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RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1987

SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SECOND YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1988

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 1987 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 1987 for the first time".

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

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

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

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1987

In 1987 the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Argentina
Bulgaria
China
Congo
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Italy
Japan
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela
Zambia

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1987

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

ITEMS RELATING TO THE MIDDLE EAST¹

The situation in the Middle East

Decision

At its 2731st meeting, on 15 January 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ireland, 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/18581 and Corr.1 and Add.1)".²

Resolution 594 (1987)

of 15 January 1987

The Security Council,

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

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 12 January 1987,³ and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 6 January 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,⁴

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months and twelve days, that is, until 31 July 1987;

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

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,⁵ approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

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

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

*Adopted unanimously at the
2731st meeting.*

Decision

On 13 February 1987, after consultations, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council, mindful of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, express their profound concern at the continued escalation of violence in certain parts of Lebanon, affecting the civilian population, particularly in and around Palestinian refugee camps.

"Deeply alarmed by the tragic suffering undergone by the civilian population, particularly inside the Palestinian refugee camps, they call on the parties concerned to observe an immediate cease-fire and to permit access to these camps for humanitarian purposes.

¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986.

² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*.

³ *Ibid.*, document S/18581 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/18580.

⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611.

⁶ S/18691.

"They also urgently appeal to all concerned to facilitate the efforts of various Governments and United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide critically needed humanitarian assistance.

"Recalling their previous statements they reiterate their call for a speedy return to peace and a situation of normalcy and for the safeguarding of civilian lives in Lebanon."

On 19 March 1987, after consultations, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:⁷

"The members of the Security Council, mindful of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, note with profound concern that, in spite of their previous statements, the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon have not been receiving the necessary humanitarian assistance and that the situation in those camps remains critical.

"Alarmed by the suffering of the civilian population in the camps, they therefore again urge all parties concerned urgently to facilitate the efforts of various United Nations agencies, particularly the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as well as any other humanitarian assistance aimed at distributing food and medical supplies in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and, thus, at fulfilling a critically needed mission.

"Recalling their previous statements, they reiterate their call for a speedy end to violence in and around the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and a return to a durable peace and a situation of normalcy and for the safeguarding of civilian lives."

At its 2748th meeting, on 29 May 1987, 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/18868)".⁸

Resolution 596 (1987)

of 29 May 1987

The Security Council,

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

Decides:

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

⁷ S/18756.

⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*.

⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/18868.

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1987;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 2748th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, after the adoption of resolution 596 (1987), the President made the following statement:¹⁰

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

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force" states, in paragraph 24: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

At its 2751st meeting, on 31 July 1987, 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/18990)".¹¹

Resolution 599 (1987)

of 31 July 1987

The Security Council,

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

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 24 July 1987,¹² and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 16 July 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,¹³

¹⁰ S/18885.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*.

¹² *Ibid.*, document S/18990.

¹³ *Ibid.*, document S/18999.

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1988;

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

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,¹⁴ approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

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

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

Adopted unanimously at the 2751st meeting.

Decision

At its 2769th meeting, on 25 November 1987, 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/19263)".¹⁵

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*.

Resolution 603 (1987)

of 25 November 1987

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,¹⁶

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 1988;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 2769th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, after the adoption of resolution 603 (1987), the President made the following statement:¹⁷

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

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force" states, in paragraph 24: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/19263.

¹⁶ S/19301.

The situation in the occupied Arab territories

Decisions

At its 2770th meeting, on 11 December 1987, the Council decided to invite the representative of Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 11 December 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19333)".¹⁸

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of

the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

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

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation to the Chairman of the Committee on

the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2772nd meeting, on 14 December 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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

At its 2773rd meeting, on 15 December 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Kuwait,¹⁸ to extend an invitation to Mr. Ahmed Engin Ansay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2774th meeting, on 16 December 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Democratic Yemen, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Tunisia, Yemen and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2775th meeting, on December 17 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Morocco, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2776th meeting, on 18 December 1987, the Council decided to invite the representative of Nicaragua to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 605 (1987)

of 22 December 1987

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 11 December 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen to

¹⁷ Document S/19339, incorporated in the record of the 2772nd meeting.

