

- C. Resolve expressed by Security Council members to continue the examination of the possibilities for further improvement of the functioning of the Council in carrying out its work in accordance with the Charter
- United Nations for a better world and the responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security
- Decision of 26 September 1985, President's statement, para. 7
- D. Encouragement by the Council to the Secretary-General to play an active role within the scope of his functions under the Charter
- United Nations for a better world and the responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security
- Decision of 26 September 1985, President's statement, para. 7
- E. Reaffirmation by Council members of their obligations under the Charter or their commitment to it
- United Nations for a better world and the responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security
- Decision of 26 September 1985, President's statement, para. 5
- F. Endorsement by Council members of the objective of universality of United Nations membership
- United Nations for a better world and the responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security
- Decision of 26 September 1985, President's statement, para. 5

Part II

1. LETTER DATED 28 JANUARY 1985 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CHAD TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

By a letter dated 25 January 1985 addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹ the representative of Chad requested the President to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to resume consideration of the complaint against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya made by the Government of Chad on 2 August 1983.² The letter informed the Council of Libya's continuing interference in the internal affairs of Chad, namely, the military occupation of 550,000 square kilometres of Chadian territory in violation of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations, which constituted aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Chad. The letter noted that the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiraya refused to follow the terms of the statement of the President of the Security Council issued on 6 April 1983³ calling for both countries to discuss their differences and to settle them by peaceful means. In addition, the letter stated that the investigation of the foiled terrorist attack on the President of Chad established Libyan involvement.

By a letter dated 28 January 1985,⁴ the representative of Chad repeated his request to convene the Security Council as a matter of urgency in order to consider the serious situation prevailing in his country aggravated by a plot aimed at the physical elimination of the President of Chad.

By a letter dated 28 January 1985,⁵ the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya denied allegations of interference, acts of hostility or assassination attempts. Those allegations, according to him, were aimed at diminishing the importance of the legitimate Government of Chad, established under the Lagos Agreement and endorsed by OAU, which exercises its authority over the northern part of the country. The letter stated that Libya was endeavouring in all international and regional forums to restore peace in

Chad, where civil war was going on; it supported the conciliation conference in Addis Ababa at the request of the Chairman of OAU, as well as the Brazzaville meeting convened by the President of the Congo to reconcile the warring Chadian parties. He indicated that it was the rebellious clique supported by American imperialism and reactionary forces of the region who refused to attend those meetings. The letter expressed the hope that the Security Council would not waste its time and be distracted from its serious concerns.

At its 2567th meeting, on 30 January 1985, the Council included the item in the agenda. The President, invited, at their request, the representatives of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. The President also announced his decision to authorize the presentation of documents on videotape.

At the same meetings, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Chad gave an extensive background of the Chad-Libya dispute with references to historical treaties and United Nations resolutions. He attributed the existing state of the conflict to the annexationist aims of the Tripoli regime against Chad and the rest of Africa in general. He described his country as poor, hard hit by famine and drought, but determined to oppose aggression under the leadership of the President. He considered that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had resorted to terrorism after numerous failures in the war with Chad. The speaker summarized the results of an inquiry by the Chadian Security Services of the Libyan involvement in the foiled attempt to assassinate the President and other members of the Government. The representative appealed to the States Members of the United Nations to condemn the criminal plot and alerted all nations that Chad and its Government were not the only target of Libyan international terrorists, in fact, there were at least 14 other sophisticated explosive devices of the same kind that had been used in Chad still in circulation. He referred to the debate on state terrorism held at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and under

¹S/16906.

²S/15902.

³S/15688.

⁴S/16911.

