

Chapter V

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTORY NOTE	61
PART I. OCCASIONS ON WHICH SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL WERE ESTABLISHED OR PROPOSED	
Note	61
A. Involving, to facilitate their work, meetings at places away from the seat of the Organization.....	63
1. Subsidiary organs established	63
2. Subsidiary organs proposed but not established	66
B. Not involving, to facilitate their work, meetings at places away from the seat of the Organization.....	68
1. Subsidiary organs established	68
2. Subsidiary organs proposed but not established	69
**PART II. CONSIDERATION OF PROCEDURES RELATIVE TO SUBSIDIARY ORGANS.....	70

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The material included in this chapter covers procedures of the Security Council relating to the establishment and control of its subsidiary organs deemed necessary for the performance of its functions under the Charter of the United Nations.

Part I, "Occasions on which subsidiary organs of the Security Council were established or proposed", includes nine instances in which a subsidiary organ was formally proposed but not established (cases 5-10 and 13-15),¹ four instances in which the Council authorized the Secretary-General to set up a subsidiary organ (cases 2-4 and 11) and two instances in which the Council itself decided to establish a subsidiary organ (cases 1 and 12). In cases where the Secretary-General set up subsidiary organs pursuant to Security Council decisions no implication is intended as to whether these bodies do or do not fall under Article 29.

Part II, "Consideration of procedures relative to subsidiary organs", contains no entries, as there were no instances during the period under review of consideration by the Council of procedures to be followed relative to the establishment of subsidiary organs.

Article 29 of the Charter

"The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions."

Rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure

"The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question."

Part I

OCCASIONS ON WHICH SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL WERE ESTABLISHED OR PROPOSED

NOTE

During the period under review, the Council: (a) decided to send a commission of inquiry composed of three members of the Council to investigate the mercenary aggression of 25 November 1981 against the Republic of Seychelles, to assess economic damages and to report to the Council with recommendations;² (b) in connection with the question concerning the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), expressed support for the good offices of the Secretary-General and subsequently asked the Secretary-General to undertake a renewed mission of good offices;³ (c) established an *ad hoc* committee composed of four members of the Council to co-ordinate and mobilize a special fund for assistance to Seychelles;⁴ (d) authorized the Secretary-General to deploy immediately, at the request of the Government of Lebanon, United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut;⁵ (e) requested the Secretary-General to enter into immediate consultations with the Government of Lesotho and agencies of the United Nations to ensure the welfare of refugees in Lesotho;⁶ and (f) agreed to the Secretary-General's proposal for sending United Nations inspection teams to Iran and Iraq to monitor a commitment by both Governments not to attack civilian areas.⁷

The following subsidiary organs, which had been established prior to 1981, continued to exist during the period under review: two standing committees, the Security Council Committee of Experts and the Security Council Committee on the Admission of New Members, and a number of *ad hoc* bodies: the United Nations Military Observer Group in India

and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Middle East, the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan, the Special Representative for humanitarian problems under resolution 307 (1971), the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the *Ad hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia, the Committee of Experts established by the Security Council at its 1506th meeting, the Security Council Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to East Timor, the Security Council Committee Established by Resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Namibia and the Security Council Committee established under resolution 446 (1979) concerning the situation in the occupied Arab territories. In addition, the Secretary-General continued to exercise his good offices in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq. With regard to the mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in connection with the United States personnel held Teheran under resolution 457 (1979), the Secretary-General received on 19 January 1981 a letter⁸ transmitting a message from the President of the United States which informed him that agreement had been reached to free the 52 persons held in Iran and expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General, the Council and Member States.

The Security Council Committee of Experts, the *Ad hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia, the Committee of Experts established at the 1506th meeting to study the question of "associate membership" and the Security Council Committee on Council Meetings Away from Headquarters did not meet during the period under review, and there was no activity on the part of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Middle East, the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan or the Special Representative for humanitarian problems under resolution 307 (1971) during this period.

The Security Council Committee on the Admission of New Members was asked to consider the application for admission to membership in the United Nations of Vanuatu,⁹ Belize,¹⁰ Antigua and Barbuda,¹¹ Saint Christopher and Nevis¹² and Brunei Darussalam.¹³

During the period under review the military observers of UNTSO continued to assist and co-operate with UNDOF and UNIFIL, and a number of observers remained in the former United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) area of operation. The UNTSO observers dispatched to monitor the situation in and around Beirut in pursuance of resolution 516 (1982)¹⁴ were constituted as Observer Group Beirut (OGB) and remained under the overall command of the Chief of Staff of UNTSO.

UNDOF continued to function throughout the period under review, during which time the Council extended its mandate eight times¹⁵ following consideration of the Secretary-General's regular progress reports.¹⁶

Between 1981 and 1984, the Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL 10 times¹⁷ and the Secretary-General submitted a number of regular and special reports¹⁸ on the Force. During this period, the Council included among the provisions of a number of its resolutions¹⁹ requests to the Secretary-General that he consult with the Government of Lebanon and other concerned parties regarding means of ensuring the full implementation of the mandate of the Force. On several occasions in 1981 and early 1982, the Council responded to incidents of violence against UNIFIL with statements²⁰ and resolutions²¹ that, *inter alia*, condemned the attacks, called for the co-operation of the parties and reiterated the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force.

In February 1982, the Council, acting in accordance with the expressed wish of the Government of Lebanon and the recommendation of the Secretary-General,²² authorized an increase in the strength of the Force from approximately 6,000 troops to approximately 7,000 troops in order to reinforce its current operations and to enable its further deployment.²³ Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, in June 1982, the situation in the UNIFIL area of operation was radically altered. In the light of the new situation, the Secretary-General instructed the Force to continue to man its positions and, as an interim task, to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to the local civilian population;²⁴ by resolution 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, the Council authorized the Force to carry out the interim tasks referred to by the Secretary-General and extended its mandate for a two-month interim period. All subsequent extensions of the UNIFIL mandate during the period covered by the present *Supplement* were on an interim basis.²⁵

The Council renewed the mandate of UNFICYP eight times²⁶ during the period under review and, at the Council's request, the Secretary-General continued to pursue his mission of good offices and to report to the Council on his good offices and on the Force throughout this period.²⁷ The intercommunal talks, which had been resumed in 1975 under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, continued regularly until the Turkish Cypriots announced that they would not attend the talks scheduled for 31 May 1983 and subsequently, on 15 November 1983, declared a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus". By resolution 550 (1984), the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of resolution 541 (1983) calling for the withdrawal of the declaration, reaffirmed his mandate of good offices and requested him to undertake new efforts to obtain an overall solution to the Cyprus problem. In his report²⁸ dated 12 December 1984 the Secretary-General indicated that he had held proximity talks with representatives of the two sides at Headquarters and that they had arrived at a draft agreement to be submitted to a joint high-level meeting under his auspices in January 1985.²⁹