¹⁸ Document S/19344, incorporated in the record of the 2773rd meeting.

the United Nations,¹⁹ in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States at the United Nations for the month of December,

Bearing in mind the inalienable rights of all peoples recognized by the Charter of the United Nations and proclaimed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²⁰

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories, occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and including its resolutions 446 (1979), 465 (1980), 497 (1981) and 592 (1986).

Recalling also the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²¹

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation.

Considering that the current policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied territories are bound to have grave consequences for the endeavours to achieve comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Strongly deplores* those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and in particular the opening of fire by the Israeli army, resulting in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians;

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

3. *Calls once again upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to abide immediately and scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and to desist forthwith from its policies and practices that are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

4. *Calls furthermore* for the exercise of maximum restraint to contribute towards the establishment of peace;

5. *Stresses the urgent need* to reach a just, durable and peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the occupied territories by all means available to him, and to submit a report no later than 20 January 1988 containing his recommendations on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation;

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

Adopted at the 2777th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

¹⁹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19333.

²⁰ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ²⁷

Decisions

On 16 January 1987, after consultations, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:²³

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

"The members of the Security Council are dismayed and profoundly concerned by the fact that, in the period which has elapsed since the statement made by the President of the Council on 22 December 1986,²⁴ hostilities between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq have intensified and the risk that the armed conflict, now more than six years old, may pose a further threat to the security of the region has increased.

"The large-scale military operations which have taken place since the end of last December, and which continue at this time, and the parties' repeated allegations of serious and recurrent violations of the norms of international humanitarian law and other laws of armed conflict clearly indicate the considerable escalation in recent weeks of this conflict, which has taken the lives of countless persons, both combatants and civilians, and has caused grievous human suffering and heavy material losses. The members of the Council reiterate their serious concern over the widening of the conflict through increased attacks on purely civilian targets.

"In view of this critical situation, the members of the Council, recalling the statements made on behalf of the Council on 21 March²⁵ and 22 December 1986, again issue an urgent appeal to the parties to comply with Council resolutions 582 (1986) and 588 (1986). In this context, they appreciate the efforts made by the Secretary-General and urge him to persevere in those efforts.

"The Security Council, on which the Members of the United Nations have conferred primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, will remain seized of the situation and will continue to make every effort to bring about the cessation of hostilities and the resolution of the conflict by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter."

On 14 May 1987, after consultations, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:²⁶

"The members of the Security Council, seized with the continuing conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, have considered the report of the mission of specialists dispatched by the Secretary-General to investi-

gate allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the conflict.²⁷

"Deeply dismayed by the unanimous conclusions of the specialists that there has been repeated use of chemical weapons against Iranian forces by Iraqi forces, that civilians in Iran also have been injured by chemical weapons, and that Iraqi military personnel have sustained injuries from chemical warfare agents, they again strongly condemn the repeated use of chemical weapons in open violation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925²⁸ in which the use of chemical weapons in war is clearly prohibited.

"Recalling the statements made by the President of the Council on 30 March 1984,²⁹ 25 April 1985³⁰ and 21 March 1986,³¹ they again emphatically demand that the provisions of the Geneva Protocol be strictly respected and observed.

"They also condemn the prolongation of the conflict which, in addition to violations of international humanitarian law, continues to exact an appalling toll of human life, to cause heavy material damage in the two States, and to endanger peace and security in the region.

"They express grave concern over the dangers of an extension of the conflict to other States in the region.

"They reiterate their call for respect for the territorial integrity of all States in the region.

"They reaffirm resolution 582 (1986) and call on both parties to co-operate with the efforts of the Security Council to open the way to an early settlement of the conflict on the basis of justice and honour.

"They express support for the Secretary-General's efforts to restore peace to the peoples of Iran and Iraq and call on both States to respond positively to his efforts."

At its 2750th meeting, on 20 July 1987, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq".

Resolution 598 (1987)

of 20 July 1987

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 582 (1986),

Deeply concerned that, despite its calls for a cease-fire, the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq continues unabated, with further heavy loss of human life and material destruction,

Deploing the initiation and continuation of the conflict,

²³ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986.

²⁴ S/18610.

²⁵ See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1986*, p. 13.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

²⁷ S/18863.

²⁷ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18852.

²⁸ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

²⁹ See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1984*, p. 10.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 1985, pp. 6 and 7.

