

**Chapter V**

**SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

CONTENTS

Page

INTRODUCTORY NOTE ..... 61

**PART I. DECISIONS ON WHICH SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE BOARD**

1. Subsidiary organs established ..... 63

2. Subsidiary organs proposed but not established ..... 66

Organization ..... 68

1. Subsidiary organs established ..... 68

**\*\*PART II. CONSIDERATION OF PROCEDURES RELATIVE TO SUBSIDIARY  
ORGANS ..... 70**

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The material included in this chapter covers  
deemed necessary for the performance of its func-

Part II "Consideration of procedures relative to  
consideration by the Council of procedures to be  
organs.

Part I, "Occasions on which subsidiary organs of  
the Security Council were established or proposed",  
includes nine instances in which a subsidiary organ  
was formally proposed but not established (cases 5-  
authorized the Secretary-General to set up a subsidi-  
ary organ (cases 2-4 and 11) and two instances in  
which the Council itself decided to establish a

Article 29 of the Charter

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

to Security Council decisions no implication is  
intended as to whether these bodies do or do not fall  
under Article 29.

sion or committee or a rapporteur for a specified  
question."

Part I

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

NOTE

During the period under review, the Council: (a)  
decided to send a commission of inquiry composed  
of three members of the Council to investigate the

and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), the United Nations  
Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), the Unit-  
ed Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UN-  
DOF), the Special Representative of the Secretary-  
General in the Middle East, the United Nations

ages and to report to the Council with recommenda-  
tions for the good offices of the Secretary-General

resolution 307 (1971), the United Nations Peace-

established an *ad hoc* committee composed of four  
members of the Council to co-ordinate and mobilize  
a special fund for assistance to Seychelles;<sup>4</sup> (d)

Council Meetings Away from Headquarters, the  
Special Representative of the Secretary-General to  
East Timor, the Security Council Committee Estab-

United Nations observers to monitor the situation in  
and around Beirut;<sup>5</sup> (e) requested the Secretary-Gen-

Representative Resolution 0.2407 TC 0.0699 TW (Security 1999)

tive of the Secretary-General for Namibia and the  
Security Council Committee established under reso-

and (j) agreed to the Secretary-General's proposal for  
sending United Nations inspection teams to Iran and  
not to attack civilian areas.

connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq.  
With regard to the mission of good offices undertak-

established prior to 1961, continued to exist during  
the period under review; two standing committees

United States personnel held Teheran under attack;  
19 January 1961 a letter transmitting a message  
from the President of the United States which

Security Council Committee on the Admission of

free the 57 persons held in Iran and expressed

of Experts established at the 1506th meeting to study the question of "associate membership" and the Security Council Committee on Eastern Mediterranean Affairs. The Security Council Committee on Eastern Mediterranean Affairs did not meet during the period under review, and there was no activity on the part of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Middle East, the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan or the Special Representative for humanitarian problems under

The Security Council Committee on the Admission

1982 of Vanuatu, Belize, Antigua and Barbuda

Durassalam.

During the period under review the military observation mission with UNDOF and UNIFIL, and a number of observers remained in the former United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) area of operation. The UNTSO observers continued to monitor the situation in and

UNDOF continued to function throughout the period under review, during which time the Council extended its mandate eight times<sup>15</sup> following consideration of reports.

Council included among the provisions of a number of its resolutions<sup>19</sup> requests to the Secretary-General that he consult with the Government of Lebanon and other concerned parties regarding means of ensuring

Council responded to incidents of violence against *inter alia*, condemned the attacks, called for the cooperation of the parties and reiterated the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force.

In February 1982, the Council, acting in accordance with the expressed wish of the Government of

proximately 7,000 troops in order to reinforce its current operations and to enable its further deploy-

new situation, the Secretary-General instructed the Force to continue to man its positions and, as an interim task, to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to the local civilian population;<sup>24</sup> by resolution 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, the Council authorized the Force to carry out the interim tasks referred to by the Secretary-General and extended its mandate for a two-month interim period. All subsequent extensions of the UNIFIL mandate during the period covered by the present *Supplement* were on an interim basis.<sup>25</sup>

the Council's request, the Secretary-General continued to pursue his mission of good offices and to report to the Council on his good offices and on the Force throughout this period.<sup>27</sup> The intercommunal talks, which had been resumed in 1975 under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, continued regularly until the Turkish Cypriots announced that they would not attend the talks scheduled for 21 May 1982 and subsequently

