

Chapter VI

RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present chapter, as in previous volumes, deals with the relations of the Security Council with all the other organs of the United Nations. Consequently, its scope is broader than that of chapter XI of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council (rule 61), which governs only certain procedures related to the election by the Council of Members of the International Court of Justice.

This chapter contains material concerning the relations of the Council with the General Assembly (part I), and also brings up to date the account in previous volumes of the *Repertoire* of the transmission by the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council of questionnaires and reports (part III).

No material was found for the period under review that would require treatment under parts II, IV and V, relating, respectively, to relations with the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice and the Military Staff Committee. The functions of the Secretariat in relation to the Security Council, to the extent that they are governed by the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, are covered in chapter I, part IV. Proceedings regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General under Article 97 are treated in part I of this chapter.

Part I

RELATIONS WITH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NOTE

In part I, concerning the relations of the Council with the General Assembly, the arrangement of the material remains the same as in the previous volume of the *Repertoire*.

Part I is mainly concerned with instances in which the responsibility of the Council and of the General Assembly is, under the provisions of the Charter or the Statute of the International Court of Justice, either exclusive or mutual; that is, where a final decision is or is not to be taken by one organ without a decision being taken in the same matter by the other. The proceedings in these instances fall into three broad categories.

The first category includes practices and proceedings in relation to Article 12 of the Charter. Section A treats the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1, limiting the authority of the General Assembly in respect of any dispute or situation while the Council is exercising the functions assigned to it by the Charter. No material for inclusion was found for the period covered by this *Supplement*. The Section, therefore, contains only a note concerning notifications by the Secretary-General to the Assembly under Article 12, paragraph 2. Section B deals with the practices and proceedings related to the convocation of a special session of the Assembly (case 1) in conformity with Article 12, paragraph 1, indicating that the Council may request the Assembly to make recommendations with regard to a dispute or situation in respect of which the Council is exercising its functions.

The second category comprises instances where the decision by the Council must be taken before that of the General Assembly; e.g., appointment of the Secretary-General and conditions of accession to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. One case concerning the appointment of the Secretary-General is treated in section D (case 2). There was no material for the period under review bearing on the conditions of accession to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

The third category, dealing with cases where the final decision depends upon action to be taken by both organs

concurrently, such as the election of Members of the International Court of Justice, is treated in section E (cases 3 to 5).

Section F deals with relations between the Council and subsidiary organs of the General Assembly. One case describes the relationship between the Council and an organ established by the Assembly during the period under review (case 6). Additional entries under this heading are presented in a tabular format, as in the previous *Supplement*. Section G contains a tabulation of recommendations to the Security Council adopted by the General Assembly in the form of resolutions. Section H contains references to the annual and special reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly.

A. PRACTICES AND PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE CHARTER

"Article 12

"1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

"2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters."

NOTE

During the period under review, there was no discussion in the Council on the question of the respective competence of the Council and the General Assembly to

deal with a matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, which the Council had considered and then referred to the Assembly.

Notifications to the General Assembly under Article 12, paragraph 2, by the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Council, of "matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council", and of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal, have been drafted on the basis of the "Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration", which is circulated each week by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure.

The notification issued before each regular session of the General Assembly contains the same agenda items as those in the current summary statement, except that certain items in the statement that are not considered as "matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security" for the purpose of Article 12, paragraph 2, are excluded from the notification, e.g., rules of procedure of the Council, applications for membership, and the application of Articles 87 and 88 with regard to strategic areas. In addition, the notification issued before each regular session contains a list of any items with which the Council has ceased to deal since the previous session of the Assembly.¹

Matters being dealt with by the Council have been listed in the notification, since 1951, in two categories: (a) matters that are being dealt with by the Council and which have been discussed during the period since the last notification; and (b) matters of which the Council remains seized, but which have not been discussed since the last notification.

Since 1947, the consent of the Council required by Article 12, paragraph 2, has been obtained through the circulation, by the Secretary-General to the members of the Council, of copies of the draft notifications.

B. PRACTICES AND PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO THE CONVOCAATION OF A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NOTE

No special session of the General Assembly was convened at the call of the Council during the period under review. On one occasion, the Council called an emergency special session of the Assembly.² The relevant proceedings of the Council are set forth in the case history entered below.

CASE 1

At its 2185th to 2190th meetings, from 5 to 9 January 1980, the Council met in response to a letter³ dated 3 January 1980 from 52 Member States regarding Afghanistan. At the 2190th meeting, on 7 January 1980, a six-power draft resolution⁴ sponsored by Bangladesh, Jamaica, the Niger, the Philippines, Tunisia and Zambia was voted upon and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council. In the absence of any objection, the meeting was suspended after the vote, and was resumed on 9 January, when the

¹ For retention or deletion of items from the Secretary-General's summary statement, see chapter II, part IV, section B.

² During the period under review, one other emergency special session of the General Assembly was convened, but not at the request of the Council.

³ S/13724 and Add.1 and 2, *OR*, 35th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1980*.

⁴ S/13729, *ibid*

President drew attention to the following joint draft resolution, sponsored by Mexico and the Philippines:⁵

The Security Council,

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

Taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 2190th meeting has prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

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

The representative of the USSR stated that his delegation objected categorically to the proposal for the convening of an emergency session of the General Assembly to discuss the so-called situation in Afghanistan because it was contrary to the clearly expressed will of the people and Government of Afghanistan and constituted a violation of the sovereignty of that country. Such a discussion was contrary to the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter, in particular the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, and his delegation would therefore vote against the draft resolution.⁶

The representative of the German Democratic Republic stated that his delegation considered any discussion in the United Nations of the so-called situation in Afghanistan as intervention in the internal affairs of a State Member of the United Nations. For the same reasons for which his delegation had opposed the inclusion of that item in the agenda of the Council it opposed its discussion in the General Assembly.⁷

At the same meeting, the Council adopted the joint draft resolution by 12 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.⁸

**C. REFERRAL, UNDER RESOLUTION 377 A (V), TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF AN ITEM BEING CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

D. PRACTICES AND PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO ARTICLES OF THE CHARTER INVOLVING RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Appointment of the Secretary-General

Article 97 of the Charter

"The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization."

NOTE

In accordance with rule 48 of the provisional rules of procedure, the meetings of the Council to consider the question of a recommendation to the General Assembly regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General have been held in private, and the Council has voted by secret ballot. A communiqué circulated at the end of each meeting, in accordance with rule 55, has indicated the stage reached in the consideration of the recommendation. During the period under review, the Council considered and unanimously adopted a recommendation of this kind (case 2).

⁵ S/13731. Adopted without change; see resolution 462 (1980).

⁶ 2190th and Corr.1 and Add.1 mtg., paras. 166-169.

⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 174-177.

⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 178.

CASE 2

At its 1978th meeting, held in private on 7 December 1976, the Council considered the question of the recommendation for the appointment of Secretary-General of the United Nations, and unanimously decided to recommend to the Assembly that Mr. Kurt Waldheim be appointed as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a second term of office.⁹ On the same date, the President (Romania) transmitted this recommendation to the President of the Assembly.¹⁰

****2. Conditions of accession to the Statute of the International Court of Justice**

****3. Conditions of participation of States not Members of the United Nations but parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice in the amendment of the Statute.**

****4. Conditions under which a non-member State, party to the Statute, may participate in electing Members of the International Court of Justice**

E. PRACTICES AND PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

"Article 4

"1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration . . ."

"Article 8

"The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court."

"Article 10

"1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

"2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

"3. In the event of more than one national of the same State obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected."

"Article 11

"If, after this first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place."

"Article 12

"1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

"2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfills the required conditions, he may be included in its lists, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

"3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

"4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote."

"Article 14

"Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council."

PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 61

Relations with other United Nations organs

"Any meeting of the Security Council held in pursuance of the Statute of the International Court of Justice for the purpose of the election of members of the Court shall continue until as many candidates as are required for all the seats to be filled have obtained in one or more ballots an absolute majority of votes."

CASE 3

At its 1855th meeting, on 17 November 1975, the Council proceeded to the election of five members of the International Court of Justice to fill the seats that were to become vacant on 5 February 1976.¹¹ Prior to the balloting, the President (USSR) referred to the memorandum¹² submitted by the Secretary-General and reminded the members of the Council that, in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, the candidate who obtained an absolute majority of votes in both the General Assembly and the Council would be considered elected as a member of the Court. He further reminded the members of the Council that the required majority in the Council was eight votes. However, should there be more than five candidates obtaining the required majority, a new vote on all candidates would be taken according to the procedure that had been followed in the past.

¹¹ 1855th mtg., para. 1.

¹² A/10181-S/11801, see GAOR, 30th sess., Annexes, agenda item 17.

⁹ See official communiqué of the 1978th mtg. held in private on 7 December 1976.

¹⁰ GAOR, 31st sess., Annexes, agenda item 17, document A/31/393.

A vote was taken by secret ballot and three candidates received the required majority. The President stated that, in view of that fact, the Council had to proceed to a ballot for the fourth and fifth seats. On the second and third ballots the fourth and fifth candidates received the required majority. The President thereupon stated that he would transmit the results of the election to the President of the General Assembly, and asked the Council to remain in suspended session until the President of the Assembly had informed the Council of the results of the voting in the Assembly.¹³ After a brief suspension of the meeting, the president announced that he had received a letter from the President of the Assembly informing the Council that five candidates had been elected by the Assembly at its 2408th plenary meeting.

