unanimously at the 2198th meeting.*

<sup>87</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were 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 and 1979.

<sup>88</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19, document A/35/89-S/13784.*

<sup>89</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1980, document S/13805.*

#### ***B. Application of Zimbabwe***

##### **Decisions**

At its 2243rd meeting, on 29 July 1980, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of Zimbabwe<sup>90</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.

concerning the application of Zimbabwe for admission to membership in the United Nations.

#### **Resolution 477 (1980)**

**of 30 July 1980**

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined the application of Zimbabwe<sup>90</sup> for admission to the United Nations,*

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

*Adopted unanimously at the 2244th meeting.*

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14064.*

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid., document S/14076.*

## THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE<sup>92</sup>

### *Date of elections to fill two vacancies in the International Court of Justice*

#### **Decision**

At its 2255th meeting, on 12 November 1980, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Date of elections to fill two vacancies in the International Court of Justice (S/14246)".<sup>93</sup>

#### **Resolution 480 (1980)**

**of 12 November 1980**

*The Security Council,*

*Noting with regret the deaths of Judge Richard R.*

<sup>92</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 and 1978.

<sup>93</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1980.*

Baxter on 25 September and of Judge Salah El Dine Tarazi on 4 October 1980,

*Noting further* that two vacancies in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the terms of office of the deceased judges have 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 these vacancies shall be fixed by the Security Council,

*Decides* that elections to fill the vacancies shall take place on 15 January 1981 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its resumed thirty-fifth session.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2255th meeting.*



## ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1980 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 1980 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year*, 2185th to 2261st meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1980, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela .....	2185th	5 January 1980
Letter dated 1 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council .....	2246th	4 September 1980
The situation between Iran and Iraq .....	2247th	26 September 1980

# **CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1980**

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
462 (1980)	9 January 1980	Letter dated 3 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela	2
463 (1980)	2 February 1980	Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia	3
464 (1980)	19 February 1980	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	25
465 (1980)	1 March 1980	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	5
466 (1980)	11 April 1980	Complaint by Zambia against South Africa	17
467 (1980)	24 April 1980	The situation in the Middle East	7
468 (1980)	8 May 1980	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	9
469 (1980)	20 May 1980	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	9
470 (1980)	30 May 1980	The situation in the Middle East	10
471 (1980)	5 June 1980	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	10
472 (1980)	13 June 1980	The situation in Cyprus	20
473 (1980)	13 June 1980	The question of South Africa	18
474 (1980)	17 June 1980	The situation in the Middle East	11
475 (1980)	27 June 1980	Complaint by Angola against South Africa	21
476 (1980)	30 June 1980	The situation in the Middle East	13
477 (1980)	30 July 1980	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Zimbabwe)	25
478 (1980)	20 August 1980	The situation in the Middle East	14
479 (1980)	28 September 1980	The situation between Iran and Iraq	23
480 (1980)	12 November 1980	Date of elections to fill two vacancies in the International Court of Justice	26
481 (1980)	26 November 1980	The situation in the Middle East	14
482 (1980)	11 December 1980	The situation in Cyprus	20
483 (1980)	17 December 1980	The situation in the Middle East	15
484 (1980)	19 December 1980	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	16







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