of Northern Cyprus. By resolution 520 (1982), the

(1983) calling for the withdrawal of the declaration

solution to the Cyprus problem. In his report<sup>28</sup> dated 12 December 1984, the Secretary-General indicated that he had held proximity talks with representatives of the two sides at Headquarters and that they had arrived at a draft agreement to be submitted to a joint high-level meeting under his auspices in Janu-

review. At the 2397th and 2398th meetings, on 20 and 23 September 1982, the Council resumed its consideration of the Committee's report<sup>30</sup> on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo on Iraq more effective. The Council had last considered at its 2201st meeting, on 19 December 1980.<sup>31</sup> At the 2564th meeting, on 12

mously adopted the draft resolution as resolution 558 (1984), by which it, *inter alia*, requested all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition and mili-

the implementation of the resolution before 31

Chairman of the Committee, stated that if the Committee was to fulfil its expanded mandate the Council would, among other things, have to provide the Committee with adequate resources.<sup>33</sup>

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General

implementation of resolution 435 (1978). By resolution 532 (1983), the Council, *inter alia*, mandated the

ing the Council of his activities and the progress of his efforts.

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

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

On two occasions the Secretary-General reported<sup>37</sup> to the Council on fact-finding missions that he had dispatched to the area: the first mission, which

The Special Representative, whom the Secretary-General, with the agreement of the Council, had sent on a mission in connection with a dispute between

Republic of Iran from 15 to 17 March 1984, investigated Iranian allegations concerning the possession of nuclear weapons. By resolution 540 (1983) the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to consult with the parties on ways to sustain and verify the cessation of hostilities, including the possible dispatch of United Nations observers, and to report to

the Council proceedings and members of the Organization proposed the creation of subsidiary organs without submitting their suggestions in the form of draft resolutions.<sup>41</sup>

report, dated 19 December 1983, the Secretary-General summarized his exchanges with the two Governments.<sup>39</sup>

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

1. Subsidiary organs established

decided to dispatch a team of United Nations observers to verify, confirm and supervise a cease-recognized boundaries and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the necessary arrangements.<sup>40</sup>

resolution prepared in the course of consultations as resolution 496 (1981), paragraphs 3 to 5 of which

*The Security Council,*

There were also several occasions during the period covered by the present *Supplement* when the Council requested action on the part of the Secretary-

3. *Decides* to send a commission of inquiry composed of three members of the Security Council in order to investigate the origin, background and financing of the mercenary aggression of 25 November 1981 against the Republic of Seychelles, as well as

Israel of 25 March 1949 and, in particular, to convene an early meeting of the Israel-Lebanon

members of the Security Council and the Republic of Seychelles,  
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Commission of

(1982), in connection with the letter dated 31 March 1982 from the President of Kenya transmitting a complaint of Chad, the Council requested the Secretary-

In a note<sup>45</sup> dated 24 December 1981, the President

Unity (OAU) in Chad to be supplied by voluntary

46. In 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025

OAU; (c) by resolution 521 (1982), in connection

request that the date for submission of its report be extended

might take, including the possible deployment of United Nations forces, to assist that Government in ensuring the full protection of the civilian population against South Africa, the Council requested the

visit to Seychelles, Swaziland and South Africa between 24 January and 6 February 1982. The Commission noted that it had been restricted in fulfilling its mandate because it had been unable to

of the United Nations to ensure the welfare of the refugees in Lesotho in a manner consistent with their security; and (e) by presidential statement dated 4 April 1983, in connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct independent inquiries

be authorized to prepare a supplementary report  
mandate.

The Council considered the Commission's report at its 2359th, 2361st, 2365th, 2367th and 2370th meetings, from 20 to 28 May 1982. At its 2370th meeting, the Council unanimously adopted a draft resolution<sup>48</sup> sponsored by Guyana, Jordan, Panama

report and expressed its appreciation for the work accomplished; called upon all States to provide the Council with any information they might have that

ed that it would provide facilities and support to the observers, while the Israeli authorities had informed the UNTSO Chief of Staff that it would not

demanded that Israel and all parties to the conflict

to ensure the cessation of developments as soon as possible and not later than within 24 hours

requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the resolution as soon as possible, and decided to meet, if necessary, to

concurrence with that request. He had instructed the UNTSO Chief of Staff to make a renewed approach to the Israeli authorities with a view to obtaining