The Security Council Committee established under resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa met 18 times during the period under review. At the 2397th and 2398th meetings, on 20 and 23 September 1982, the Council resumed its consideration of the Committee's report³⁰ on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective, which the Council had last considered at its 2261st meeting, on 19 December 1980.³¹ At the 2564th meeting, on 13 December 1984, the Council considered a letter³² from the Chairman of the Committee containing a draft resolution recommended by consensus by the Committee. At the same meeting, the Council unanimously adopted the draft resolution as resolution 558 (1984), by which it, *inter alia*, requested all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on the implementation of the resolution before 31 December 1985. The representative of Pakistan, addressing the Council as the Chairman of the Committee, stated that if the Committee was to fulfil its expanded mandate the Council would, among other things, have to provide the Committee with adequate resources.³³

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Namibia remained unable to fulfil his mandate despite the Secretary-General's efforts to promote the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). By resolution 532 (1983), the Council, *inter alia*, mandated the Secretary-General to consult with the parties to a proposed cease-fire with a view to securing the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). The Secretary-General submitted a number of reports³⁴ apprising the Council of his activities and the progress of his efforts.

The Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) on the situation in the occupied Arab territories met five times during the period under review.³⁵

The Secretary-General, with the participation of his Special Representative, continued his mission of good offices in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq throughout the period under review.³⁶

On two occasions the Secretary-General reported³⁷ to the Council on fact-finding missions that he had dispatched to the area: the first mission, which visited the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq from 21 to 30 May 1983, inspected civilian areas in each country which had been subject to military attack, and the second mission, which visited the Islamic Republic of Iran from 13 to 19 March 1984, investigated Iranian allegations concerning the use of chemical weapons. By resolution 540 (1983) the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to consult with the parties on ways to sustain and verify the cessation of hostilities, including the possible dispatch of United Nations observers, and to report to the Council on the results of his consultations. In his report,³⁸ dated 13 December 1983, the Secretary-General summarized his exchanges with the two Governments.³⁹

There was one occasion during the period under review when the Council formally established a subsidiary organ which was, however, never actually constituted because one of the parties concerned disassociated itself from the relevant Council decisions. In connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq, the Council, by resolution 514 (1982), decided to dispatch a team of United Nations observers to verify, confirm and supervise a ceasefire and a withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the necessary arrangements.⁴⁰

There were also several occasions during the period covered by the present *Supplement* when the Council requested action on the part of the Secretary-General: (a) by resolution 501 (1982), in connection with the situation in the Middle East, the Council called upon the Secretary-General to reactivate the General Armistice Agreement between Lebanon and Israel of 23 March 1949 and, in particular, to convene an early meeting of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission; (b) by resolution 504 (1982), in connection with the letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of Kenya transmitting a complaint by Chad, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a fund for assistance to the peace-keeping force of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Chad to be supplied by voluntary contributions, and to take the necessary measures to ensure the management of the fund in liaison with OAU; (c) by resolution 521 (1982), in connection with the situation in the Middle East, the Council requested the Secretary-General to initiate appropriate consultations, particularly with the Government of Lebanon, on additional steps that the Council might take, including the possible deployment of United Nations forces, to assist that Government in ensuring the full protection of the civilian populations in and around Beirut; (d) by resolution 527 (1982), in connection with the complaint by Lesotho against South Africa, the Council requested the Secretary-General to enter into immediate consultations with the Government of Lesotho and agencies of the United Nations to ensure the welfare of the refugees in Lesotho in a manner consistent with their security; and (e) by presidential statement dated 4 April 1983, in connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct independent inquiries concerning the causes and effects of the reported cases of mass poisoning in the occupied West Bank.⁴¹

The Special Representative, whom the Secretary-General, with the agreement of the Council, had sent on a mission in connection with a dispute between Malta and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya during the period covered by the previous *Supplement*, remained active during the period under review.⁴²

There were several instances when participants in the Council proceedings and members of the Organization proposed the creation of subsidiary organs without submitting their suggestions in the form of draft resolutions.⁴³

A. INVOLVING, TO FACILITATE THEIR WORK, MEETINGS AT PLACES AWAY FROM THE SEAT OF THE ORGANIZATION

1. Subsidiary organs established

CASE I

Commission of Inquiry under Security Council resolution 496 (1981)

During its consideration of the complaint by Seychelles, at its 2314th meeting, on 15 December 1981, the Council unanimously adopted a draft resolution⁴⁴ prepared in the course of consultations as resolution 496 (1981), paragraphs 3 to 5 of which read as follows:

The Security Council,

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

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

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Commission of Inquiry with the necessary assistance;

In a note⁴⁵ dated 24 December 1981, the President of the Council stated that, following consultations, the Council had agreed that the Commission would be composed of Ireland, Japan and Panama, and that Panama would serve as its Chairman. In another note,⁴⁶ dated 27 January 1982, the President indicated that the Council had agreed to the Commission's request that the date for submission of its report be extended.

In its report,⁴⁷ submitted on 15 March 1982, the Commission included conclusions and recommendations based on its activities at Headquarters and its visit to Seychelles, Swaziland and South Africa between 24 January and 6 February 1982. The Commission noted that it had been restricted in fulfilling its mandate because it had been unable to obtain complete information and suggested that, should the Council so desire, the Commission could be authorized to prepare a supplementary report containing any further information relative to its mandate.

The Council considered the Commission's report at its 2359th, 2361st, 2365th, 2367th and 2370th meetings, from 20 to 28 May 1982. At its 2370th meeting, the Council unanimously adopted a draft resolution⁴⁸ sponsored by Guyana, Jordan, Panama, Togo, Uganda and Zaire as resolution 507 (1982), by which it, *inter alia*, took note of the Commission's

report and expressed its appreciation for the work accomplished; called upon all States to provide the Council with any information they might have that was likely to throw light on the aggression of 25 November 1981, particularly transcripts from any trial of any member of the invading mercenary force; mandated the Commission to examine further developments and present by 15 August 1982 a supplementary report with appropriate recommendations, taking into account, among other things, evidence and testimony presented at any trial of members of the mercenary force; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance for the implementation of the resolution and the preparation of the supplementary report.

By notes dated 13 August⁴⁹ and 31 October 1982,⁵⁰ the President of the Council indicated that the Council had approved the Commission's requests for extensions of the date of submission of its supplementary report, until 31 October and the middle of November 1982, respectively.