The President then stated that, since the same candidates had also received the majority of votes in the Council, they had been elected members of the International Court of Justice for a term of office of nine years, beginning on 6 February 1976.¹⁴

CASE 4

At its 2093rd meeting, on 31 October 1978, the Council proceeded to the election of five members of the International Court of Justice to fill the seats that were to become vacant on 5 February 1979.¹⁵ After the first vote by secret ballot, four candidates had received the required majority and, after the fourteenth ballot, the fifth candidate received the required majority. The same five candidates were elected by the General Assembly. Accordingly, they had been elected members of the International Court of Justice for a term of nine years beginning on 6 February 1979.

CASE 5

At its 2255th meeting, on 12 November 1980, the Council considered the date of elections to fill two vacancies that had occurred in the International Court of Justice. The President (United Kingdom), referring to a note¹⁶ from the Secretary-General, stated that the recent deaths of two members of the Court had created vacancies that would have to be filled.¹⁷ He reminded the members of the Council that, under Article 14 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Council was required to fix the date of the election to fill any vacancy in the Court, and drew their attention to a draft resolution¹⁸ on the matter.

There being no objection, the President proceeded to put the draft resolution to a vote. It received 15 votes in favour, and was adopted unanimously as resolution 480 (1980),¹⁹ by which the Council decided that elections to fill the vacancies would take place on 15 January 1981 at a meeting of the Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its resumed thirty-fifth session.

F. RELATIONS WITH SUBSIDIARY ORGANS ESTABLISHED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NOTE

The case history below (case 6) describes the relationship between a new subsidiary organ established by the

¹³ 1855th mtg., paras. 9-13.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 14-15.

¹⁵ 2093rd mtg., para. 1. For details of the procedure followed in this case see case 3.

¹⁶ S/14246, OR, 35th yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1980.

¹⁷ 2255th mtg., para. 3.

¹⁸ S/14253. Adopted without change; see resolution 480 (1980).

¹⁹ 2255th mtg., para. 7.

General Assembly and the Council. In addition, a tabulation of the relations between the Council and other organs, which have been dealt with in past *Supplements*, is included. The tables list communications from these organs (including some communications that were not included in the case history), their participation in some Council discussions, and resolutions adopted by the Council containing references to them.

CASE 6

By resolution 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, the General Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, which was asked to consider and to recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974.²⁰ The Committee was also asked to submit its report to the Secretary-General no later than 1 June 1976 for transmission to the Council. The Council was requested to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights as soon as possible thereafter.²¹

By letter dated 28 May 1976, the Chairman submitted the report of the Committee to the Secretary-General and asked that it be transmitted to the Council for its consideration.²² In its report²³ the Committee recommended that the Council should set a timetable for the complete withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces, with a deadline of 1 June 1977, that the Council should establish temporary peace-keeping forces, and that a temporary United Nations administration should be set up and charged with handing over the evacuated territories to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Pending the evacuation of those territories, Israel should refrain from any violation of human rights in the occupied territories and from its policy of establishing Jewish settlements.

At its 1924th meeting, on 9 June 1976, the Council included the Committee's report in its agenda under the title "The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights" and considered the question at its 1924th, 1928th and 1933rd-1938th meetings, on 9, 18 and 24-29 June 1976. At its 1924th meeting, in response to a request by the Chairman of the Committee, the Council decided to invite the Chairman, Rapporteur and other members of the Committee to participate in the discussion under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure. During its consideration of the item, the Council also decided to invite: the representative of the PLO, Mr. Amin Hilmy II and the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia to participate in the debate without a vote.²⁴

During the 1924th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee opened the discussion and introduced the Committee's report, suggesting that the erroneous approach of dealing with the Palestinian problem only from the

²⁰ GA resolution 3376 (XXX), paras. 3 and 4.

²¹ *Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 8.

²² For the letter, see GAOR, 31st sess., Suppl. No. 35.

²³ S/12690, dated 29 May 1976. For the text of the report, see GAOR, 31st sess., Suppl. No. 35.

²⁴ For details, see chapter III of the present *Supplement*.

humanitarian aspect of aid to the refugees was the basic cause of the aggravation of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The determination of the Palestinians in recent years had helped to correct that error, he said, leading to the adoption of a number of United Nations resolutions reaffirming and spelling out the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. He stated that all the Committee's recommendations had their basis in resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly or the Council and proceeded to discuss the Committee's report and the recommendations submitted to the Council for consideration and approval. He concluded by pointing out that the Committee's proposals required in-depth involvement by the United Nations and that the Council's reaction was eagerly awaited.²⁵

At the 1938th meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania introduced a draft resolution²⁶ sponsored by Guyana, Pakistan, Panama and the United Republic of Cameroon, by which, in its operative part, the Council would have taken note of the Committee's report and affirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine.²⁷

During the same meeting, the representative of the United States criticized the report of the Committee as misguided in its basic approach since, in the view of his Government, the issues in the Middle East were too complex to be resolved by committees and required serious negotiations by the parties. His delegation maintained its support for the framework contained in Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). Regarding the draft resolution, he indicated that his delegation judged the draft as totally devoid of balance, stressing the rights and interests of one party, and rejected in particular the affirmation of specific political rights for the Palestinians because his Government remained convinced that those rights and interests must be negotiated by the parties before they could be defined in resolutions of the Council. For those reasons, his delegation intended to vote against the draft resolution.²⁸

The representative of the PLO then addressed the Council, stressing that it was high time that the Council addressed itself to the question of Palestinian rights. He expressed full support for the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and for the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee, and explained the significance of the recommendations for the people of Palestine. He concluded by appealing to the Council and its members to confront the core of the Middle East problem, to promote the implementation of the Assembly resolutions, not to fall victim to procedures and modalities that would not be appropriate to the question of Palestine and to adopt measures that would contribute significantly to the restoration of justice and peace in Palestine.²⁹

At the same meeting, the draft resolution was put to a vote and received 10 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.³⁰

In explanation of the vote, the representative of France suggested that, in regard to paragraph 1 of the draft

resolution, the Council's taking note of the report of the Committee did not justify having recourse to a draft resolution. Instead, the Council could have left it to the President to draw conclusions from the debate at a stage when the report was still a provisional document to be reviewed by the Committee before being transmitted to the General Assembly.³¹

In a letter to the President of the Council, dated 8 June 1977,³² the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 31/20, by which the Assembly endorsed the recommendations in the Committee's report and urged the Council to consider them again as soon as possible in order to take the necessary measures to ensure their implementation. In another letter, dated 13 September 1977,³³ the Chairman referred again to Assembly resolution 31/20 and asked the President of the Council to hold consultations with a view to convening a meeting of the Council on the subject. He added that, in the Committee's opinion, the meeting should be held before the Assembly considered its agenda item "Question of Palestine" so that the Committee could submit its conclusions on the discussion in the Council to the Assembly. He attached a copy of the Committee's report³⁴ to the letter.

At its 2041st meeting, on 27 October 1977, the Council included the Chairman's letter of 13 September 1977 on its agenda, and considered the question at that meeting. The Council decided to invite, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and invited the representatives of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as the representative of the PLO.³⁵

The Chairman of the Committee opened the Council's discussion, recalling that the General Assembly at its thirty-first session had decided to endorse the recommendations contained in the Committee's report and had urged the Council to consider those recommendations again so as to achieve early progress towards a solution to the question of Palestine. His Committee had been charged by the Assembly with promoting the implementation of its recommendations and reporting back to the Assembly at its thirty-second session. He noted that in the Assembly debate on the question of Palestine the vast majority of delegations had supported the Committee's report and agreed that the question was the central element in the Middle East conflict, which could be brought to a lasting peace settlement only if the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people were taken into account. The Chairman pointed out that the task of the Committee had consisted above all in righting the basic imbalance that had characterized the various United Nations approaches to the question of Palestine. He mentioned various suggestions that the Committee had made to help facilitate the Council's work towards a positive approach to the Palestine problem, and said that the main concern now should be the implementation of decisions that had been adopted by the United Nations. Finally, he emphasized once again that by adopting the Committee's recommendations the Council would increase considerably the chances for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.³⁶

²⁵ 1924th mtg., paras. 19-48.

²⁶ S. 12119, *OR*, 31st yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1976*.

²⁷ 1938th mtg., paras. 24-31.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 61-65.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 68-79.

³⁰ For the vote, see 1938th mtg., para. 119.

³¹ 1938th mtg., paras. 125-128.

³² S. 12345, *OR*, 32nd yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1977*.

³³ S. 12399, *OR*, 32nd yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1977*.

³⁴ See note 22 above.

³⁵ For details, see chapter III of the present *Supplement*.

³⁶ See 2041st mtg., paras. 12-47.