In resolution 518 (1982), the Security Council, in its 2326th meeting, on 16 September 1982, adopted resolution 518 (1982), by which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General with

military observers were not sufficient in the present situation. At its 2326th meeting, on 16 September 1982, the Council unanimously adopted a draft resolution<sup>71</sup>

out. He also included in his report an account of the situation in and around Beirut based on information received from OGB. He indicated that Israeli military observers in the Beirut area had been performing their duties in a professional manner and that efforts continued to bring more observers to the area and to enable them to function

521 (1982), by which the Council, *inter alia*, noted that the Government of Lebanon had agreed to the greatest suffering and losses in and around Beirut; requested the Secretary-General to increase the number of observers from 10 to 50, and insisted that there should be no interference

At its 2393rd meeting, on 17 August 1982, the Security Council, in its 2393rd meeting, on 17 August 1982, adopted resolution 519 (1982)<sup>72</sup> on the renewal of UNIFIL, by which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General with

complete freedom of movement; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the rapid deployment of those observers in order that they might contribute in every way possible within their mandate to the effort to ensure full restoration of the civilian population

Security Council, and decided to consider the situation fully and in all its aspects before 19 October 1982.

Council in Lebanon to be deployed and to discharge their mandates and, in that connection, called attention to the obligations of Member States under

the number of observers and their freedom of movement. He reported that the number of observers had increased since 21 August. They had established liaison arrangements with the Lebanese authorities and with the contingents of the Multinational Force,<sup>66</sup> and had been able to provide an account of the major developments in and around Beirut.

In pursuance of resolution 521 (1982), the Secretary-General had reported that he had been informed of the Israeli cabinet's decision to concur with the dispatch of an additional 40 observers to the Beirut area, 25 of which had already arrived in Beirut, and outlined developments in west Beirut as reported by OGB. The Secretary-General included as an annex to his report a letter<sup>73</sup> from the observer of the PLO which stated that an increase in the number of observers would not guarantee the

In an addendum<sup>67</sup> to his report, dated 15 September 1982, the Secretary-General gave an account of recent developments and stated that, while the total number of observers had increased since 21 August, they had established liaison arrangements with the Lebanese authorities and with the contingents of the Multinational Force,<sup>66</sup> and had been able to provide an account of the major developments in and around Beirut.

agreed multinational force to be deployed immediately.

At its 2393rd meeting, on 17 August 1982, the Security Council, in its 2393rd meeting, on 17 August 1982, adopted resolution 519 (1982)<sup>72</sup> on the renewal of UNIFIL, by which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General with a view to ensuring the full restoration of the civilian population in Lebanon. At its 2393rd meeting, on 17 August 1982, the Council unanimously adopted a revised draft resolution<sup>69</sup> sponsored by Jordan as resolution 520 (1982), by which it, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its resolution 516 (1982); expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General with a view to ensuring the full restoration of the civilian population in Lebanon; and requested all parties concerned to co-operate fully in

covered. The Secretary-General's last report<sup>75</sup> during the period under review on the United Nations observers in Beirut was dated 5 September 1983 and was based on information received from OGB. It outlined developments relating to the withdrawal of IDF.

At its 2510th meeting, on 20 February 1984, the

his Special Representative would be contacting their

abstentions, and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

Governments, he intended to set up simultaneously, as at 15 June 1984, two teams, each consisting of three military officers drawn from the United Na-

CASE 3

Security Council resolution 527 (1982)

During its consideration of the complaint by Lesotho against South Africa, the Council, at its 2407th meeting, on 15 December 1982, unanimously

which would be ready to proceed to the respective country as soon as its Government so requested. He would, of course, request assurances from both Governments that they would ensure the safety of the

The Security Council,

4. Requests the Secretary-General to enter into immediate

given by the two Governments, and to that end the teams would inspect specific allegations of any violation and report to the Secretary-General, who

tion of the present resolution and to report regularly to the Security Council as the situation demands;

the measures he had proposed.