⁵S/16912.

the aegis of the First Committee during the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly and expressed the hope that by providing that information, on the assassination, the Government of Chad would have made its contribution to the efforts of the international community. The Minister presented the disarmed weapon for examination by the Members of the Council and a videotape featuring a simulation of the terrorist act as well as brochures containing photographs.⁶

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reiterated the position expressed in the above-mentioned letter,⁵ that there was no logical justification for the convening of the Council, but—following the statement of the representative of Chad—he found it necessary to make certain observations. He rejected all allegations against his country and argued that there was no Libyan presence whatsoever on Chadian territory. The only forces stationed in the northern part of Chad were those of the legitimate Government of National Unity. He appraised the request for the meeting of the Council as an attempt on the part of the “rebel regime” in Chad to slander the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; to belittle the military importance of the Government of National Unity; to justify obtaining more weapons and foreign mercenaries; and to mislead world public opinion. The speaker recounted his version of the issue, seeing President Hussein Habré as the main source of trouble owing to his refusal to accept any agreements, including the latest, namely, the Lagos Agreement of August 1979, that had been signed by 11 Chadian parties and had led to the formation of the Government recognized by OAU. He described the situation in Chad as civil war that had resulted in the elimination of many people and prompted some to seek asylum. He stated that Mr. Habré had impeded all efforts at conciliation initiated by leaders of some African countries. He observed that it was not surprising that “such

a Government” faced resistance from the Chadian people and that there had been an attempt on the “rebel’s” life. He also noted that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had a special relationship with Chad, being linked to its people by historical, geographical, cultural and spiritual ties, and gave an account of Libyan endeavours to achieve reconciliation in Chad. At the same time he emphasized that Libya intended to preserve the unity of its own soil, whatever the price. He referred to the “so-called Aouzou Strip” as an integral part of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya inherited from Italian colonialism and indicated as such on the map attached to the report of the United Nations Commission in Libya.⁷ The representative considered that the only solution to the conflict in Chad was to seek national reconciliation in accordance with the Lagos Accord, under the supervision of the OAU, with the participation of all the parties that signed that Accord.⁸

The President of the Security Council reminded the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya that the complaint under consideration came from the internationally recognized Government of Chad and that its legitimacy could not be challenged in the Council. He referred to the recommendations of the Council regarding settlement of the dispute between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, made at the request of that Government, in the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 6 April 1983.⁹

The representative of Chad denied all allegations and noted that the international community had been given an opportunity to judge for itself.¹⁰

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya affirmed that Libya did not recognize and never would recognize the “government of insurgency” in Chad.¹⁰

⁶S/PV.2567, pp. 6-18.

⁷OR, 5th session of the General Assembly, Suppl. No. 15.

⁸S/PV.2567, pp. 22-30.

⁹Ibid., p. 30.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 31.

2. THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Decision of 12 March 1985 (2573rd meeting): rejection of a draft resolution

By a letter dated 25 February 1985 addressed to the President of the Security Council,¹ the representative of Lebanon requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the continuing acts of aggression and practices of the Israeli occupying forces in southern Lebanon, the Western Bekaa and the Rashaya district.

At its 2568th meeting, on 28 February 1985, the Security Council included the letter in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council decided to invite the following, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote: at the 2568th meeting, the representatives of Israel, Lebanon, Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic;² at the 2570th meeting, the representatives of Algeria, India and the Islamic Republic of Iran;³ at the 2572nd meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Cuba,

Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Vietnam and Yugoslavia;⁴ at the 2573rd meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and the Sudan.⁵ At its 2568th meeting, the Council also extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council’s provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Clovis Maksoud,⁶ the Permanent Observer for the League of Arab States. At its 2572nd meeting, the Council decided by a vote and in accordance with its previous practice to invite the representative of the PLO to participate in the deliberations without the right to vote.⁷ The Council considered the item at its 2568th, 2570th, 2572nd and 2573rd meetings, on 28 February and 7, 11 and 12 March 1985.

⁴See S/PV.2572.

⁵See S/PV.2573.

⁶See S/PV.2568; for further details, see chap. III of the present Supplement.

⁷For the vote (10 to 1, with 4 abstentions), see S/PV. 2572; for further details, see chap. III of the present Supplement.

¹S/16983.

²See S/PV.2568.

³See S/PV.2570.