On 17 November 1982, the Commission submitted its supplementary report,⁵¹ which had been prepared during its meetings at Headquarters based on documents received from the representatives of Seychelles and South Africa, and which included the Commission's findings and conclusions.

In a letter⁵² dated 24 June 1983 addressed to the President of the Council, the representative of Seychelles requested that the work of the Commission be terminated, and by note⁵³ dated 8 July 1983 the President indicated that the Council had agreed in consultations that the Commission had fulfilled its mandate.

CASE 2

United Nations observers in Beirut under Security Council resolution 516 (1982)

In the course of the Council's meetings in connection with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, at its 2386th meeting, on 1 August 1982, the Council unanimously adopted a draft resolution⁵⁴ prepared in consultations as resolution 516 (1982), the operative part of which reads as follows:

The Security Council.

1. *Confirms* its previous resolutions and demands an immediate cease-fire, and a cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to deploy immediately, on the request of the Government of Lebanon, United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report back to the Security Council on compliance with the present resolution as soon as possible and not later than four hours from now.

The Secretary-General submitted his report⁵⁵ on the same day, indicating that upon receipt of a letter⁵⁶ from the representative of Lebanon requesting the stationing of United Nations observers in the Beirut area he had instructed the Chief of Staff of UNTSO to make arrangements, in consultation with the parties, for the immediate deployment of United Nations observers in and around Beirut. Pointing out that the deployment of observers would be possible only with the co-operation of the parties and the achievement of an effective cease-fire, the Secretary-General noted that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) had conveyed its acceptance of resolution 516 (1982) and the Lebanese Army had indicat-

ed that it would provide facilities and support to the observers, while the Israeli authorities had informed the UNTSO Chief of Staff that the matter would have to be brought before the Israeli cabinet and that he would be advised as soon as the cabinet had discussed the question. In an addendum⁵⁷ to his report dated 3 August 1982, the Secretary-General reported that the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) would not co-operate in the execution of resolution 516 (1982) until the Israeli Government, which would be considering the matter on 5 August, had taken a decision. As a temporary practical arrangement, he had instructed the UNTSO Chief of Staff to set up observation machinery in the territory controlled by the Lebanese Army. The observers who were then in Beirut had been constituted as Observer Group Beirut (OGB).

At the 2387th meeting, on 3 August 1982, the President delivered a statement⁵⁸ by which the Council, *inter alia*, took note of the Secretary-General's report of 1 August, expressed support for his efforts and the steps taken, noted with satisfaction that some of the parties had already given assurances of their co-operation, and called upon all the parties to co-operate fully in the effort to secure the effective deployment and safety of the United Nations observers. The Council further insisted that all parties strictly observe the terms of resolution 516 (1982).

The following day, at the 2389th meeting, the Council adopted by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention, a revised draft resolution⁵⁹ sponsored by Jordan and Spain as resolution 517 (1982), by which the Council, *inter alia*, reconfirmed a number of its previous resolutions, including resolution 516 (1982), and censured Israel for its failure to comply with those resolutions; confirmed once again its demand for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon; expressed its appreciation for the efforts and steps taken by the Secretary-General and authorized him to increase the numbers of United Nations observers in and around Beirut; requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution as soon as possible and not later than 1000 hours, eastern daylight time, on 5 August 1982; and decided to meet at that time, if necessary, to consider the report of the Secretary-General and, in case of failure to comply by any of the parties, to consider adopting effective ways and means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

In pursuance of resolution 517 (1982), the Secretary-General submitted a report⁶⁰ dated 5 August 1982 indicating, among other things, that additional observers from the existing UNTSO establishment would be dispatched to the Beirut area as soon as transit arrangements had been completed. In an addendum⁶¹ of the same date the Secretary-General included the decision of the Israeli cabinet concerning resolutions 516 (1982) and 517 (1982), which stated, *inter alia*, that Israel had acceded to the maintenance of cease-fires on the condition that they were mutual and absolute; that United Nations observers would be unable to monitor effectively the activities of what were termed the terrorist organizations in the Beirut area; and that the presence of such observers would signal to the terrorist organizations that they were under no obligation to leave Beirut.

At its 2392nd meeting, on 12 August 1982, the Council unanimously adopted, as orally revised at the same meeting, a draft resolution⁶² sponsored by

Guyana, Jordan, Panama, Togo, Uganda and Zaire as resolution 518 (1982), by which the Council demanded that Israel and all parties to the conflict strictly observe Council resolutions relevant to the immediate cessation of military activities in Lebanon and, particularly, in and around Beirut; demanded the immediate lifting of restrictions on the city of Beirut in order to permit the free entry of supplies; requested the United Nations observers in and around Beirut to report on the situation; demanded that Israel co-operate in the effort to secure the effective deployment and safety of the observers; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the resolution as soon as possible; and decided to meet, if necessary, to consider the situation upon receipt of the report of the Secretary-General.

In pursuance of resolution 518 (1982), the Secretary-General, on 13 August 1982, submitted a report⁶³ in which, *inter alia*, he conveyed the Israeli Government's response to resolution 518 (1982), reiterating the positions which it had previously set out. He also included in his report an account of the situation in and around Beirut based on information received from OGB. He indicated that the 10 observers in the Beirut area had been performing their duties as best they could within the limits of the situation and that efforts continued to bring more observers to the area and to enable them to function effectively.

At its 2393rd meeting, on 17 August 1982, the Council adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, resolution 519 (1982)⁶⁴ on the renewal of UNIFIL, by which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General with a view to the optimum use of the UNTSO observers, as envisaged by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and decided to consider the situation fully and in all its aspects before 19 October 1982.

On 2 September 1982, the Secretary-General submitted a report⁶⁵ on the situation in the Beirut area since 13 August. He noted that, despite persistent efforts, it had not been possible to increase the number of observers; however, despite restrictions on the number of observers and their freedom of movement, the members of OGB had been able to move around with greater ease since 21 August. They had established liaison arrangements with the Lebanese authorities and with the contingents of the Multinational Force,⁶⁶ and had been able to provide an account of the major developments in and around Beirut.

In an addendum⁶⁷ to his report, dated 15 September 1982, the Secretary-General gave an account of recent developments and stated that, while the total strength of OGB had remained the same, the observers had enjoyed substantial freedom of movement during the period since his last report. In a second addendum,⁶⁸ dated 17 September 1982, the Secretary-General reported on developments between 15 and 17 September.