At the end of the 2041st meeting, the President stated that, after prior consultations with members of the Council, it had been agreed to adjourn the debate on the topic. The next meeting of the Council on the issue would be fixed after consultations among members.³⁷

Subsequently, the Committee, through its Chairman or Acting Chairman, addressed a number of letters to the President of the Council requesting Council action of one kind or another. By letter dated 18 January 1978,³⁸ the Chairman of the Committee, noting that the question of the future of the Palestinian people had been receiving increasing attention in the context of recent talks, drew the Council's attention to the fundamental principles relating to the question as contained in the Committee's report to the General Assembly, which should be applied in any effort to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In a letter dated 20 March 1978,³⁹ condemning Israeli aggression against Lebanon and endorsing the Council's request that Israel immediately cease military action against Lebanon and withdraw its forces, the Chairman stated that many innocent lives might have been saved if the Council had exercised its responsibilities by contributing to the efforts to find a solution to the question of Palestine. He expressed the Committee's belief that it was imperative that the Council take more energetic and determined action to bring about the establishment of peace in the Middle East, including, without further postponement, a positive response to the Assembly recommendations on the question of Palestine.

In another letter, dated 22 August 1978,⁴⁰ on the harsh and inhuman treatment by the Israeli authorities of Palestinians in their custody, the Chairman of the Committee asked the Council to take appropriate action to ensure that the prisoners' demands for improvement would be met. By letter dated 27 September 1978,⁴¹ he drew the Council's attention to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 A, in which the Council was urged to take a decision as soon as possible on the recommendations endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 31/20, and expressed the Committee's hope that the Council would soon take a decision on its recommendations. In a further letter, dated 2 March 1979,⁴² the Acting Chairman expressed the Committee's concern at the increasingly repressive measures taken by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in the illegally occupied territories, and at Israel's implementation of a policy, which, he stated, was clearly aimed at establishing permanent dominion over those territories. He asked that the Council take up those matters at its upcoming meeting requested by Jordan.

On 13 March 1979, the Chairman of the Committee addressed a letter⁴³ to the President of the Council drawing the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 33/28, in which the Assembly once again urged the Council to take a decision as soon as possible on the Committee's recommendations. The Assembly also authorized and requested the Committee, should the Council fail to consider or take a decision on the recommendations by 1 June 1979, to consider that situation and make whatever suggestions it deemed appropriate, and asked the Committee to keep the question of Palestine under review and to report or make suggestions to the Assembly or to the Council as it deemed appropriate. The President

of the Council responded with a letter to the Chairman of the Committee dated 24 May 1979,⁴⁴ informing him that the members of the Council were following the matter with great attention, with a view to holding a meeting of the Council at an early date. In a letter dated 27 June 1979,⁴⁵ the Chairman referred to the President's letter of 24 May 1979 and informed him that the Committee had concluded that the Council should resume its consideration of the Committee's recommendations as soon as possible, since considerable time had elapsed since the last discussion of those issues at the 2041st meeting, on 27 October 1977.

At its 2155th meeting, on 29 June 1979, the Council included the two letters from the Chairman of the Committee in its agenda and considered the question at its 2155th and 2160th to 2163rd meetings, on 29 June, 27 July and 23 and 24 August 1979. In accordance with past practice, the Council decided to invite the Chairman of the Committee to participate in the discussion under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure. During its deliberations on the question, the Council also decided to invite the Rapporteur of the Committee, the representative of the PLO, and the representatives of Afghanistan, Cuba, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia to participate without vote in the discussion.⁴⁶

Opening the discussion at the 2155th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee reminded the members of the Council of the General Assembly's endorsement of the Committee's recommendations and of its recurrent request that the Council consider and adopt those recommendations in order to facilitate the ongoing attempts to resolve the Palestinian question. The Council had been seized of the question since October 1977 and certain members of the Council had succeeded in suspending the examination of the Committee's report, but the members of the Committee felt that they could not accept further delay. The Chairman pointed to Assembly resolution 32/28 of 7 December 1978, in which a deadline of 1 June 1979 had been set for the Council's renewed consideration of the issue. He restated the basic aims set by his Committee, pointed to the congruence between them and the objectives set by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the European Community in their statement of 18 June 1979, and appealed once more to the Council to assist in achieving progress in the issues of the Middle East and, in particular, of the Palestine question.⁴⁷

At the 2160th meeting, on 27 July 1979, the Rapporteur of the Committee said that over the years a quasi-unanimous international consensus had laboriously been devised on the essential parameters of an equitable solution in the Middle East. Those parameters had not yet been incorporated in a unanimous Council pronouncement. He rejected charges that the Committee had specifically been set up to by-pass Council resolution 242 (1967); the Committee had never ignored that resolution, but had tried to put it in the proper perspective. If justice were to prevail on the Middle East issue, a matter in which the United Nations had a clear responsibility, the Committee felt that its recommendations should be taken into account in all negotiations.⁴⁸

³⁷ See 2041st mtg., para. 134.

³⁸ S. 12531, *OR*, 33rd yr., *Suppl. for Jan-March 1978*.

³⁹ S. 12614, *ibid.*

⁴⁰ S. 12820, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1978*.

⁴¹ S. 12874, *ibid.*

⁴² S. 13132, *ibid.*, 34th yr., *Suppl. for Jan-March 1979*.

⁴³ S. 13164, *ibid.*

⁴⁴ S. 13349, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for April-June 1979*.

⁴⁵ S. 13418, *ibid.*

⁴⁶ For details, see chapter III of the present *Supplement*.

⁴⁷ 2155th mtg., paras. 11-13.

⁴⁸ 2160th mtg., paras. 6-28.

At the beginning of the 2162nd meeting, on 24 August 1979, the President drew the Council's attention to the text of a draft resolution⁴⁹ sponsored by Senegal. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Committee, speaking also in his capacity as representative of Senegal, introduced the draft resolution that his Committee had prepared. He noted that, in preparing the draft, the Committee had made major sacrifices regarding its basic positions in an effort to accommodate all the members of the Council, and added that certain members of the Council refused to co-operate with the Committee on the pretext that they had not voted in favour of the resolution setting up that body. He then introduced in detail the draft resolution, which, in its preambular part, would have the Council, convinced that the question of Palestine was at the core of the conflict in the Middle East, reaffirm the urgent need to establish a just and lasting peace through a comprehensive settlement based on full respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and for its resolutions of the problem of the Middle East and the question of Palestine; express its concern over the continuing deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and deeply deplore Israel's persistence in its occupation of the Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its refusal to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions; reaffirm the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force; and reaffirm its resolutions on the Middle East and the question of Palestine, particularly resolutions 232 (1967), 242 (1967), 252 (1968) and 338 (1973). In operative paragraph 1, the Council would have affirmed (a) that the Palestinian people should be enabled to exercise their inalienable rights of self-determination, national independence and sovereignty in Palestine; and (b) the right of the Palestinian refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours to do so, and the right of those choosing not to return to receive compensation for their property. In operative paragraph 2, the Council would have decided that the provisions contained in paragraph 1 should be taken fully into account in all international efforts and conferences organized within the framework of the United Nations for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In conclusion, the Chairman pointed out that the members of his Committee had agreed to omit any mention of a "Palestinian State" as an example of the flexibility shown and urged the Council to decide quickly and in the interest of the Palestinian people.⁵⁰

The draft resolution was not put to a vote. At the end of the 2163rd meeting, on 24 August 1979, the President announced that the date and time of the next meeting of the Council for consideration of the agenda item would be fixed following consultations among the members of the Council, and adjourned the meeting.⁵¹

In a letter dated 18 October 1979,⁵² the Chairman of the Committee drew the Council's attention to the reported decision by the Israeli Government to authorize the expansion of seven settlements in the occupied Arab territories, and attached an annex containing the text of the "Master plan for the development of settlements in Judea and Samaria" by the World Zionist Organization. He stated in his letter that the situation called for urgent and vigorous action, particularly by the Council, which could make an important contribution to the easing of tensions and the re-establishment of peace in the region

by adopting the Committee's recommendations as soon as possible. In a letter dated 20 February 1980,⁵³ the Acting Chairman drew attention to the reported decision by the Israeli Cabinet to authorize a settlement in the heart of the Arab city of Al-Khalil, located in the occupied Arab territories. He called for urgent action, particularly by the Council, to convince Israel of the danger of its settlement policies and the necessity for its immediate and complete withdrawal from the illegally occupied territories.

In a letter dated 6 March 1980,⁵⁴ the Acting Chairman of the Committee drew attention to paragraphs 7 and 8 of General Assembly resolution 34/65 A, in which the Assembly had once again urged the Council to consider the Committee's recommendations and to act on them, and had reiterated its request that, should the Council fail to act by 31 March 1980, the Committee consider the situation and make appropriate suggestions. He restated the basic principles as formulated by his Committee for the pursuit of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue, including the Palestinian question, and noted that since the Council had not voted on the draft resolution that had been presented during its deliberations in August 1979 it was still seized of the question. He asked that the Council take practical measures with a view to implementing the Committee's recommendations. By letter dated 14 March 1980,⁵⁵ the Chairman expressed on behalf of the Committee deep concern at the recent expropriation by the Israeli authorities of vast areas of Arab-owned lands in the vicinity of Jerusalem in order to establish new settlements, stating that the situation demanded action by the Council to prevent its becoming an increasing threat to international peace and security. In another letter, dated 19 March 1980,⁵⁶ he expressed concern over the decision by the Israeli Government to seize 375 acres of Arab land near Bethlehem, and expressed the belief that concrete and urgent action by the Council on the basis of Assembly resolution 34/65 A for the implementation of the Committee's recommendations would undoubtedly lead to the solution of the question of Palestine and consequently of the problem of the Middle East as a whole. In a further letter, dated 24 March 1980,⁵⁷ the Chairman referred to his letter of 6 March 1980, in which the Council's attention had been drawn to paragraphs 7 and 8 of Assembly resolution 34/65 A, and, noting that the date mentioned in paragraph 8 to that resolution was imminent, asked that the Council be convened urgently.