Deploring also the bombing of purely civilian population centres, attacks on neutral shipping or civilian aircraft, the violation of international humanitarian law and other laws of armed conflict, and, in particular, the use of chemical weapons contrary to obligations under the 1925 Geneva Protocol;²⁸

Deeply concerned that further escalation and widening of the conflict may take place,

Determined to bring to an end all military actions between Iran and Iraq,

Convinced that a comprehensive, just, honourable and durable settlement should be achieved between Iran and Iraq,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular the obligation of all Member States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Determining that there exists a breach of the peace as regards the conflict between Iran and Iraq,

Acting under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter,

1. *Demands* that, as a first step towards a negotiated settlement, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq observe an immediate cease-fire, discontinue all military actions on land, at sea and in the air, and withdraw all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries without delay;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to dispatch a team of United Nations observers to verify, confirm and supervise the cease-fire and withdrawal and further requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements in consultation with the Parties and to submit a report thereon to the Security Council;

3. *Urges* that prisoners-of-war be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949;²⁹

4. *Calls upon* Iran and Iraq to co-operate with the Secretary-General in implementing this resolution and in mediation efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement, acceptable to both sides, of all outstanding issues, in accordance with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Calls upon* all other States to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening of the conflict, and thus to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore, in consultation with Iran and Iraq, the question of entrusting an impartial body with inquiring into responsibility for the conflict and to report to the Council as soon as possible;

7. *Recognizes* the magnitude of the damage inflicted during the conflict and the need for reconstruction efforts, with appropriate international assistance, once the conflict is ended and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General

to assign a team of experts to study the question of reconstruction and to report to the Council;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to examine, in consultation with Iran and Iraq and with other States of the region, measures to enhance the security and stability of the region;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the implementation of this resolution;

10. *Decides* to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2750th meeting.

Decision

At its 2779th meeting, on 24 December 1987, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq".

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement:³⁰

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

"The members of the Security Council take note of the assessment made by the Secretary-General to the Council on 10 December 1987 following his consultations with the emissaries of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq concerning the implementation of resolution 598 (1987) as well as of his request for a fresh and resolute impulse from the Council. They express their grave concern over the slow pace and lack of real progress in these consultations.

"Determined to bring the conflict to an end as soon as possible, they reaffirm their commitment to resolution 598 (1987) as an integrated whole. They also reaffirm that the implementation of that resolution is the only basis for a comprehensive, just, honourable and durable settlement of the conflict.

"They support the Secretary-General's outline plan, as endorsed by the Council, as well as his efforts to implement resolution 598 (1987).

"They consider it essential that the Secretary-General continue to fulfil the mandate assigned to him by resolution 598 (1987).

"They declare their determination, in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 598 (1987), to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution."

²⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972.

³⁰ S/19382.

**STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
(IN CONNECTION WITH HOSTAGE-TAKING AND ABDUCTION)¹³**

Decision

On 28 January 1987, after consultations, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:¹⁴

"The members of the Security Council have had occasion in the past to draw attention to various acts of hostage-taking and abduction. In resolution 579 (1985), the Council condemned unequivocally all such acts and called for the immediate safe release of all hostages and abducted persons wherever and by whomever they are being held. Conscious of the serious implications of this issue, in particular, its humanitarian aspects, they again condemn all acts of hostage-taking and abduction and demand the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons."

¹³ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1985.

¹⁴ S/18641.

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA¹⁵

Decisions

At its 2732nd meeting, on 17 February 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Egypt, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 10 February 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18688)".¹⁶

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

At its 2733rd meeting, on 18 February 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, the German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya, Morocco, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of

¹⁵ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*.

procedure, to a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia led by the Vice-President of that body.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia,¹⁷ to extend an invitation to Mr. Mfanafuthi J. Makatini under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2734th meeting, on 18 February 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guyana and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2735th meeting, on 19 February 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Kuwait, Sweden and Togo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Yemen,¹⁸ to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

¹⁷ Document S/18695, incorporated in the record of the 2733rd meeting.

¹⁸ Document S/18700, incorporated in the record of the 2735th meeting.