At its 2395th meeting, on 17 September 1982, the Council unanimously adopted a revised draft resolution⁶⁹ sponsored by Jordan as resolution 520 (1982), by which it, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its resolution 516 (1982); expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement that resolution and requested all parties concerned to co-operate fully in

its application; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Council of developments as soon as possible and not later than within 24 hours.

The Secretary-General submitted his report⁷⁰ on 18 September 1982. He included OGB reports regarding developments in west Beirut on 17 and 18 September, including reports on the killing of civilians in the Sabra refugee camp. He indicated that the representatives of France, Italy and the United States had urged the immediate dispatch of United Nations observers to the sites of the greatest suffering and that the Government of Lebanon had conveyed its concurrence with that request. He had instructed the UNTSO Chief of Staff to make a renewed approach to the Israeli authorities with a view to obtaining their co-operation regarding an increase in the number of observers; in his view, however, unarmed military observers were not sufficient in the present situation.

At its 2396th meeting, on 18 September 1982, the Council unanimously adopted a draft resolution⁷¹ that had been drawn up in consultations as resolution 521 (1982), by which the Council, *inter alia*, noted that the Government of Lebanon had agreed to the dispatch of United Nations observers to the sites of greatest suffering and losses in and around Beirut; authorized the Secretary-General, as an immediate step, to increase the number of observers from 10 to 50, and insisted that there should be no interference with the observers and that they should have complete freedom of movement; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to ensure the rapid deployment of those observers in order that they might contribute in every way possible within their mandate to the effort to ensure full protection of the civilian populations; insisted that all concerned must permit United Nations observers and forces established by the Council in Lebanon to be deployed and to discharge their mandates and, in that connection, called attention to the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on an urgent and continuing basis.

In pursuance of resolution 521 (1982), the Secretary-General submitted a report⁷² dated 20 September 1982, in which, *inter alia*, he stated that he had been informed of the Israeli cabinet's decision to concur with the dispatch of an additional 40 observers to the Beirut area, 25 of which had already arrived in Beirut, and outlined developments in west Beirut as reported by OGB. The Secretary-General included as an annex to his report a letter⁷³ from the observer of the PLO which stated that an increase in the number of observers would not guarantee the safety of the Palestinian people and called for military forces, United Nations military forces, or an agreed multinational force to be deployed immediately. In two addenda⁷⁴ to his report, dated 27 and 30 September 1982, the Secretary-General reported that as of 22 September 1982 all the additional observers had arrived in Beirut and he gave an account of developments reported by OGB for the periods covered.

The Secretary-General's last report⁷⁵ during the period under review on the United Nations observers in Beirut was dated 5 September 1983 and was based on information received from OGB summarizing developments relating to the withdrawal of IDF.

At its 2519th meeting, on 29 February 1984, the Council voted on a revised draft resolution⁷⁶ sponsored by France which would have, among other things, called for a cease-fire in the Beirut area and requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements to enable OGB to monitor compliance. The draft resolution received 13 votes to 2, with no abstentions, and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

CASE 3

Mission of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 527 (1982)

During its consideration of the complaint by Lesotho against South Africa, the Council, at its 2407th meeting, on 15 December 1982, unanimously adopted a draft resolution⁷⁷ prepared in consultations as resolution 527 (1982), which reads in part as follows:

The Security Council,

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

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

The Secretary-General sent a mission to Lesotho from 11 to 16 January 1983. On 9 February 1983 he transmitted the mission's report,⁷⁸ which contained an account of the mission's consultations with the Government of Lesotho concerning its need for assistance from the international community following an attack by South Africa.

The Council considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General at its 2455th meeting, on 29 June 1983. In the course of the meeting, the Council unanimously adopted a draft resolution⁷⁹ prepared in consultations as resolution 535 (1983), by which it, *inter alia*, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for having arranged to send a mission to Lesotho to ascertain the assistance needed; endorsed the report of the mission to Lesotho under resolution 527 (1982); requested Member States, international organizations and financial institutions to assist Lesotho in the fields identified in the report; and requested the Secretary-General to give the matter of assistance to Lesotho his continued attention and to keep the Council informed.

CASE 4

United Nations inspection teams in Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq under letter from the Secretary-General dated 14 June 1984 and letter from the President of the Council dated 15 June 1984

In connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq, the Secretary-General, on 9 June 1984, transmitted a message⁸⁰ to the Presidents of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq calling upon them to undertake a commitment to not attack civilian areas. Having received positive responses from both Governments,⁸¹ the Secretary-General, on 11 June 1984, confirmed to each of them⁸² that military attacks on civilian areas in both countries would cease at 0001 GMT on 12 June 1984, and he informed them that

his Special Representative would be contacting their Permanent Representatives to the United Nations regarding measures to verify that the commitments were adhered to.

By letter⁸³ dated 14 June 1984, the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council that, understandings having been reached with the two Governments, he intended to set up simultaneously, as at 15 June 1984, two teams, each consisting of three military officers drawn from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and one senior official of the United Nations Secretariat, which would be ready to proceed to the respective country as soon as its Government so requested. He would, of course, request assurances from both Governments that they would ensure the safety of the teams while they were in areas subject to hostilities, and he would secure the concurrence of the contributing countries concerned. The mandate of the teams would be to verify compliance with the undertakings given by the two Governments, and to that end the teams would inspect specific allegations of any violation and report to the Secretary-General, who would keep the Council informed of their findings.

In a reply⁸⁴ dated 15 June 1984, the President informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council, having discussed the matter, agreed to the measures he had proposed.

By note⁸⁵ dated 19 September 1984, the Secretary-General indicated that the teams in Baghdad and Teheran had been in place since 20 and 26 June 1984, respectively, and had been prepared to respond immediately to requests for inspection by the Government concerned. He included the report of the team in Baghdad, which had carried out the first inspection on 17 September 1984, at the request of the Government of Iraq.