By note<sup>85</sup> dated 19 September 1984, the Secretary-General indicated that the teams in Baghdad and

The Secretary-General sent a mission to Lesotho

immediately to requests for inspection by the Civ-

assistance from the international community following an attack by South Africa.

inspection on 17 September 1984, at the request of

the Secretary-General at its 2455th meeting, on 29 June 1983. In the course of the meeting, the Council unanimously adopted a draft resolution<sup>79</sup> prepared in consultations as resolution 535 (1983), by which it, *inter alia*, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for having arranged to send a mission to

2. Subsidiary organs proposed but not established

CASE 5

During its consideration of the complaint by Angola against South Africa, at its 2300th meeting,

Lesotho in the fields identified in the report, and requested the Secretary-General to give the matter of assistance to Lesotho his continued attention and to keep the Council informed.

10. Decides to send immediately to Angola a commission of investigation, comprising five members of the Security Council, in order to undertake an on-the-spot evaluation of the critical

In connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq, the Secretary-General, on 9 June 1984, trans-

CASE 6

During the Council's consideration of the situation

confirmed to each of them<sup>82</sup> that military attacks on



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

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

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

United Nations in the implementation of the present resolution;

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

CASE 7

At the 2501st meeting, on 27 July 1981, in connection with the situation in the Middle East, Egypt and France submitted a draft resolution<sup>88</sup> which, in Section B, operative paragraphs 1 and 2, provided:

*The Security Council,*

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

Report on the prospects for the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping force which could, within the framework of the present resolution, take up positions beside the Lebanese interposition forces, or on the use of the United Nations forces already deployed in the region.

In connection with the incident involving the downing of a Korean Air Lines plane in Soviet

12 September 1983, on a revised draft resolution<sup>89</sup>

the Federal Republic of Germany, Fiji, France, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand,

Lebanon submitted a draft resolution<sup>90</sup> which provided in operative paragraphs 3 and 6:

*The Security Council,*

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy immediately and

the areas of hostilities and requests all parties to co-operate fully with the United Nations observers in the implementation of their mandate;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate appropriate consultations, and in particular with the Government of Lebanon, on additional steps including the

Government in its efforts to ensure peace and public order and secure the full protection of the civilian population in all areas of hostilities;

In a letter<sup>91</sup> of the same date, the representative of Lebanon requested the President of the Council to submit the draft resolution to a vote at an appropriate time, when a positive response was likely to be

that further action was necessary in the light of new developments.

The draft resolution was not put to a vote.

CASE 10

At the 2519th meeting, on 29 February 1984, during its consideration of the situation in the

original draft resolution provided under operative

*The Security Council,*

Interim Force in Lebanon. The said Force will take up a position in the Beirut area with a view to the maintenance of

sovereignty. The United Nations Force shall have the mission of

camps, and thereby to re-establish the peace necessary for the restoration of the territorial integrity and sovereignty

Multinational Force shall have left Lebanese territory and territorial waters. The United Nations Force shall have the mission of monitoring compliance with the cease-fire and helping to protect

Secretary-General gave an account of his activities over the preceding two weeks. He described his

Lebanon for the benefit of any party whatever, shall thereby assist

settlement. He indicated that he had, among other things, outlined to the parties the kind of assistance

non;

authorization of the Council and the agreement of the parties, and without prejudice to the possibility

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

of other types of action that the Council might decide upon, including: the dispatch of United Nations civilian and military observers to supervise any agreed withdrawal of troops or civilians; a United Nations "umbrella" for such arrangements; and a

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

Secretary-General concluded that, while he believed that

*The Security Council,*

the internal affairs of Lebanon and any action, in particular military action, that might jeopardize the re-establishment of peace and security in Lebanon, and to facilitate the work of the United Nations Force;

opened in the preceding two weeks could restore peace and form the basis for a lasting solution of the conflict, the necessary accommodations had not been forthcoming and he had therefore been obliged to inform the President of his appraisal of the situa-

At its 2345th meeting, the Council adopted, at second reading, text, which received 14 votes in

UNWU.

The original draft resolution and the first revised text

1982, unanimously adopted a draft resolution<sup>95</sup> spon-

**B. NOT INVOLVING TO FACILITATE THEIR WORK.**

which reads as follows:

**THE ORGANIZATION**

**1. Subsidiary organs established**

1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for the efforts

*Good offices of the Secretary-General under resolutions 502 (1982) and 515 (1982)*

merely to restore peace in the region,

At the 2345th meeting, on 1 April 1982, in connection with the question of the Falkland Islands

2. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the present

which the Council, *inter alia*, took note of a statement by the Secretary-General indicating that he had met with the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom and had appealed to both sides to exercise restraint, and called upon the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to continue

in mind resolution 502 (1982) and the approach outlined in his statement of 21 May 1982;

At its 2350th meeting, on 5 April 1982, the Council adopted a revised draft resolution<sup>95</sup> spon-

3. Urges the parties to the conflict to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in his mission with a view to ending the present

Objections to resolution 515 (1982), by which the

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

Argentina and the United Kingdom to seek a diplomatic solution to their differences.

main body of the text and the adoption of the present resolution.