At its 2736th meeting, on 19 February 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Ethiopia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mongolia 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 the Congo, Ghana and Zambia,³⁹ to extend an invitation to Mr. Lesaoana Makhanda under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Kuwait,⁴⁰ to extend an invitation to Mr. Ahmed Engin Ansary under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

On 16 April 1987, after consultations, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:⁴¹

"The members of the Security Council express their deep concern about the decree issued by the South African authorities on 10 April 1987, under which nearly all forms of protest against detentions without trial or support for those detained are prohibited. They express

³⁹ Document S/18706, incorporated in the record of the 2736th meeting.

⁴⁰ Document S/18707, incorporated in the record of the 2736th meeting.

⁴¹ S/18808.

their strong indignation at this latest measure, which is based on the June 1986 decree imposing the nation-wide state of emergency, the lifting of which was called for by the members of the Council in the statement made by the President on their behalf at the 2690th meeting of the Council on 13 June 1986.⁴²

"They call upon the South African authorities to revoke the decree of 10 April 1987, which is contrary to fundamental human rights as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations and to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and can only aggravate the situation further, lead to an escalation of acts of violence and further intensify human suffering in South Africa.

"Recognizing that the root cause of the situation in South Africa is *apartheid*, they once again strongly condemn the *apartheid* system and all the policies and practices, including this latest decree, deriving therefrom. They again call upon the Government of South Africa to end the oppression and repression of the black majority by bringing *apartheid* to an end and to seek a peaceful, just and lasting solution in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁴³ They also call upon the Government of South Africa to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees, in order to avoid further aggravating the situation.

"They urge the Government of South Africa to enter into negotiations with the genuine representatives of the South African people with a view to the establishment in South Africa of a free, united and democratic society on the basis of universal suffrage."

⁴² See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1986*, p. 17.

THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA⁴⁴

Decisions

At its 2740th meeting, on 6 April 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Canada, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, India, Kuwait, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Namibia:

"Letter dated 25 March 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18765);⁴⁵

"Letter dated 31 March 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18769)".⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983 and 1985.

⁴⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia led by the President of that body and to the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia,⁴⁵ to extend an invitation to Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Kuwait,⁴⁶ to extend an

⁴⁵ Document S/18772, incorporated in the record of the 2740th meeting.

⁴⁶ Document S/18779, incorporated in the record of the 2740th meeting.

invitation to Mr. Ahmed Engin Ansay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2741st meeting, on 6 April 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Burkina Faso, Cuba, Jamaica, Morocco and Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2742nd meeting, on 7 April 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Gabon, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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

At its 2743rd meeting, on 7 April 1987, the Council decided to invite the representative of Guyana to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2744th meeting, on 8 April 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ethiopia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2745th meeting, on 8 April 1987, the Council decided, at the request of the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia,⁴⁷ to extend an invitation to Mr. Francis Meli under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2746th meeting, on 9 April 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

On 21 August 1987, after consultations, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:⁴⁸

"The members of the Security Council express their grave concern over the continuing deterioration of the

situation in Namibia resulting from the increasing repression of the Namibian people by South African occupation forces throughout the Territory, including the so-called operational zone in northern Namibia, which has led to the loss of innocent lives, particularly in the last few weeks.

"They condemn all acts of repression of, and brutalities against, the Namibian people, the violation of their human rights and the disregard for their inalienable rights to self-determination and genuine independence. They further condemn South Africa's attempts to undermine the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia.

"They condemn particularly the arrest of five leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization and the repressive measures against student and labour organizations since 18 and 19 August 1987. They demand the immediate release of the detainees.

"They call upon South Africa to put an immediate end to the repression of the Namibian people and to all illegal acts against neighbouring States.

"They recall previous resolutions in which the Council affirmed the primary and direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia.

"They call once again upon South Africa to comply fully with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and to put an end to its illegal occupation and administration of Namibia."

At its 2755th meeting, on 28 October 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, Turkey and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Namibia:

"Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19230);"⁴⁹

"Letter dated 27 October 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19235)".⁴⁹

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

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia,⁵⁰ to extend an invitation to Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

⁴⁷ Document S/18787, incorporated in the record of the 2745th meeting.

⁴⁸ S/19068.

⁴⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*.

⁵⁰ Document S/19233, incorporated in the record of the 2755th meeting.