2. Subsidiary organs proposed but not established

CASE 5

During its consideration of the complaint by Angola against South Africa, at its 2300th meeting, on 31 August 1981, the Council voted on a revised draft resolution⁸⁶ submitted by Mexico, Niger, Panama, the Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda, which provided in its operative paragraph 10:

The Security Council,

10. Decides to send immediately to Angola a commission of investigation, comprising five members of the Security Council, in order to undertake an on-the-spot evaluation of the critical situation resulting from the armed invasion of racist South Africa and to report to the Council not later than 30 September 1981;

The draft resolution received 13 votes in favour to 1 against, with 1 abstention, and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

CASE 6

During the Council's consideration of the situation in the Middle East, at the 2381st meeting, on 26 June 1982, France submitted a revised draft resolution,⁸⁷ which provided in paragraphs 6 to 9:

The Security Council,

6. Requests the Secretary-General, as an immediate measure, to station United Nations military observers, in agreement with the

Government of Lebanon, with instructions to supervise the cease-fire and disengagement in and around Beirut;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to study any request by the Government of Lebanon for the installation of a United Nations force which could, within the framework of the implementation of the preceding paragraphs, take up positions beside the Lebanese interposition forces, or for the use of the forces available to the United Nations in the region;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on an urgent and sustained basis not later than 1 July 1982 on the status of implementation of the present resolution and of resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982);

9. *Requests* all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations in the implementation of the present resolution;

The draft resolution was put to the vote at the same meeting and received 14 votes in favour and 1 against; it was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

CASE 7

At the 2384th meeting, on 29 July 1982, in connection with the situation in the Middle East, Egypt and France submitted a draft resolution,⁸⁸ which, in Section B, operative paragraphs 1 and 2, provided:

The Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as an immediate measure, to station United Nations military observers, by agreement with the Government of Lebanon, in order to supervise the cease-fire and disengagement in and around Beirut;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the provisions of Security Council resolution 511 (1982), to prepare a report on the prospects for the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping force which could, within the framework of the implementation of the preceding paragraphs, take up positions beside the Lebanese interposition forces, or on the use of the United Nations forces already deployed in the region.

The draft resolution was not put to the vote.

CASE 8

In connection with the incident involving the downing of a Korean Air Lines plane in Soviet airspace, the Council voted at its 2476th meeting, on 12 September 1983, on a revised draft resolution⁸⁹ sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Fiji, France, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States, which provided under operative paragraphs 6 to 8:

The Security Council,

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General, making use of such expert advice as he deems necessary and in consultation with appropriate international bodies, to conduct a full investigation into the circumstances of the tragedy;

7. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to report his findings to the Security Council within fourteen days;

8. *Calls upon* all States to lend their fullest co-operation to the Secretary-General in order to facilitate his investigation pursuant to the present resolution;

The revised draft resolution received 9 votes in favour to 2 against, with 4 abstentions, and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

CASE 9

In connection with the situation in the Middle East, on 19 September 1983, the representative of

Lebanon submitted a draft resolution⁹⁰ which provided in operative paragraphs 3 and 6:

The Security Council,

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to deploy immediately and in consultation with the Government of Lebanon an adequate number of United Nations observers to monitor the situation in the areas of hostilities and requests all parties to co-operate fully with the United Nations observers in the implementation of their mandate;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to initiate appropriate consultations, and in particular with the Government of Lebanon, on additional steps, including the possible deployment of United Nations forces, to assist that Government in its efforts to ensure peace and public order and secure the full protection of the civilian population in all areas of hostilities;

In a letter⁹¹ of the same date, the representative of Lebanon requested the President of the Council to submit the draft resolution to a vote at an appropriate time, when a positive response was likely to be obtained or when the members of the Council felt that further action was necessary in the light of new developments.

The draft resolution was not put to a vote.

CASE 10

At the 2519th meeting, on 29 February 1984, during its consideration of the situation in the Middle East, the Council had before it a draft resolution⁹² and two revised texts⁹³ submitted by France on 23, 27 and 28 February, respectively. The original draft resolution provided under operative paragraphs 3 to 5:

The Security Council,

3. *Decides* to deploy immediately, under its authority, a United Nations Force composed of personnel furnished by Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council and selected, if appropriate, from contingents of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. The said Force will take up a position in the Beirut area upon the departure of the last elements of the Multinational Force from the territory and waters under Lebanese sovereignty. The United Nations Force shall have the mission of monitoring compliance with the cease-fire and helping to protect the civilian populations, in particular in the Palestinian refugee camps, and thereby to re-establish the peace necessary for the restoration of the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon, without intervening in the internal affairs of Lebanon for the benefit of any party whatsoever;

4. *Requests* Member States to facilitate the task of the United Nations Force, in particular by refraining from any intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon and any action that might jeopardize the re-establishment of peace and security in the Beirut area;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make, as a matter of urgency, the necessary arrangements and to report to it as soon as possible on the implementation of this resolution.

The first revised text contained an identical operative paragraph 4 and provided under operative paragraphs 3 and 5:

The Security Council,

3. *Decides*, in agreement with the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately, under the authority of the Council, a United Nations force composed of personnel furnished by Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council and selected, if appropriate, from contingents of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. The said Force will take up a position in the Beirut area, in co-ordination with the Lebanese authorities concerned, as soon as all elements of the

Multinational Force shall have left Lebanese territory and territorial waters. The United Nations Force shall have the mission of monitoring compliance with the cease-fire and helping to protect the civilian populations, including in the Palestinian refugee camps, and, without intervening in the international affairs of Lebanon for the benefit of any party whatever, shall thereby assist in re-establishing the peace necessary for the restoration of the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to it within forty-eight hours on the implementation of this resolution.

In the second revised text, operative paragraphs 3 and 5 were the same as in the first revised text, and operative paragraph 4 provided:

The Security Council,

4. *Requests* Member States to refrain from any intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon and any action, in particular military action, that might jeopardize the re-establishment of peace and security in Lebanon, and to facilitate the task of the United Nations Force;

At the same meeting, the Council voted on the second revised text, which received 13 votes in favour to 2 against and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council. The original draft resolution and the first revised text were not put to a vote.

B. NOT INVOLVING, TO FACILITATE THEIR WORK, MEETINGS AT PLACES AWAY FROM THE SEAT OF THE ORGANIZATION

1. Subsidiary organs established

CASE 11

Good offices of the Secretary-General under statements dated 1 April and 5 May 1982 and resolutions 502 (1982) and 515 (1982)

At the 2345th meeting, on 1 April 1982, in connection with the question of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), the President made a statement,⁹⁴ in which the Council, *inter alia*, took note of a statement by the Secretary-General indicating that he had met with the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom and had appealed to both sides to exercise restraint, and called upon the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to continue the search for a diplomatic solution.

At its 2350th meeting, on 3 April 1982, the Council adopted a revised draft resolution⁹⁵ sponsored by the United Kingdom by 10 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, as resolution 502 (1982), by which the Council, *inter alia*, recalled the President's statement of 1 April 1982 and called upon the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to seek a diplomatic solution to their differences.

On 5 May 1982, following consultations of the Council, the President issued a statement⁹⁶ expressing concern at the deterioration of the situation and conveying strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General.