At its 2204th meeting, the Council resumed its consideration of the item; it included the letters dated 6 March 1980 and 24 March 1980 in its agenda, and considered the question at the 2204th to 2208th, 2219th and 2220th meetings, on 31 March to 9 April and 29 and 30 April 1980. During its deliberations the Council decided to invite the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Committee, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, and also the representative of the PLO and Mr. Clovis Maksoud and the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia to participate without vote in the discussion of the item.⁵⁸

⁴⁹S/13514, OR, 34th yr., Suppl. for July-Sept. 1979.

⁵⁰2162nd mtg., paras. 5-15.

⁵¹2163rd mtg., para. 187.

⁵²S/13581, OR, 34th yr., Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1979.

⁵³S/13811, *ibid.*, 35th yr., Suppl. for Jan.-March 1980.

⁵⁴S/13832, *ibid.*

⁵⁵S/13843, *ibid.*

⁵⁶S/13849, *ibid.*

⁵⁷S/13855, *ibid.*

⁵⁸For details, see chapter III of the present Supplement.

At the 2204th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee, as the first speaker in the debate, reminded the Council members that the Palestinian issue had been on the Council's agenda since 1976 and that the Committee's recommendations were all based on previous Council and General Assembly resolutions. He also pointed out that the Committee had clearly refused a *sine die* postponement of the discussion of the question of Palestine in the Council, but noted with regret that certain Council members had continually requested further delay and thus had prevented the Council from acting. He warned that the Council's inaction allowed Israel to present the world with further *faits accomplis* that made progress towards peace ever more difficult. He reaffirmed on behalf of the Committee Israel's right to exist, but added that, on the pretext of its desire for absolute security, Israel could not totally deny the existence of Arab Palestine and of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.⁵⁹

The Rapporteur of the Committee then pointed out that the solution proposed by the United Nations was objective and comprehensive and contained a legal endorsement of the right of Israel to exist within secure borders. That opinion had been repeatedly confirmed by the present United Nations membership, and accepted by the PLO through its support of the Committee's recommendations.⁶⁰

At the beginning of the 2219th meeting, the President drew the Council's attention to a draft resolution⁶¹ sponsored by Tunisia.⁶² The representative of Tunisia introduced the draft resolution, which had been prepared by the Committee, at the 2220th meeting. In its preambular part, the Council would have taken note of General Assembly resolution 34/65; stated its conviction that the question of Palestine was at the core of the Middle East conflict; reaffirmed the urgent need to establish a just and lasting peace through a comprehensive settlement based on full respect for the United Nations Charter and United Nations resolutions on the problem of the Middle East and the question of Palestine; expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, and deplored Israel's persistence in occupying the Arab territories and refusing to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions; and reaffirmed the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force. In the operative part of the draft resolution, the Council would have (a) affirmed (i) that the Palestinian people should be enabled to exercise its inalienable right of self-determination, including the right to establish an independent State in Palestine; (ii) the right of Palestinian refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours to do so, and the right of those choosing not to return to receive equitable compensation for their property; (b) reaffirmed that Israel should withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; (c) decided that arrangements should be established to guarantee the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the area, including the State of Palestine envisaged in paragraph 1 (a) ((a)(i) above) and the right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries; (d) decided that the provisions in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 should be taken fully into account in all international efforts organized within a United Nations framework for the establishment of peace in the Middle East; (e) requested the Secretary-General to take all the necessary steps as soon as possible

for the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Council on the progress achieved; and (f) decided to meet within six months to consider the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of the resolution and in order to pursue its responsibilities regarding such implementation.⁶³

Prior to the vote on the draft resolution, at the same meeting, the representative of the United States indicated that his delegation would oppose the draft resolution, as his Government was committed to the approach embedded in the Camp David accords as the only workable framework for a Middle East settlement, and did not view the draft resolution as an acceptable alternative.⁶⁴

The President then put the draft resolution to the vote. It received 10 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.⁶⁵ At the end of the 2220th meeting, the President stated that the Council had concluded the present stage of its consideration of that item on its agenda.⁶⁶

The Council did not consider the question again in 1980, although it continued to receive communications from the Committee. In a letter to the President of the Council dated 14 May 1980,⁶⁷ the Acting Chairman expressed the Committee's concern at Israel's refusal to re-admit the mayors of Al-Khalil (Hebron) and Halhoul and the Sharia judge of Al-Khalil, despite the adoption by the Council of resolution 468 (1980), which called upon the Government of Israel to facilitate their immediate return. He stated that this demonstrated that the Government of Israel had no intention of helping to find a peaceful solution to the question of Palestine, and that in the face of such an attitude concrete and practical action by the Council was urgently called for, in order to prevent a deterioration of the situation and a threat to international peace and security. He noted that the Committee had urged Council action on many previous occasions, and that delay only allowed the situation to deteriorate further.

In another letter, dated 2 June 1980,⁶⁸ the Chairman of the Committee drew attention to the most recent outrages committed against the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, including *inter alia*, four separate bomb explosions that had maimed the elected mayors of two communities and had killed or wounded a total of 22 other persons. Such actions, he stated, were designed to silence the demands of the Arab inhabitants for their just rights, and it was imperative that the Council take urgent and decisive action to prevent a deterioration of the situation.

On 12 June 1980, the Acting Chairman of the Committee addressed a letter to the President of the Council,⁶⁹ in which he drew attention to the declaration by the Prime Minister of Israel regarding plans to establish further settlements in the occupied Arab territories, recalling that such decisions constituted a flagrant violation of international law, world public opinion and the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Council, including Council resolution 465 (1980), which called upon the Government of Israel to dismantle existing settlements and to stop establishing new settlements. Once again, he called upon the Council to take urgent and

⁵⁹ 2204th mtg., paras. 12-37.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 39-65.

⁶¹ S/13911, OR, 35th yr., Suppl. for April-June 1980.

⁶² 2219th mtg., para. 3.

⁶³ 2220th mtg., paras. 80-84.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 139-150.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 151.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 193.

⁶⁷ S/13940, OR, 35th yr., Suppl. for April-June 1980.

⁶⁸ S/13978, *ibid.*

⁶⁹ S/13997, *ibid.*

decisive measures to prevent the deterioration of the situation in the region.

In another letter, dated 4 August 1980,⁷⁰ the Chairman of the Committee expressed grave concern at the latest action taken by Israel in finalizing its plans to make Jerusalem the capital of Israel. He expressed the Committee's conviction that the Council should examine practical ways and means to secure full implementation of Council resolution 476 (1980), which, *inter alia*, called upon Israel to abide by Council resolutions and to stop

persisting in the policy and measures affecting the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem.

In a letter dated 9 December 1980,⁷¹ the Chairman referred again to the case of the mayors of Al-Khalil (Hebron) and Halhoul, stating that the Government of Israel had confirmed its earlier decision to expel the two mayors, and called for firm action by the Council in insisting that the mayors should be allowed to return to their homes and families in accordance with the specific requests contained in Council resolutions 468 (1980) and 469 (1980).

⁷⁰S/14090, *ibid.*, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1980.

⁷¹S/14292, *ibid.*, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1980.

1. Communications from subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly

(a) COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Document symbol	Date	Subject
S/11742	2.7.75	Transmitting the text of a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Special Committee on 17 June 1975 (A/AC.109/494), which recommended that the Council initiate a programme of assistance to Mozambique as provided for in Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter (para. 5, section B), and that it consider expanding the scope of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter (para. 6, section B).
S/11745	6.7.75	Transmitting the text of a consensus on the question of Namibia adopted by the Special Committee on 18 June 1975 (A/AC.109/495), which urged the Council to consider adopting measures, including those provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter, to secure South Africa's compliance with United Nations decisions, recommended that the Council declare mandatory the arms embargo against South Africa (para. 6) and urged those permanent members of the Council whose negative votes had blocked various proposals on Namibia to reconsider their negative attitudes (para. 7).
S/12098	18.6.76	Transmitting the text of a resolution on the situation in Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Special Committee on 16 June 1976 (A/AC.109/531), which urged the Council to expand the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia to include all measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter (para. 7).
S/12099	18.6.76	Transmitting the text of a consensus on the question of Namibia adopted by the Special Committee on 17 June 1976 (A/AC.109/533), which suggested that if South Africa failed to comply with Council resolution 385 (1976) the Council should consider adopting measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.
S/12105	21.6.76	Transmitting the report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Group established by the Special Committee at its 1029th meeting which, <i>inter alia</i> , stated that if South Africa failed to comply with Council resolution 385 (1976) the Council should consider adopting measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.
S/12297	14.3.77	Transmitting the text of a consensus on the question of Namibia adopted by the Special Committee on 14 March 1977 (A/AC.109/544), which requested that the Council consider adopting measures, including those provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter, to secure South Africa's speedy compliance with Council resolution 385 (1976) (para. 6), and recommended that the Council declare mandatory the arms embargo against South Africa (para. 7).
S/12344/ Rev. I	22.7.77	Transmitting the text of the report of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, which <i>inter alia</i> , urged the Council to consider expanding the scope of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter, and called upon the Council to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.
S/12380	11.8.77	Transmitting the text of a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Special Committee on 8 August 1977 (A/AC.109/555), which asked the Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to Mozambique and Zambia (para. 5) and to expand the scope of sanctions against