At its 2756th meeting, on 29 October 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Bangladesh, Canada, Cuba, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia,⁵¹ to extend an invitation to Mr. Solly Simelane under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2757th meeting, on 29 October 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Mozambique, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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

At its 2758th meeting, on 30 October 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus and Guyana to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 601 (1987)

of 30 October 1987

The Security Council,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 31 March⁵² and 27 October 1987,⁵³

⁵¹ Document S/19238, incorporated in the record of the 2756th meeting.

⁵² *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18767.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19234.

Having heard the statement by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵⁴

Having also considered the statement by Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab,⁵⁵ Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 as well as resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 301 (1971), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983), and 566 (1985),

1. *Strongly condemns* racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its stubborn refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978);

2. *Reaffirms* the legal and direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia;

3. *Affirms* that all outstanding issues relevant to the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) have now been resolved as stated in the Secretary-General's reports of 31 March and 27 October 1987;

4. *Welcomes* the expressed readiness of the South West Africa People's Organization to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, in order to pave the way for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978);

5. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization in order to undertake the administrative and other practical steps necessary for the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group;

6. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations to render all the necessary practical assistance to the Secretary-General and his staff in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress in the implementation of the present resolution and to submit his report as soon as possible;

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

Adopted at the 2759th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, *Forty-second Year*, 2755th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS⁵⁵

Decisions

At its 2749th meeting, on 12 June 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/18880 and Add.1)".⁵⁶

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

Resolution 597 (1987)

of 12 June 1987

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 29 May 1987,⁵⁷

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

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1987,

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

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1987;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1987;

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

Adopted unanimously at the 2749th meeting.

⁵⁵ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986.

⁵⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, document S/18880 and Add.1.

Decisions

At its 2771st meeting, on 14 December 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/19304 and Add.1)".⁵⁸

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

Resolution 604 (1987)

of 14 December 1987

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus of 30 November 1987,⁵⁹

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

Noting also that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1987,

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

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 June 1988;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1988;

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

Adopted unanimously at the 2771st meeting.

⁵⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/19304 and Add.1.

COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA⁶⁰

Decisions

At its 2763rd meeting, on 20 November 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Angola, India, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“Complaint by Angola against South Africa:

“Letter dated 19 November 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19278);⁶¹

“Letter dated 20 November 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19286)”.⁶²

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia,⁶³ to extend an invitation to Mr. Mfanafuthi J. Makatini under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2764th meeting, on 23 November 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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

At its 2765th meeting, on 24 November 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Botswana, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Portugal, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2766th meeting, on 24 November 1987, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Colombia,

Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe and the Syrian Arab Republic 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 the Congo, Ghana and Zambia,⁶⁴ to extend an invitation to Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 602 (1987)

of 25 November 1987

The Security Council,

Having considered the request by the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations contained in document S/19278 of 19 November 1987,

Having heard the statement by Mr. Venancio de Moura, Vice-Minister for External Relations of the People's Republic of Angola,⁶⁵

Gravely concerned at the continuing acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola,

Deeply concerned at the tragic loss of human life and the destruction of property resulting from such acts,

Further gravely concerned at racist South Africa's persistent violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola,

Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980), 545 (1983), 546 (1984), 567 (1985), 571 (1985), 574 (1985) and 577 (1985),

Gravely concerned also that the pursuance of these acts of aggression against Angola constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

Indignant at the illegal entry into Angola by the head of the racist South African régime and some of his Ministers,

Conscious of the urgent need to take immediate and effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security posed by South Africa's acts of aggression,

1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its continued and intensified acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, as well as its continuing occupation of parts of that State, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola;

2. *Strongly condemns* the illegal entry into Angola by the head of the racist South African régime and some of his Ministers, in flagrant violation of Angola's territorial integrity and sovereignty;

⁶⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986.

⁶¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*.

⁶² Document S/19289, incorporated in the record of the 2763rd meeting.

⁶³ Document S/19293, incorporated in the record of the 2766th meeting.

⁶⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year*, 2763rd meeting.

3. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its utilization of the Territory of Namibia as a springboard for acts of aggression and destabilization of Angola;

4. *Demands once again* that South Africa cease immediately its acts of aggression against Angola and unconditionally withdraw all its forces occupying Angolan territory, as well as scrupulously respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of Angola;

5. *Decides* to mandate the Secretary-General to monitor the withdrawal of the South African military forces from the territory of Angola and to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than 10 December 1987;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution and to refrain from any action which would undermine the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Angola;

7. *Decides* to meet again on receipt of the Secretary-General's report with regard to the implementation of the present resolution;

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

Adopted unanimously at the 2767th meeting.