On 5 May 1982, following consultations of the Council, the President issued a statement<sup>96</sup> expressing concern at the deterioration of the situation and

UNWU.

or to himself, and he pointed out that it would be extremely difficult to achieve an early cease-fire and return to negotiations while the war was in full swing.<sup>100</sup>

In a letter dated 20 May 1982, the Secretary-General informed the President that in his inter-

The Secretary-General indicated that

the. He indicated that the positions of the parties did not allow the possibility of working out a mutually

CASE 12

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

Seychelles,<sup>102</sup> the Council, at its 2370th meeting, on 28 May 1982, unanimously adopted a draft resolution<sup>103</sup> sponsored by Guyana, Jordan, Panama, Togo

*The Security Council.*

8. Appeals to all States and international organizations, includ-

mercenary aggression;

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

10. *Decides to establish an ad hoc committee, before the end of May 1982, composed of five members, for the Security Council*

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

tions that the additional members of the *Ad Hoc Committee* would be Guyana, Jordan and Togo.

The *Ad Hoc Committee* met twice in 1982. In a letter<sup>106</sup> dated 24 June 1982, addressed to the President of the Council, the Representative of Seychelles requested that the Special Fund established under resolution 507 (1982) be kept operational and that the Council remain seized of the item "Complaint by Seychelles".

**2. Subsidiary organs proposed but not established**

In the course of the Council's consideration of the situation in Namibia, at the 2276th meeting, on 29 April 1981, Mexico, Niger, Panama, the Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda submitted a draft resolution<sup>107</sup> by which the Council would have imposed sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter and which provided in operative paragraphs 9 and 10:

9. *Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the*

and to the Security Council Committee on measures taken to

At the 2277th meeting, on 30 April 1981, the draft resolution received 9 votes in favour to 3 against,

with 3 abstentions, and was not adopted owing to the

CASE 14

At the 2276th meeting, on 29 April 1981, in

which provided in its operative part:

*The Security Council.*

Council, provided with powers and means commensurate with its responsibilities, to undertake the following tasks and to report to it

(a) To seek from any State information relevant to the strict implementation of resolutions . . . (1981), including any activities

constitute an evasion of the provisions of the present resolutions;

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

the committee in the implementation of its mandate.

At its 2277th meeting, on 30 April 1981, the Council decided not to put the draft resolution to the vote in view of the fact that the preceding draft

failed of adoption.

CASE 15

During the Council's consideration of the situation in the occupied Arab territories, at the 2329th meeting, on 20 January 1982, Jordan submitted a revised draft resolution<sup>110</sup> by which the Council, acting in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter, would have decided that all Member States should consider applying concrete and effective measures to refrain from providing any assistance or aid to and co-operation with Israel in all fields, and which provided in paragraph 7:

*The Security Council,*

present resolution;

## \*\*CONSIDERATION OF PROCEDURES RELATIVE TO SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

## NOTES

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

1981; S/15149 and Add.1 and Corr.1, *ibid.*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*; S/15502 and Add.1, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec.*

May 1982 (S/15047), representing the consensus of the members of the Council, and resolutions 502 (1982) and 505 (1982).

1983; S/16519, *ibid.*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1984*; S/16596 and Add.1 and 2 and Corr.1 and 2, *ibid.*, and S/16858 and Add.1, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1984*.

<sup>4</sup> Case 12, resolution 507 (1982).

<sup>28</sup> S/16858.

<sup>5</sup> Case 2, resolution 516 (1982).

<sup>29</sup> For a comprehensive review of Council discussion and action

<sup>6</sup> Case 3, resolution 527 (1982).

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

part II, "Situation in Cyprus".

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

<sup>31</sup> Virtually every speaker in the debate urged the Council to

<sup>10</sup> 2301st and 2302nd mtgs.

secretariat or other machinery to enable it to fulfil its mandate. See 2397th mtg. and 2398th mtg.