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
		Southern Rhodesia to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter (para. 6).
S/12381	18.8.77	Transmitting the text of a resolution on foreign economic and other interests in southern Africa adopted by the Special Committee on 2 August 1977 (A/AC.109/549), which once again pressed the Council to consider expanding the scope of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (para. 10).
S/12645	14.4.78	Transmitting the text of a consensus on the question of Namibia adopted by the Special Committee on 13 April 1978, which, <i>inter alia</i> , recommended that the Council consider taking measures, including those provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter, to secure South Africa's speedy compliance with the Council's decisions (para. 9).
S/12808	11.8.78	Transmitting the text of a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Special Committee on 10 August 1978 (A/AC.109/564), which asked the Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to Mozambique and Zambia (para. 5), to consider expanding the scope of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (para. 6) and to consider imposing a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa (para. 7).
S/12831	1.9.78	Transmitting the text of a resolution on foreign economic and other interests in southern Africa adopted by the Special Committee on 28 August 1978 (A/AC.109/572), which condemned the policies of States that had violated or failed to enforce the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (para. 9), and invited the Council to consider expanding the scope of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter (para. 10).
S/13283	27.4.79	Transmitting the section on Southern Rhodesia of the Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted by the Special Committee on 27 April 1979, which, <i>inter alia</i> , again asked the Council to consider expanding the scope of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and asked the Council to consider imposing sanctions against South Africa, including, as a first step, a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa.
S/13321	15.5.79	Transmitting the section on Namibia of the Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted by the Special Committee on 27 April 1979, which, <i>inter alia</i> , asked the Council to consider taking measures to secure South Africa's speedy compliance with Council decisions, including those provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter, particularly the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions, including a trade embargo, an oil embargo and a complete arms embargo.
S/13493	13.8.79	Transmitting the text of a resolution on foreign economic and other interests in southern Africa adopted by the Special Committee on 8 August 1979 (A/AC.109/583), which condemned the policies of States that had violated or failed to enforce the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (para. 9), and invited the Council to consider expanding the scope of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter (para. 10).
S/14133	28.8.80	Transmitting the text of a consensus on the question of Namibia adopted by the Special Committee on 21 August 1980 (A/AC.109/632), which recommended that the Council consider imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter (para. 12).

(b) COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
S/11708	3.6.75	Transmitting the text of the Declaration and recommendations of the Seminar on South Africa, held in Paris from 28 April to 2 May 1975, which, <i>inter alia</i> , called upon the Council to adopt a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter.
S/11709	2.6.75	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 25 April 1975 (A/AC.131/L.24) on the murder of one Namibian and the serious wounding of 10 others by the South African police on 23 April 1975.

Document symbol	Date	Subject
S/11846	6.10.75	Submitting the report of the Special Committee, adopted on 24 September 1975, which, <i>inter alia</i> , noted that while there had been progress during the year on implementing the arms embargo against South Africa, the Council had failed to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter to make the embargo mandatory, and recommended that the General Assembly specifically request those countries that had vetoed a draft resolution calling for a mandatory arms embargo to stop opposing it.
S/12092	4.6.76	Transmitting the text of the declaration and the programme of action adopted by the International Seminar on the Eradication of <i>Apartheid</i> and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976, which stated, <i>inter alia</i> , that it was imperative that the Council made the arms embargo that it had laid down in 1963 mandatory and comprehensive under Chapter VII of the Charter.
S/12150 and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.3	25.10.76, 4.8.76, 15.9.76 and 26.10.76	Submitting the annual report of the Special Committee including the report of the Special Committee, adopted on 5 October 1976 (A/31/22), which, <i>inter alia</i> , recommended that the General Assembly and the international community exert their influence to persuade the three permanent members of the Council that had prevented the Council from determining the existence of a threat to the peace in South Africa and from adopting mandatory measures under Chapter VII of the Charter to facilitate such measures, that the Assembly call upon the Council to adopt a comprehensive and mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, that the Council take effective action to prevent South Africa from developing its nuclear capabilities, and that the Council condemn South Africa for its acts of aggression against the "front-line" States and adopt various measures in support of those States; also submitted were the report of the Special Committee on the Soweto massacre and its aftermath, adopted on 3 August 1976 (S/12150/Add.1), the report of the Special Committee on relations between Israel and South Africa, adopted on 8 September 1976 (S/12150/Add.2), and the report of the Special Committee on information activity against <i>apartheid</i> by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, adopted on 5 October 1976 (S/12150/Add.3).
S/12363 and Add.1 and Add.2-3	26.7.77 and 7.11.77	Submitting the annual report of the Special Committee, including the report of the Special Committee adopted on 1 November 1977 (A/32/22), which, <i>inter alia</i> , emphasized the need for the Council to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter, especially on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa and loans to and investments in South Africa, and recommended that the General Assembly appeal to the three permanent members of the Security Council that continued to resist a determination of the threat to peace and action under Chapter VII of the Charter to co-operate in taking such action; also submitted were the special report of the Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against <i>Apartheid</i> , adopted on 21 June 1977 (S/12363/Add.1), the special report on the International <i>Apartheid</i> Year, adopted on 28 October 1977 (S/12363/Add.2), and the special report on relations between Israel and South Africa, adopted on 28 October 1977 (S/12363/Add.3).
S/12434	1.11.77	Letter to the Secretary-General dated 7 October 1977 requesting that he bring to the attention of the General Assembly and the Council the report of the World Conference for Action against <i>Apartheid</i> , held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977.
S/12514	29.12.77	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 12 December 1977 by Mr. Abdul S. Minty, Honorary Secretary of the British Anti- <i>Apartheid</i> Movement, on the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa laid down by the Council in resolution 418 (1977), in which he highlighted areas in which the embargo might be circumvented, and stated that strict monitoring and supervisory machinery was needed to ensure that the resolution would be implemented comprehensively and strictly.
S/12536	23.1.78	Transmitting the text of a letter dated 19 January 1978 calling upon the Council to take measures to secure the full implementation of Council resolution 417 (1977); enclosed was a review of developments in South Africa since the adoption of that resolution.
S/12733	12.6.78	Letter dated 9 June 1978 transmitting the summary records of two meetings that the Special Committee had held on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa (A/AC.115/SR.382 and 383) and calling for mandatory measures under Chapter VII of the Charter to prevent all forms of military and nuclear co-operation with the illegal régime.

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
S/12858/ Add.1 and Add.2	22.9.78 and 20.11.78	Transmitting the text of the report of the Special Committee on the policies of <i>Apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa, including a special report on oil sanctions against South Africa, dated 21 September 1978 (S/12858/Add.1), which recommended that the Council adopt a mandatory embargo under Chapter VII of the Charter on the supply of petroleum products to South Africa, drawing attention to the provisions of resolution CM/Res.634 (XXXI) of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU); and a special report on recent developments in the relations between Israel and South Africa, dated 15 November 1978 (S/12858/Add.2).
S/12925	22.11.78	Submitting the annual report of the Special Committee, adopted on 15 November 1978, which, <i>inter alia</i> , recommended the launching of an international mobilization against <i>apartheid</i> , which should, among other things, take steps to persuade recalcitrant Governments to facilitate mandatory decisions by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter; stated that it was essential that the Council declare that any military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security; and called for urgent mandatory action by the Council to bring about the total cessation of all supplies of petroleum, petroleum products or other strategic materials to South Africa, loans to and investments in South Africa, guarantees or other inducements for investment in South Africa, tariffs and other preferences for imports from South Africa, and all trade with South Africa.
S/13157	9.3.79	Letter dated 7 March 1979 transmitting the text of the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa and drawing attention to the Seminar's recommendation that the Council urgently consider the situation arising from the South African régime's efforts to acquire nuclear weapon capability, and adopt a mandatory decision under Chapter VII of the Charter to end all nuclear collaboration with South Africa.
S/13391	13.6.79	Transmitting the text of the declaration adopted at the special session of the Special Committee held at Kingston from 22 to 25 May 1979, which, <i>inter alia</i> , called upon the Council to impose effective and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter against South Africa.
S/13429	3.7.79	Letter dated 11 June 1979 transmitting the summary record of the Special Committee's 429th meeting, at which it heard experts on loans to and investments in South Africa, emphasizing the importance of urgent action to stop all loans to South Africa.
S/13501	17.8.79	Letter dated 20 July 1979 transmitting the summary record of the Special Committee's 430th meeting, at which it heard an expert on the oil embargo against South Africa, emphasizing the importance of urgent action to impose an effective oil embargo against South Africa.
S/13548	20.9.79	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 11 September 1979 condemning the proposed proclamation of the so-called "independence" of Venda, and recalling General Assembly resolution 31/105 N in which the Assembly unanimously reaffirmed its denunciation of the establishment of bantustans.
S/13596 and Add.1	2.11.79	Submitting the annual report of the Special Committee, adopted on 25 October 1979, which, <i>inter alia</i> , expressed strong support for the OAU position that the Council should consider the situation in South Africa without further delay with a view to the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, with particular attention to the strengthening of the arms embargo, the imposition of an oil embargo and the termination of all collaboration in the nuclear field (S/13596); also submitted was the special report of the Special Committee on recent developments in the relations between Israel and South Africa (S/13596/Add.1).
S/13869	1.4.80	Letter dated 27 March 1980 transmitting with an endorsement the text of the Declaration of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Amsterdam from 14 to 16 March 1980, stating that the Special Committee hoped that the Council would consider without delay imposing a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa.
S/14156, and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.3	24.9.80, 22.10.80, 17.10.80 and 3.11.80	Submitting the annual report of the Special Committee, including the first special report of the Special Committee on the implementation of United Nations resolutions on <i>apartheid</i> by Governments and intergovernmental organizations, dated 22 October 1980 (S/14156/