In a letter⁹⁷ dated 20 May 1982, the Secretary-General informed the President that, in his judgement, the efforts in which he had been engaged did not currently offer the prospect of ending the crisis or preventing an intensification of the conflict. The following day, at the Council's 2360th meeting, the

Secretary-General gave an account of his activities over the preceding two weeks. He described his extensive contacts with the parties and his efforts to assist them in arriving at a framework for a peaceful settlement. He indicated that he had, among other things, outlined to the parties the kind of assistance that the United Nations could provide, with the authorization of the Council and the agreement of the parties, and without prejudice to the possibility of other types of action that the Council might decide upon, including: the dispatch of United Nations civilian and military observers to supervise any agreed withdrawal of troops or civilians; a United Nations "umbrella" for such arrangements; and a United Nations interim administration. The Secretary-General concluded that, while he believed that an agreement along the lines which had been developed in the preceding two weeks could restore peace and form the basis for a lasting solution of the conflict, the necessary accommodations had not been forthcoming and he had therefore been obliged to inform the President of his appraisal of the situation.⁹⁸

The Council, at its 2368th meeting, on 26 May 1982, unanimously adopted a draft resolution⁹⁹ sponsored by Guyana, Ireland, Jordan, Togo, Uganda and Zaire as resolution 505 (1982), the operative part of which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

1. *Expresses appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the efforts that he has already made to bring about an agreement between the parties, to ensure the implementation of resolution 502 (1982) and thereby to restore peace in the region;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the present resolution, to undertake a renewed mission of good offices, bearing in mind resolution 502 (1982) and the approach outlined in his statement of 21 May 1982;

3. *Urges* the parties to the conflict to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in his mission with a view to ending the present hostilities in and around the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into contact immediately with the parties with a view to negotiating mutually acceptable terms for a cease-fire, including, if necessary, arrangements for the dispatch of United Nations observers to monitor compliance with the terms of the cease-fire;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Security Council as soon as possible and, in any case, not later than seven days after the adoption of the present resolution.

Following the vote, the Secretary-General expressed doubt as to whether the terms of reference contained in resolution 505 (1982) would provide sufficiently clear and precise guidance to the parties or to himself, and he pointed out that it would be extremely difficult to achieve an early cease-fire and return to negotiations while the war was in full swing.¹⁰⁰

The Secretary-General submitted an interim report¹⁰¹ on 2 June 1982 in which he described his contacts with the parties concerning a possible cease-fire. He indicated that the positions of the parties did not allow the possibility of working out a mutually acceptable cease-fire at that time, but he would maintain close contact with the parties if an opportunity arose for exercising his good offices to help end the crisis.

CASE 12

Ad Hoc Committee established under Security Council resolution 507 (1982)

In the course of its consideration of the report of the Committee of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) in connection with the complaint by Seychelles,¹⁰² the Council, at its 2370th meeting, on 28 May 1982, unanimously adopted a draft resolution¹⁰³ sponsored by Guyana, Jordan, Panama, Togo, Uganda and Zaire as resolution 507 (1982), which reads in part as follows:

The Security Council,

8. *Appeals* to all States and international organizations, including the specialized agencies of the United Nations, to assist the Republic of Seychelles to repair the damage caused by the act of mercenary aggression;

9. *Decides* to establish, by 5 June 1982, a special fund for the Republic of Seychelles, to be supplied by voluntary contributions, through which assistance should be channelled for economic reconstruction;

10. *Decides* to establish an *ad hoc* committee, before the end of May 1982, composed of four members of the Security Council, to be chaired by France,¹⁰⁴ to co-ordinate and mobilize resources for the Special Fund established under paragraph 9 of the present resolution, for immediate disbursement to the Republic of Seychelles;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee for the implementation, in particular, of paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of the present resolution;

In a note¹⁰⁵ dated 28 May 1982, the President announced that the Council had agreed in consultations that the additional members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee would be Guyana, Jordan and Togo.

The *Ad Hoc* Committee met twice in 1982. In a letter¹⁰⁶ dated 24 June 1983, addressed to the President of the Council, the representative of Seychelles requested that the Special Fund established under resolution 507 (1982) be kept operational and that the Council remain seized of the item "Complaint by Seychelles".

2. Subsidiary organs proposed but not established

CASE 13

In the course of the Council's consideration of the situation in Namibia, at the 2276th meeting, on 29 April 1981, Mexico, Niger, Panama, the Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda submitted a draft resolution¹⁰⁷ by which the Council would have imposed sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter and which provided in operative paragraphs 9 and 10:

The Security Council,

9. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council to monitor the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Calls upon* States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General

and to the Security Council Committee on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

At the 2277th meeting, on 30 April 1981, the draft resolution received 9 votes in favour to 3 against, with 3 abstentions, and was not adopted owing to the negative votes of three permanent members of the Council.

CASE 14

At the 2276th meeting, on 29 April 1981, in connection with the situation in Namibia, Niger, Tunisia and Uganda submitted a draft resolution,¹⁰⁸ which provided in its operative part:

The Security Council,

1. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council, provided with powers and means commensurate with its responsibilities, to undertake the following tasks and to report to it with its observations:

(a) To seek from any State information relevant to the strict implementation of resolutions . . . (1981), including any activities by any nationals of that State or in its territories that may constitute an evasion of the provisions of the present resolutions;

(b) To examine such reports on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions as may be submitted by the Secretary-General;

2. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate fully with the committee established in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure in regard to the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the effective implementation of resolutions . . . (1981) and to supply to that committee such information as may be sought by it in pursuance of the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide every assistance to the committee in the implementation of its mandate.

At its 2277th meeting, on 30 April 1981, the Council decided not to put the draft resolution to the vote in view of the fact that the preceding draft resolutions¹⁰⁹ upon which the text depended had failed of adoption.

CASE 15

During the Council's consideration of the situation in the occupied Arab territories, at the 2329th meeting, on 20 January 1982, Jordan submitted a revised draft resolution¹¹⁰ by which the Council, acting in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter, would have decided that all Member States should consider applying concrete and effective measures to refrain from providing any assistance or aid to and co-operation with Israel in all fields, and which provided in paragraph 7:

The Security Council,

7. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with Article 29 of the Charter, a committee of the Security Council to examine and report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution;

At the same meeting, the draft resolution received 9 votes in favour to 1 against, with 5 abstentions, and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

**Part II

**CONSIDERATION OF PROCEDURES RELATIVE TO SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

NOTES

¹ See the note to part I of the present chapter for informal proposals to set up subsidiary organs submitted to the Council.

² Case 1, resolution 496 (1981).

³ Case 11, President's statements dated 1 April (S/14944) and 5 May 1982 (S/15047), representing the consensus of the members of the Council, and resolutions 502 (1982) and 505 (1982).