<sup>11</sup> 2478th and 2479th mtgs.

<sup>33</sup> 2564th mtg.

<sup>12</sup> 2517th and 2518th mtgs.

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

<sup>13</sup> See case 2.

<sup>35</sup> By letter dated 4 May 1982 (S/15038, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*), the representative of Jordan pointed out that

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

<sup>16</sup> The Secretary-General submitted the following progress reports: S/15000, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*; S/15777, *OR*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1983*; S/16169, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1983*; S/16573, *OR*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1984*; and S/16858, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1984*.

that the States of which the Commission had been composed were no longer members of the Council. He requested that the Council

<sup>17</sup> The mandate of the Force was extended by resolutions 488 (1981), 498 (1981), 511 (1982), 519 (1982), 523 (1982), 529

sion in order that it might continue with its mandate (see S/15056, *ibid.*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*). The Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in a letter dated 24 May 1982 (S/15120, *ibid.*)

S/14407, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1981*; S/14537, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for April-June 1981*; S/14789 and Corr. 1, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for*

<sup>36</sup> The Council, *inter alia*, urged or requested that the Secretary-General pursue his mediation efforts by the following decisions:

*OR*; S/14005 and Corr. 1, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for April-June 1982*.

statements dated 31 February 1982 (S/14316, *OR*, 36th yr.,

S/15557, *ibid.*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1983*; S/15863, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1983*; S/16036, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec.*

the Security Council, 1984) representing the consensus of the members of the Council.

S/16776, *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1984*.

S/16433, *ibid.*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1984*.

<sup>18</sup> Resolutions 488 (1981), 498 (1981), 501 (1982), 523 (1982)

S/16627, *ibid.*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1984*.

<sup>20</sup> Statements representing the consensus of the members of the

See also case 4.

<sup>40</sup> The Secretary-General on 15 July 1982 submitted a report

<sup>21</sup> Resolution 501 (1982).

<sup>22</sup> S/15194 and Add.1 and Add.2, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*.

review of Council action and discussion concerning the situation between Iran and Iraq, see chap. VIII, part II, "Situation between Iran and Iraq".

<sup>23</sup> Throughout the period following the Israeli invasion there was extensive discussion concerning the role of UNIFIL in view of the

<sup>41</sup> In each case the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Council on the implementation of the decision in question, with

review of events in the UNIFIL area of operation and related Security Council discussion and action, see chap. VIII, part II,

report by the Secretary-General.

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

*Oct.-Dec. 1981*.

<sup>42</sup> A number of informal proposals were made in connection with the situation in the Middle East: (a) the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) referred to the PLO

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

In connection with a letter dated 22 March 1983 from the representative of Nicaragua, the President, in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom, suggested that through the exercise of his good offices the Secretary-General could play a role

Council should give the Secretary-General a mandate to co-operate with and assist the Contadora countries in establishing a dialogue between Nicaragua and Honduras and between Nicaragua and the United States, and that the dialogue should take place at the United Nations (S/15681, *OR*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1983*). France expressed support for the United Kingdom proposal that the Secretary-General be entrusted with a mission of good

The following suggestions were also made, in connection with

the Council to visit Namibia in order personally to observe and establish the cause of the instability in the area of the border with

of the Charter with the task of undertaking renewed efforts to achieve an overall settlement of the Middle East crisis (2329th

<sup>56</sup> S/15333, *ibid.*

<sup>57</sup> S/15334, *ibid.*

<sup>58</sup> S/15342, *ibid.*

<sup>59</sup> S/15343/Rev. 1, adopted without change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>66</sup> See S/15371, *ibid.*

<sup>67</sup> S/15382/Add.1, *ibid.*

<sup>68</sup> S/15382/Add.2, *ibid.*

<sup>69</sup> S/15402, adopted without change.

<sup>70</sup> S/15408, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982*.

<sup>71</sup> S/15404, annex, *ibid.*

<sup>72</sup> S/15408/Add.1 and 2, *ibid.*

<sup>73</sup> S/15956, *OR*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1983*.

<sup>74</sup> S/16351/Rev. 2, *ibid.*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1984*.

<sup>75</sup> S/15574, adopted without change.

<sup>76</sup> S/15846, adopted without change.

*Council, 1984.*

<sup>77</sup> S/16628, *ibid.*

<sup>78</sup> S/15966/Rev.1, *ibid.*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1983*.