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
		Add.1), which concluded that large-scale collaboration with South Africa in violation of General Assembly resolutions continued, and called upon the Council to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, also submitted were the second special report of the Special Committee on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa, dated 17 October 1980 (S/14156/Add.2) and the third special report of the Special Committee on the proposed International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, dated 3 November 1980 (S/14156/Add.3).
S/14160	16.9.80	Transmitting the text of the Declaration of the International Non-Governmental Organizations Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa, held at Geneva from 30 June to 3 July 1980, which, <i>inter alia</i> , appealed to all members of the international community to join in the campaign for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.
S/14279	2.12.80	Transmitting the text of a statement issued on 1 December 1980 on the sentences imposed by the Pretoria Supreme Court on nine members of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), including death sentences on three men.
S/14280	2.12.80	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 26 November 1980 on the moves taken by the South African régime to grant so-called "independence" to Ciskei.

(c) COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
S/11834	29.8.75	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 29 August 1975 (A/AC.131/L.31) on a wave of arrests and detentions of Namibians by the South African régime connected with the so-called constitutional convention scheduled for 1 September 1975.
S/12079	19.5.76	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 13 May 1976 on the announced death sentences passed by the illegal South African Administration in Namibia upon two members of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).
S/12185	23.8.76	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 18 August 1976 on the so-called proposals of South Africa on the future of Namibia (see S/12080), asserting that South Africa had failed to comply with the terms of Security Council resolution 385 (1976), and asking the Security Council to consider taking appropriate measures.
S/12201	17.9.76	Transmitting the texts of the joint communiqués issued on the consultations held between the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Governments of Botswana, Zambia and Angola on 1, 5 and 7 September 1976 respectively.
S/12344/ Rev.1	22.7.77	See entry under table 1 (a) above.
S/12397	14.9.77	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 7 September 1977 condemning South Africa's decisions to separate Walvis Bay from the rest of Namibia and to administer it directly as part of the Cape Province of South Africa.
S/12398	14.9.77	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 7 September 1977 condemning the reported intention of the Government of South Africa to carry out nuclear tests at South African nuclear installations in the Kalahari desert region of Namibia.
S/12491	14.12.77	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 14 December 1977 condemning the reported arrests of SWAPO leaders and supporters by the South African régime.
S/12631	6.4.78	Transmitting the text of the 1978 Lusaka Declaration of the United Nations Council for Namibia adopted on 23 March 1978, which, <i>inter alia</i> , recommended that the General Assembly urge the Security Council to apply the measures necessary to terminate South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.
S/12691	5.5.78	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 5 May 1978 condemning an act of aggression by South Africa against Angola and the people of Namibia and calling upon the Security Council to consider imposing mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions, an oil embargo and an arms embargo against South Africa.

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
S/12755	23.6.78	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 20 June 1978 condemning South Africa's proclamation on the registration of voters in Namibia.
S/12931	21.11.78	Transmitting the text of a statement on invitations issued by the South African Government to journalists and others to follow the so-called "elections" that were to be held in Namibia in December 1978.
S/12951	4.12.78	Letter dated 1 December 1978 supporting the request by the Chairman of the African Group (see S/12945) that the Security Council meet on 4 December 1978 to consider the Secretary-General's report on the question of Namibia in the light of the challenge to Security Council resolutions presented by the South African Government's decision to carry out so-called "elections" in Namibia.
S/12959	8.12.78	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 8 December 1978 by a Namibian citizen bearing witness to acts of harassment, intimidation and manipulation carried out by the South African authorities in connection with the so-called "elections" being imposed upon the Namibian people.
S/13136	5.3.79	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 2 March 1979 condemning certain remarks of the South African Prime Minister, P. W. Botha, which expressed formal recognition of the illegal Constituent Assembly of South West Africa.
S/13158	9.3.79	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 8 March 1979 on an act of aggression by South Africa against Angola and the people of Namibia calling upon the Security Council to consider measures under Chapter VII of the Charter to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to stop its acts of aggression against neighbouring States.
S/13268	25.4.79	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 24 April 1979 on the so-called decision of the illegal Constituent Assembly in Namibia to set up a so-called "interim government" for Namibia by the middle of May 1979.
S/13287	1.5.79	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 30 April 1979 on the arrests and detentions of more than 40 leaders of SWAPO throughout Namibia by the illegal South African Administration.
S/13310	17.5.79	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 30 April 1979 by the Deputy Secretary for Information and Publicity of SWAPO containing lists of leaders and members of SWAPO recently arrested and detained by the illegal South African administration in Namibia.
S/13325 and Corr.1	15.5.79	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 11 May 1979 on the illegal South African Administration's initiatives on the future of Namibia, drawing the Security Council's attention to South Africa's defiance of United Nations decisions, and asking the Security Council to consider taking appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.
S/13326	25.5.79	Transmitting the text of statements of heads of State or Government, ministers for foreign affairs, heads of specialized agencies and national solidarity groups received by the President of the Council on the occasion of the meeting held on 4 May 1979 to proclaim the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.
S/13469	25.7.79	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 24 July 1979 condemning a wave of arrests and atrocities against the people of Namibia by South Africa.
S/13590	26.10.79	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 26 October 1979 on the revelation of a nuclear explosion carried out by the Government of South Africa.
S/13991	11.6.80	Transmitting the text of the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 1 June 1980, which, <i>inter alia</i> , asked the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, and to declare categorically that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia.
S/14014	9.7.80	Transmitting the text of the report of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom, which visited those countries from 21 April to 1 May 1980.
S/14015	9.7.80	Transmitting the text of the report of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to Australia and New Zealand, which visited those countries from 7 to 15 May 1980.

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
S/14050	3.7.80	Letter dated 3 July 1980 on the illegal South African Administration's establishment of a so-called "Council of Ministers" in Namibia.
S/14052	8.7.80	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 3 July 1980 on the illegal South African Administration's establishment of a so-called "Council of Ministers" in Namibia, again asking the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter.
S/14065	15.8.80	Transmitting the text of the report of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the United States of America and Canada, which visited those countries from 11 to 17 May 1980.
S/14066	15.8.80	Transmitting the text of the report of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, which visited those countries from 26 April to 13 May 1980.
S/14067	19.8.80	Transmitting the text of the report of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana, which visited those countries from 14 to 24 April 1980 and from 17 to 20 May 1980.
S/14083	20.8.80	Transmitting the text of the report of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Iraq and Kuwait, which visited those countries from 2 to 11 June 1980.
S/14186	30.9.80	Transmitting the text of a statement dated 19 September 1980 denouncing the intention of the illegal South African Administration in Namibia to establish compulsory military service for all Namibians between the ages of 16 and 25.
S/14220	16.10.80	Transmitting the text of the Declaration approved at the International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia, held in Paris from 11 to 13 September 1980, which, <i>inter alia</i> , urged the Security Council to meet not later than 15 October 1980 to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, including an oil embargo, and to declare categorically that Walvis Bay and all the off-shore islands of Namibia were integral and uncontestable parts of the Territory.

(d) COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE EXERCISE OF THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
S/12308	28.3.77	Letter dated 28 March 1977 drawing the Council's attention to the decision of the Palestine National Congress to endorse the Committee's recommendations as a positive and progressive step towards achieving the aspirations and rights of the Palestinian people, and to declare that any settlement affecting the rights of the Palestinian people concluded in its absence would be null and void.
S/12377	29.7.77	Letter dated 28 July 1977 on the establishment of three Israeli settlements on the West Bank.
S/13210	2.4.79	Letter dated 30 March 1979 expressing concern over recent developments in the situation in the Middle East.
S/13291	2.5.79	Letter dated 2 May 1979 expressing concern over the recent decision of the Government of Israel to authorize two new settlements in the occupied Arab territories.
S/13322	15.5.79	Letter dated 11 May 1979 expressing concern over the systematic and increasingly repressive measures taken by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.
S/13334	17.5.79	Letter dated 17 May 1979 expressing disagreement with the statements of the representative of Israel in a letter to the Secretary-General dated 9 May 1979 (A/34/231).
S/13482	2.8.79	Letter dated 1 August 1979 expressing concern over the statement made by the representative of the United States in explanation of his delegation's abstention in the vote on Security Council resolution 452 (1979).
S/13624	13.11.79	Letter dated 13 November 1979 expressing deep concern about the arrest and intended deportation of the Mayor of Nablus, stating that steps by the Council would be necessitated to dissuade the Israeli authorities from such actions.