⁴ Case 12, resolution 507 (1982).

⁵ Case 2, resolution 516 (1982).

⁶ Case 3, resolution 527 (1982).

⁷ Case 4, letter from the Secretary-General dated 14 June 1984 (S/16627) and letter from the President dated 15 June 1984 (S/16628), representing the consensus of the members of the Council.

⁸ S/14338, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1981*.

⁹ 2290th and 2291st mtgs.

¹⁰ 2301st and 2302nd mtgs.

¹¹ 2307th and 2309th mtgs.

¹² 2478th and 2479th mtgs.

¹³ 2517th and 2518th mtgs.

¹⁴ See case 2.

¹⁵ The mandate of the Force was extended by resolutions 485 (1981), 493 (1981), 506 (1982), 524 (1982), 531 (1983), 543 (1983), 551 (1984) and 557 (1984).

¹⁶ The Secretary-General submitted the following progress reports: S/14759, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1981*; S/15079, *ibid.*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*; S/15493, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1982*; S/15777, *OR*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1983*; S/16169, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1983*; S/16573, *OR*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1984*; and S/16829, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1984*.

¹⁷ The mandate of the Force was extended by resolutions 488 (1981), 498 (1981), 511 (1982), 519 (1982), 523 (1982), 529 (1983), 536 (1983), 538 (1983), 549 (1984) and 555 (1984).

¹⁸ The Secretary-General submitted the following reports: S/14407, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1981*; S/14537, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for April-June 1981*; S/14789 and Corr. 1, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1981*; S/14869, *ibid.*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1982*; S/14996 and Corr. 1, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for April-June 1982*; S/15194 and Add.1 and 2, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982*; S/15455 and Corr.1, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1982*; S/15557, *ibid.*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1983*; S/15863, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1983*; S/16036, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1983*; S/16472, *ibid.*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1984*; and S/16776, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1984*.

¹⁹ Resolutions 488 (1981), 498 (1981), 501 (1982), 523 (1982), 549 (1984), and 555 (1984).

²⁰ Statements representing the consensus of the members of the Council: S/14414, *OR*, 36th yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1981*, and S/14572, *ibid.*

²¹ Resolutions 488 (1981), 498 (1981) and 501 (1982).

²² S/14869, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1982*.

²³ Resolution 501 (1982).

²⁴ S/15194 and Add.1 and Add.2, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*.

²⁵ Throughout the period following the Israeli invasion there was extensive discussion concerning the role of UNIFIL in view of the altered circumstances in southern Lebanon. For a comprehensive review of events in the UNIFIL area of operation and related Security Council discussion and action, see chap. VIII, part II, "Situation in the Middle East".

²⁶ The mandate of the Force was extended by resolutions 486 (1981), 495 (1981), 510 (1982), 526 (1982), 534 (1983), 544 (1983), 553 (1984) and 559 (1984).

²⁷ The Secretary-General submitted the following reports: S/14490 and Add.1, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1981*; S/14778 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec.*

1981; S/15149 and Add.1 and Corr.1, *ibid.*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*; S/15502 and Add.1, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1982*; S/15812 and Add.1 and Corr.1, *ibid.*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1983*; S/16192 and Add.1, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1983*; S/16519, *ibid.*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1984*; S/16596 and Add.1 and 2 and Corr.1 and 2, *ibid.*, and S/16858 and Add.1, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1984*.

²⁸ S/16858.

²⁹ For a comprehensive review of Council discussion and action concerning the situation in Cyprus and UNFICYP, see chap. VIII, part II, "Situation in Cyprus".

³⁰ S/14179, *OR*, 35th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1980*.

³¹ Virtually every speaker in the debate urged the Council to adopt the recommendations included in the Committee's report and, in particular, to provide the Committee with a permanent secretariat or other machinery to enable it to fulfil its mandate. See 2397th mtg. and 2398th mtg.

³² S/16860, *OR*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1984*.

³³ 2564th mtg.

³⁴ S/14333, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1981*; S/15776, *ibid.*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1983*; S/15943, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1983*; and S/16237, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1983*.

³⁵ By letter dated 4 May 1982 (S/15038, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*), the representative of Jordan pointed out that over 17 months had passed since the Commission had submitted its report (S/14268, *ibid.*, 35th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1980*) and that the States of which the Commission had been composed were no longer members of the Council. He requested that the Council address itself to the report and the reconstitution of the Commission in order that it might continue with its mandate (see S/15038, *ibid.*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*). The Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in a letter dated 24 May 1982 (S/15120, *ibid.*) raised the same points, as did the representative of Jordan, at the 2401st meeting, on 12 November 1982 (see 2401st mtg., para. 67).

³⁶ The Council, *inter alia*, urged or requested that the Secretary-General pursue his mediation efforts by the following decisions: resolutions 514 (1982), 522 (1982) and 540 (1983) and President's statements dated 21 February 1983 (S/15616, *OR*, 38th yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1983*) and 30 March 1984 (S/16454, *ibid.*, 39th yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1984*) representing the consensus of the members of the Council.

³⁷ S/15834, *OR*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1983*, and S/16433, *ibid.*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1984*.

³⁸ S/16214, *ibid.*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1983*.

³⁹ See also case 4.

⁴⁰ The Secretary-General, on 15 July 1982, submitted a report (S/15293, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982*) in pursuance of resolution 514 (1982) and on 7 October 1982 he submitted a report (S/15449, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1982*) in pursuance of resolutions 514 (1982) and 522 (1982). For a comprehensive review of Council action and discussion concerning the situation between Iran and Iraq, see chap. VIII, part II, "Situation between Iran and Iraq".

⁴¹ In each case the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council on the implementation of the decision in question, with the exception of resolution 504 (1982), which did not provide for a report by the Secretary-General.

⁴² The Secretary-General transmitted the report of his Special Representative to the Council (S/14786, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1981*).

⁴³ A number of informal proposals were made in connection with the situation in the Middle East: (a) the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) referred to the PLO having approached the Secretary-General about using his good offices in order to end the killing of civilians in southern Lebanon

(2292nd mtg., para.87); (b) the representative of the PLO stated that the Council should send a United Nations force to Beirut because the dispatch of observers was not sufficient to ensure the safety of Palestinian civilians (2396th mtg., para.35); and (c) Austria transmitted a letter from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria suggesting that the Council dispatch a commission of investigation, to be composed of members of the Council as well as the necessary experts, in order to obtain clarity regarding those responsible for the massacre of civilians in Israeli-occupied Beirut (S/15416, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982*). In his reply, the President of the Council stated that the members of the Council were giving the suggestion serious consideration (S/15428, *ibid.*).