Decision

At its 2778th meeting, on 23 December 1987, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Complaint by Angola against South Africa:

"Letter dated 22 December 1987 from the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19377);"⁶⁶

"Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 602 (1987) (S/19359)".⁶⁷

Resolution 606 (1987)

of 23 December 1987

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 602 (1987), which, *inter alia*, mandated the Secretary-General to monitor the withdrawal of the South African military forces from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola and to report thereon to the Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁶⁸

Gravely concerned at the continued occupation by the South African military forces of parts of the territory of Angola,

1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its continued occupation of parts of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola and for its delay in withdrawing its troops from that State;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the total withdrawal of the South African military forces from the territory of Angola, with a view to obtaining from South Africa a time-frame for total withdrawal as well as confirmation of its completion;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution at the earliest date;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 2778th meeting.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, *Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19359.

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE⁶⁹

A. Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice

At its 2739th meeting, on 27 March 1987, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/18760)".⁷⁰

⁶⁹ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1984 and 1985.

⁷⁰ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*.

Resolution 595 (1987)

of 27 March 1987

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the death of Judge Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière on 10 March 1987,

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

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

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 14 September 1987 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

*Adopted unanimously at the
2739th meeting.*

B. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

Decision

On 14 September 1987, the Security Council, at its 2752nd meeting, and the General Assembly, at the 103rd meeting of its forty-first session, elected Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France) to the International Court of Justice to fill a vacancy created by the death of Judge Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière.

C. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

Decision

On 11 November 1987, the Security Council, at its 2760th, 2761st and 2762nd meetings, and the General Assembly, at the 64th, 65th and 66th meetings of its forty-second session, elected five members of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of the following judges:

Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy);
Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria);
Mr. Stephen Schwebel (United States of America);
Mr. José Sette Camara (Brazil);
Mr. Nikolai K. Tarasov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

The following were elected:

Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy);
Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria);
Mr. Stephen Schwebel (United States of America);
Mr. Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana);
Mr. Nikolai K. Tarasov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

D. Admission of States not parties to the Statute of the Court

Decision

At its 2753rd meeting, on 15 October 1987, the Council decided to refer to the Committee of Experts for study and report the application of the Republic of Nauru to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1987, document S/19137.

Resolution 600 (1987)

of 19 October 1987

The Security Council,

Recommends that the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, determine the conditions on which the Republic of Nauru may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as follows:

The Republic of Nauru will become a party to the Statute on the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations as an instrument, signed on behalf of the Government of the Republic and ratified as may be required by the constitutional law of the Republic of Nauru, containing:

(a) Acceptance of the provisions of the Statute of the International Court of Justice;

(b) Acceptance of all the obligations of a Member of the United Nations under Article 94 of the Charter;

(c) An undertaking to contribute to the expenses of the Court such equitable amount as the General Assembly shall assess from time to time, after consultation with the Government of the Republic of Nauru.

*Adopted unanimously at the
2754th meeting.*

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1987 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE: The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1987 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year*, 2731st to 2779th meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1987, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the Acting President and Minister for External Affairs of the Republic of Nauru addressed to the Secretary-General, concerning Nauru's application to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice	2753rd	15 October 1987

CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1987

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
594 (1987)	15 January 1987	The situation in the Middle East	1
595 (1987)	27 March 1987	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	14
596 (1987)	29 May 1987	The situation in the Middle East	2
597 (1987)	12 June 1987	The situation in Cyprus	11
598 (1987)	20 July 1987	The situation between Iran and Iraq	5
599 (1987)	31 July 1987	The situation in the Middle East	2
600 (1987)	19 October 1987	International Court of Justice: Admission of States not parties to the Statute of the Court	15
601 (1987)	30 October 1987	The situation in Namibia	10
602 (1987)	25 November 1987	Complaint by Angola against South Africa	12
603 (1987)	25 November 1987	The situation in the Middle East	3
604 (1987)	14 December 1987	The situation in Cyprus	11
605 (1987)	22 December 1987	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	4
606 (1987)	23 December 1987	Complaint by Angola against South Africa	13