<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>
S/13839	12.3.80	Letter dated 12 March 1980 conveying the Committee's satisfaction at the Council's unanimous adoption of resolution 465 (1980).
S/13840	12.3.80	Letter dated 12 March 1980 concerning the statement by the President of the United States regarding Council resolution 465 (1980).
S/13854	24.3.80	Letter dated 24 March 1980 expressing concern at the decision of the Israeli Government to establish new settlements in the city of Al-Khalil in occupied Palestinian territory.
S/14089	6.8.80	Letter dated 4 August 1980 drawing attention to the inhuman treatment by the Israeli authorities of imprisoned inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories.
S/14209	7.10.80	Letter dated 29 September 1980 regarding the recent ruling of the Supreme Court of Israel on the case of the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul.
S/14235	27.10.80	Letter dated 24 October 1980 calling upon the international community to insist that the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul be allowed to return to their homes and families.
S/14261	20.11.80	Letter dated 19 November 1980 expressing deep concern at the wounding of 11 students of Bir Zeit University protesting the closure of the University to prevent its observance of Palestine week.
S/14291	9.12.80	Letter dated 8 December 1980 on the arrest of the President of Bir Zeit University.

2. Participation of representatives of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly

<i>Participating organ</i>	<i>Invitation extended by the Council</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Participation: date and number of Council meetings</i>
United Nations Council for Namibia	1823rd meeting	Situation in Namibia	30 May-6 June 1975, 1823rd-1829th meetings
United Nations Council for Namibia	1880th meeting	Situation in Namibia	27-30 January 1976, 1880th-1885th meetings
Special Committee against Apartheid	1881st meeting	Situation in Namibia	27-30 January 1976, 1881st-1885th meetings
Special Committee against Apartheid ^a	1900th meeting	Complaint by Kenya concerning aggression by South Africa against Angola	26-31 March 1976, 1900th-1906th meetings
United Nations Council for Namibia	1902nd meeting	Complaint by Kenya concerning aggression by South Africa against Angola	29-31 March 1976, 1902nd-1906th meetings
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	1924th meeting	Question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights	9, 18 and 24-29 June 1976, 1924th, 1928th and 1933rd-1938th meetings
Special Committee against Apartheid	1929th meeting	Situation in South Africa	18-19 June 1976, 1929th-1930th meetings
United Nations Council for Namibia	1944th meeting	Complaint by Zambia against South Africa	27-30 July 1976, 1944th-1948th meetings
Special Committee against Apartheid	1945th meeting	Complaint by Zambia against South Africa	28-30 July 1976, 1945th-1948th meetings
Special Committee against Apartheid and United Nations Council for Namibia	1954th meeting	Situation in Namibia	31 August and 28 September-19 October 1976, 1954th and 1956th-1963rd meetings
United Nations Council for Namibia	1988th meeting	Question of South Africa	21-31 March 1977, 1988th-1992nd, 1944th 1994th, 1996th, 1998th and 1999th meetings

<i>Participating organ</i>	<i>Invitation extended by the Council</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Participation: date and number of Council meetings</i>
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	2041st meeting	Question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights	27 October 1977, 2041st meeting
Special Committee against Apartheid	2042nd meeting	Question of South Africa	28 October-4 November 1977, 2042nd-2046th meetings
Special Committee against Apartheid	2053rd meeting	Question of South Africa	9 December 1977, 2053rd meeting
United Nations Council for Namibia	2078th meeting	Complaint by Angola against South Africa	6 May 1978, 2078th meeting
United Nations Council for Namibia	2082nd meeting	Situation in Namibia	27 July 1978, 2082nd meeting
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	2087th meeting	Situation in Namibia	29-30 September 1978, 2087th and 2088th meetings
United Nations Council for Namibia	2092nd meeting	Situation in Namibia	31 October-13 November 1978, 2092nd and 2094th-2098th meetings
United Nations Council for Namibia	2103rd meeting	Situation in Namibia	4-5 December 1978, 2103rd and 2104th meetings
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	2123rd meeting	Situation in the occupied Arab territories	9-16, 19 and 22 March 1979, 2123rd-2128th, 2131st and 2134th meetings
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	2155th meeting	Question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights	29 June, 27 July-24 August 1979, 2155th and 2160th-2163rd meetings
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	2156th meeting	Situation in the occupied Arab territories	18-20 July 1979, 2156th-2159th meetings
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	2199th meeting	Situation in the occupied Arab territories	22 February-1 March 1980, 2199th-2203rd meetings
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	2204th meeting	Question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights	31 March-9 April and 29 and 30 April 1980, 2204th-2208th and 2219th and 2220th meetings
Special Committee against Apartheid ^b	2225th meeting	Question of South Africa	4-13 June 1980, 2225th, 2227th-2229th and 2231st meetings

<i>Participating organ</i>	<i>Invitation extended by the Council</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Participation: date and number of Council meetings</i>
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	2236th meeting	Situation in the Middle East	26-30 June 1980, 2236th, 2238th, 2239th, 2241st and 2242nd meetings
United Nations Council for Namibia	2240th meeting	Complaint by Angola against South Africa	27 June 1980, 2240th meeting

^aThe Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* was invited by the Council as the representative of Guinea, and addressed the Council in both capacities.

^bThe Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* was invited by the Council as the representative of Nigeria, and addressed the Council in both capacities.

3. Resolutions adopted by the Security Council containing references to subsidiary organs of the General Assembly

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Relevant paragraphs</i>
384 (1975)	22.12.75	Situation in Timor	"Noting that General Assembly resolution 3485 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, <i>inter alia</i> , requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to send a fact-finding mission to East Timor," (preamb. para. 5).
385 (1976)	30.1.76	Situation in Namibia	"Having heard the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia," ^a (preamb. para. 1); "Recalling General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the Assembly terminated South Africa's Mandate over the Territory of Namibia, and resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established a United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as all other subsequent resolutions on Namibia, in particular resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and resolution 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975," (preamb. para. 3).
417 (1977)	31.10.77	Question of South Africa	"Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> , to follow the situation and report to the Security Council, as appropriate, on the implementation of the present resolution, and to submit a first report not later than 17 February 1978" (para. 6).
439 (1978)	13.11.78	Situation in Namibia	"Having heard and considered the statement of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia," ^b (preamb. para. 4).
473 (1980)	13.6.80	Question of South Africa	"Taking note of the letter of 27 March 1980 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against <i>Apartheid</i> concerning an oil embargo against South Africa," ^c (preamb. para. 10).

^aFor the text of the statement, see 1880th mtg., paras. 10-31, intervention by Mr. Kamana.

^bFor the text of the statement, see 2092nd mtg., paras. 101-114, intervention by Miss Konie.

^cFor the text of the letter, see S/13869, OR, 35th yr., Suppl. for April-June 1980, pp. 1 and 2.

G. RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN THE FORM OF RESOLUTIONS

NOTE

During the period under review, the General Assembly made a number of recommendations to the Council regarding items that were already on the agenda of the Council. As in the previous *Supplement of the Repertoire*, the last column of the tabulation below relates to the action taken by the Council in connection with such recommendations.

Tabulations of recommendations

<i>General Assembly resolution</i>	<i>Subject of recommendation</i>	<i>Action by the Council</i>
3375 (XXX) 10 November 1975	Invitation to the PLO to participate in the efforts for peace in the Middle East	Taken up for consideration at the 1870th meeting in accordance with the decision of the Council in resolution 381 (1975) of 30 November 1975 ^a
3376 (XXX) 10 November 1975	Question of Palestine	Taken up for consideration at the 1928th meeting
3397 (XXX) 21 November 1975	Question of Southern Rhodesia	Taken up for consideration at the 1907th meeting. Resolution 388 (1976) of 6 April 1976 was adopted ^a