In connection with a letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua, the President, in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom, suggested that through the exercise of his good offices the Secretary-General could play a role in bringing about a dialogue among the parties concerned (2427th mtg.). The Deputy Minister for External Relations of Nicaragua indicated that his Government was prepared to agree that the Council should give the Secretary-General a mandate to co-operate with and assist the Contadora countries in establishing a dialogue between Nicaragua and Honduras and between Nicaragua and the United States, and that the dialogue should take place at the United Nations (S/15681, *OR*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1983*). France expressed support for the United Kingdom proposal that the Secretary-General be entrusted with a mission of good offices and indicated that the purpose of the mission should be to propose to the interested parties any appropriate procedure for a meeting, the agenda and purposes of which should have the prior consent of the parties (S/15689, *ibid.*).

The following suggestions were also made: in connection with the situation in Namibia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa invited, through the Secretary-General, all the members of the Council to visit Namibia in order personally to observe and establish the cause of the instability in the area of the border with Angola (S/14652, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1981*); in connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, Zaire suggested that the Council entrust either the Secretary-General or a committee established in accordance with Article 29 of the Charter with the task of undertaking renewed efforts to achieve an overall settlement of the Middle East crisis (2329th mtg., para.89); in connection with a letter dated 19 March 1982 from Nicaragua, France proposed that the Secretary-General investigate the charges by the United States and by Nicaragua and report to the Council (2339th mtg., para 43); in connection with the situation in Cyprus, the representative of Cyprus proposed the disarmament and demilitarization of Cyprus and the creation of a police force to be composed of Greek and Turkish Cypriots under the control of an international United Nations police force; he also referred to a similar proposal made by Greece (2378th mtg., para 31); in connection with the situation in Grenada, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya called upon the Council to establish a fact-finding committee with regard to the United States invasion of Grenada (2487th mtg.); and, in connection with the letter dated 3 October 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Government of Thailand charged that the Lao side had attacked a car carrying Thai highway officials and requested the Secretary-General to use his good offices in order to dissuade the Lao People's Democratic Republic from carrying out such provocative actions (S/16747, *OR*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1984*).

⁴⁴ S/14793, adopted without change.

⁴⁵ S/14816, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1981*.

⁴⁶ S/14850, *ibid.*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1982*.

⁴⁷ S/14905/Rev.1, *ibid.*, *Special Supplement No. 2*.

⁴⁸ S/15127, adopted without change.

⁴⁹ S/15359, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982*.

⁵⁰ S/15473, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1982*.

⁵¹ S/15492/Rev.1, *ibid.*, *Special Supplement No. 3*.

⁵² S/15845, *ibid.*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1983*.

⁵³ S/15860, *ibid.*, *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1983*.

⁵⁴ S/15330, adopted without change.

⁵⁵ S/15334, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982*.

⁵⁶ S/15333, *ibid.*

⁵⁷ S/15334/Add.1, *ibid.*

⁵⁸ S/15342, *ibid.*

⁵⁹ S/15343/Rev. 1, adopted without change.

⁶⁰ S/15345, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982*.

⁶¹ S/15345/Add.1, *ibid.* An additional addendum, dated 6 August 1982, was issued as S/15345/Add.2, *ibid.*

⁶² S/15355 and Corr.1, adopted as orally revised at the 2392nd meeting.

⁶³ S/15362, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982*.

⁶⁴ Draft resolution S/15367, prepared in consultations and adopted without change.

⁶⁵ S/15382, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982*.

⁶⁶ See S/15371, *ibid.*

⁶⁷ S/15382/Add.1, *ibid.*

⁶⁸ S/15382/Add.2, *ibid.*

⁶⁹ S/15394/Rev.1, adopted without change.

⁷⁰ S/15400, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982*.

⁷¹ S/15402, adopted without change.

⁷² S/15408, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982*.

⁷³ S/15404, annex, *ibid.*

⁷⁴ S/15408/Add.1 and 2, *ibid.*

⁷⁵ S/15956, *OR*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1983*.

⁷⁶ S/16351/Rev. 2, *ibid.*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1984*.

⁷⁷ S/15524, adopted without change.

⁷⁸ S/15600.

⁷⁹ S/15846, adopted without change.

⁸⁰ S/16611, *OR*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1984*.

⁸¹ S/16609 and S/16610, *ibid.*

⁸² S/16614 and S/16615, *ibid.*

⁸³ S/16627, *ibid.*, *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1984*.

⁸⁴ S/16628, *ibid.*

⁸⁵ S/16750 and Corr.1, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1984*.

⁸⁶ S/14664/Rev 2, *ibid.*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1981*.

⁸⁷ S/15255/Rev.2, *ibid.*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*.

⁸⁸ S/15317, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982*.

⁸⁹ S/15966/Rev.1, *ibid.*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1983*.

⁹⁰ S/15990, *ibid.*

⁹¹ S/15994, *ibid.*

⁹² S/16351, *ibid.*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1984*.

⁹³ S/16351/Rev.1 and 2, *ibid.*

⁹⁴ S/14944, *ibid.*, 37th yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1982*.

⁹⁵ S/14947/Rev.1, adopted without change.

⁹⁶ S/15047, *OR*, 37th yr., *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1982*.

⁹⁷ S/15099, *ibid.*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*.

⁹⁸ 2360th mtg., paras. 4-23.

⁹⁹ S/15122, adopted without change.

¹⁰⁰ 2368th mtg., paras. 87-89. In explanation of the vote, a number of representatives expressed the view that the Secretary-General should have been given more specific terms of reference or that the Council should have facilitated his task by calling for a cease-fire. See 2368th mtg.: Spain, paras. 59-63; Panama, paras. 64-79; China, paras. 80-85; and USSR, paras. 92-99.

¹⁰¹ S/15151, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*.

¹⁰² See case 1.

¹⁰³ S/15127, adopted without change.

¹⁰⁴ At the 2359th meeting, the representative of France had expressed his delegation's support for the establishment of a voluntary contribution fund for Seychelles and had stated that, within that framework, it was prepared to play a special role (2359th mtg. paras. 63 and 64).

¹⁰⁵ S/15138, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*.

¹⁰⁶ S/15845, *ibid.*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1983*.

¹⁰⁷ S/14459, *ibid.*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1981*.

¹⁰⁸ S/14463, *ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ S/14459, S/14460/Rev.1, S/14461 and S/14462, *ibid.*; see also case 13.

¹¹⁰ S/14832/Rev.1, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1982*.