<i>General Assembly resolution</i>	<i>Subject of recommendation</i>	<i>Action by the Council</i>
1399 (XXX) 26 November 1975	Question of Namibia	Taken up for consideration at the 1880th meeting. Resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 was adopted
3411 G (XXX) 10 December 1975	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	None
3414 (XXX) 5 December 1975	Situation in the Middle East	Taken up for consideration at the 1870th meeting in accordance with the decision of the Security Council in resolution 381 (1975) of 30 November 1975 ^a
3485 (XXX) 12 December 1975	Question of Timor	Taken up for consideration at the 1864th meeting at the request of Portugal dated 7 December 1975 (S/11899) and at the 1908th meeting. Resolutions 384 (1975) of 22 December 1975 and 389 (1976) of 22 April 1976 were adopted ^a
31/6 D and K 9 November 1976	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	Taken up for consideration at the 1988th meeting at the request of Nigeria dated 9 March 1977 (S/12295) and at the 2036th meeting at the request of Tunisia dated 20 October 1977 (S/12420). Resolutions 417 (1977) of 31 October 1977 and 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 were adopted ^a
31/12 12 November 1976	Question of Cyprus	Taken up for consideration at the 2026th meeting at the request of Cyprus dated 26 August 1977 (S/12387). Resolution 414 (1977) of 15 September 1977 was adopted ^a
31/20 24 November 1976	Question of Palestine	Taken up for consideration at the 2041st meeting at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People dated 13 September 1977 (S/12399) ^a
31/21 26 November 1976	Admission of new members to the United Nations: Viet Nam	Taken up for consideration at the 2023rd meeting. Resolution 413 (1977) of 20 July 1977 was adopted ^a
31/33 30 November 1976	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa	None
31/53 1 December 1976	Question of Timor	None
1/61 9 December 1976	Situation in the Middle East	None
31/62 9 December 1976	Peace Conference on the Middle East	Taken up for consideration at the 1993rd meeting at the request of Egypt dated 23 March 1977 (S/12306) ^a
31/92 14 December 1976	Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	None
31/146 20 December 1976	Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa	None
31/154 B 20 December 1976	Question of Southern Rhodesia	Taken up for consideration at the 2014th meeting at the request of Mozambique dated 22 June 1977 (S/12350 and Add.1). Resolution 411 (1977) of 30 June 1977 was adopted ^a
32/5 28 October 1977	Recent illegal Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories in contravention of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of Israel's international obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and of United Nations resolutions, and obstruction of efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East	None
32/9 D 4 November 1977	Question of Namibia	Taken up for consideration at the 2082nd, 2087th and 2092nd meetings at the request of Burundi dated 24 October 1978 (S/12906). Resolutions 431 (1978) and 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 were adopted ^a
32/15 9 November 1977	Question of Cyprus	Taken up for consideration at the 2099th meeting at the request of Cyprus dated 7 November 1978 (S/12918). Resolution 440 (1978) of 27 November 1978 was adopted ^a
32/20 25 November 1977	Situation in the Middle East	None
32/34 28 November 1977	Question of East Timor	None
32/35 28 November 1977	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	None

<i>General Assembly resolution</i>	<i>Subject of recommendation</i>	<i>Action by the Council</i>
32/40 A 2 December 1977	Question of Palestine	None
32/81 12 December 1977	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa	None
32/105 A to O 14 and 16 December 1977	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	Taken up for consideration at the 2052nd meeting at the request of the United Republic of Cameroon dated 5 December 1977 (S/12470) and at the 2056th meeting at the request of Gabon, Mauritius and Nigeria dated 25 January 1978 (S/12538). Resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 was adopted ^a
32/116 B 16 December 1977	Question of Southern Rhodesia	None
33/15 9 November 1978	Question of Cyprus	None
33/25 29 November 1978	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa	None
33/28 A 7 December 1978	Question of Palestine	Taken up for consideration at the 2155th meeting at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People dated 27 June 1979 (S/13418) ^a
33/29 7 December 1978	Situation in the Middle East	None
33/38 B 13 December 1978	Question of Southern Rhodesia	Taken up for consideration at the 2119th meeting at the request of Equatorial Guinea dated 28 February 1979 (S/13121). Resolution 445 (1979) of 8 March 1979 was adopted ^a
33/39 13 December 1978	Question of East Timor	None
33/40 13 December 1978	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	None
33/63 14 December 1978	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa	None
33/182 A and B 21 December 1978	Question of Namibia	None
33/183 E, G, H and O 24 January 1979	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	None
33/206 31 May 1979	Question of Namibia	None
34/30 20 November 1979	Question of Cyprus	None
34/41 21 November 1979	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	None
34/65 A 29 November 1979	Question of Palestine	Taken up for consideration at the 2204th meeting at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People dated 24 March 1980 (S/13855) ^a
34/70 6 December 1979	Situation in the Middle East	None
34/76 A 11 December 1979	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa	None
34/89 11 December 1979	Israeli nuclear armament	None

<i>General Assembly resolution</i>	<i>Subject of recommendation</i>	<i>Action by the Council</i>
34/92 G 12 December 1979	Question of Namibia	Taken up for consideration at the 2263rd meeting at the request of Tunisia dated 29 January 1981 (S/14347) ^a
34/93 A-Q 12 December 1979	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	Taken up for consideration at the 2225th meeting at the request of Morocco dated 29 May 1980 (S/13969). Resolution 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980 was adopted ^a
34/192 18 December 1979	Question of Southern Rhodesia	Taken up for consideration at the 2192nd meeting at the request of Malawi dated 25 January 1980 (S/13764). Resolution 463 (1980) of 2 February 1980 was adopted ^a
ES-6/2 14 January 1980	Situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security	None
ES-7/2 29 July 1980	Question of Palestine	None
35/32 14 November 1980	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa	None
35/122 F 11 December 1980	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	Taken up for consideration at the 2259th meeting. Resolution 484 (1980) of 19 December 1980 was adopted ^a
35/146 A and B 12 December 1980	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa	None
35/154 12 December 1980	Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	None
35/156 I 12 December 1980	General and complete disarmament	None
35/158 12 December 1980	Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Peace and Security	None
35/169 A 15 December 1980	Question of Palestine	None
35/206 A to Q 16 December 1980	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	None
35/219 A 17 December 1980	Use of Arabic in the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, in the Security Council and in the Economic and Social Council: amendments to rules 51, 52, 54 and 56 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly	Taken up for consideration at the 2410th meeting. Resolution 528 (1982) of 21 December 1982 was adopted

^aNo inference is intended that the action of the Council in this instance was taken in response to the recommendation of the General Assembly.

H. REPORTS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter

"The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration."

NOTE

In accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, the Council continued during the period under review to submit annual reports to the General Assembly.⁷² It further

⁷² Annual reports were approved by the Council at the following meetings held in private: 31st report, 1840th meeting, 22 September 1975; 32nd report, 1965th meeting, 28 October 1976; 33rd report, 2050th meeting, 25 November 1977; 34th report, 2102nd meeting, 30 November 1978; 35th report, 2173rd meeting, 29 November 1979; and 36th report, 2249th meeting, 14 October 1980.

transmitted to the Assembly its recommendations on several applications for membership,⁷³ pursuant to paragraph 2 of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure. It also submitted special reports⁷⁴ to the Assembly on the question of admission of a new member following its 1836th meeting, on 11 August 1975, and following its 1972nd meeting, on 15 November 1976, in accordance with paragraph 3 of rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure.

⁷³ Cape Verde (A/10187, 18 August 1975); Sao Tome and Principe (A/10188, 18 August 1975); Mozambique (A/10189, 18 August 1975); Papua New Guinea (A/10261, 22 September 1975); Comoros (A/10302, 17 October 1975); Suriname (A/10413, 1 December 1975); Seychelles (A/31/173-S/12164, 16 August 1976); Angola (A/31/340, 22 November 1976); Djibouti (A/32/136, 7 July 1977); Viet Nam (A/32/152, 20 July 1977); Solomon Islands (A/33/207, 17 August 1978); Dominica (A/33/442, 6 December 1978); Saint Lucia (A/34/464, 12 September 1979); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (A/35/107, 19 February 1980); and Zimbabwe (A/S-11/10, 30 July 1980).

⁷⁴ GAOR, 30th sess., Annexes, agenda item 22, document A/10179 and GAOR, 31st sess., Annexes, agenda item 26, document A/31/330.

****Part II******RELATIONS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL****Part III****RELATIONS WITH THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL******A. PROCEDURE UNDER ARTICLE 83, PARAGRAPH 3, IN APPLICATION OF ARTICLES 87 AND 88 OF THE CHARTER WITH REGARD TO STRATEGIC AREAS UNDER TRUSTEESHIP****B. TRANSMISSION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL OF QUESTIONNAIRES AND REPORTS**

During the period under review, no questionnaires were transmitted to the Security Council by the Trusteeship Council. The report of the latter body on the exercise of its functions in respect of the strategic areas under trusteeship, have, therefore, continued to be based on the revised questionnaire transmitted to the Security Council on 24 July 1953.⁷⁵

Between 1 January 1975 and 31 December 1980, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council the following reports of the Trusteeship Council on the Trust

⁷⁵The revised questionnaire was further amended at the 1166th meeting of the Trusteeship Council on 7 July 1961. The document was circulated as T/1010/Rev.1.

Territory of the Pacific Islands, which continued to be the only Territory designated as a strategic area:

Twenty-seventh report adopted during the forty-second session of the Trusteeship Council, 7 June 1975;⁷⁶

Twenty-eighth report adopted during the forty-third session of the Trusteeship Council, 13 July 1976;⁷⁷

Twenty-ninth report adopted during the forty-fourth session of the Trusteeship Council, 23 June 1977;⁷⁸

Thirtieth report adopted during the forty-fifth session of the Trusteeship Council, 8 June 1978;⁷⁹

Thirty-first report adopted during the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, 15 June 1979;⁸⁰

Thirty-second report adopted during the forty-seventh session of the Trusteeship Council, 12 June 1980.⁸¹

⁷⁶S/11735, *OR*, 30th yr., *Special Supplement No. 1*.

⁷⁷S/12214, *ibid.*, 31st yr., *Special Supplement No. 1*.

⁷⁸S/12390, *ibid.*, 32nd yr., *Special Supplement No. 1*.

⁷⁹S/12791, *ibid.*, 33rd yr., *Special Supplement No. 1*.

⁸⁰S/13759, *ibid.*, 34th yr., *Special Supplement No. 1*.

⁸¹S/14258, *ibid.*, 35th yr., *Special Supplement No. 1*.

****Part IV******RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE******Part V******RELATIONS WITH THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE**