

ARTICLE 29

CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>
Text of Article 29	
Introductory note	1-3
Summary of practice	4-61
A. Subsidiary organs established	5-38
1. Security Council Commission established under Security Council resolution 446 (1979)	5-9
2. Ad Hoc Committee established under Security Council resolution 455 (1979)	10-14
3. Commission of Inquiry under Security Council resolution 496 (1981) .	15-20
4. Ad Hoc Committee established under Security Council resolution 507 (1982)	21-23
5. United Nations observers in Beirut under Security Council resolution 516 (1982)	24-38
B. Subsidiary organs proposed but not established	39-48
C. Subsidiary organs which continued to exist	49-60
D. Other bodies reporting to the Security Council	61

ARTICLE 29

TEXT OF ARTICLE 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.¹

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The structure of the present study largely follows that of the previous *Supplement*. It consists of a summary of practice which provides information on the newly established subsidiary organs, the subsidiary organs proposed but not established, and the previously established subsidiary organs still in existence. The summary of practice also contains brief references to certain subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly which were placed in a special relationship with the Security Council.²

2. None of the deliberations regarding subsidiary organs of the Security Council involved constitutional discussion of Article 29 of the Charter or rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council. It should be noted, however, that on 12 September 1983, in accordance with the decision taken during consultations held on 17 August 1983, the President of the Security Council issued a note,³ in connection with the Council's consideration of the 1982 report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization,⁴ which stated, inter alia, that Council members, in their discussion of the report, had "stressed the option for the establishment of subsidiary organs in accordance with Article 29 as a practical measure when considered necessary".

3. Furthermore, the General Assembly, on 15 November 1982, adopted the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,⁵ which contained the following provision:

"Member States should strengthen the primary role of the Security Council so that it may fully and effectively discharge its responsibilities, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in the area of the settlement of disputes or of any situation the continuance of which is likely to endanger international peace and security. To this end they should:

"...

"(e) Encourage the Security Council to make wider use, as a means to promote peaceful settlement of disputes, of the subsidiary organs established by it in the performance of its functions under the Charter" (sect. II, para. 4).

¹ Rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council relates to the establishment of subsidiary organs as provided for under Article 29 of the Charter. It reads as follows: "The Security Council may appoint a commission or committee or a rapporteur for a specified question."

² These organs were: Special Committee against Apartheid; Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; United Nations Council for Namibia; and Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

³ S/15971.

⁴ G A (37), Suppl. No. 1.

⁵ G A resolution 37/10, annex.

SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

4. During the period under review, the Security Council established five subsidiary organs to assist it in the discharge of its responsibilities under the Charter. Of these, one was never actually constituted because one of the parties concerned dissociated itself from the relevant Council decisions.⁶ The Security Council explicitly authorized the Secretary-General to establish one subsidiary organ.⁷

A. Subsidiary organs established

1. SECURITY COUNCIL COMMISSION ESTABLISHED UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 446 (1979)

5. At its 2134th meeting, on 22 March 1979, during its consideration of the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Security Council adopted⁸ resolution 446 (1979). By the resolution, the Council, *inter alia*, established a commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President of the Council after consultation with Council members, to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; requested the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 1 July 1979; and decided to keep the situation in the occupied territories under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene in July 1979 to review the situation in the light of the findings of the Commission.

6. In a note⁹ dated 3 April 1979, the President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations among the members of the Council, it had been agreed that the Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) would be composed of Bolivia, Portugal and Zambia.

7. The report¹⁰ of the Commission, submitted on 12 July 1979,¹¹ was considered by the Security Council at its 2156th

to 2159th meetings, from 18 to 20 July 1979. At the 2159th meeting, the Council adopted¹² resolution 452 (1979) by which, *inter alia*, it accepted the recommendations contained in the Commission's report; called upon the Government and people of Israel to stop the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; and requested the Commission to keep under close survey the implementation of the resolution and to report back to the Council before 1 November 1979.

8. The Commission submitted its second report¹³ on 4 December 1979.¹⁴ At its 2203rd meeting, on 1 March 1980, the Security Council adopted¹⁵ resolution 465 (1980), by which, *inter alia*, it accepted the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report; called upon all parties, particularly the Government of Israel, to cooperate with the Commission; requested the Commission to continue to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, to investigate the reported serious depletion of natural resources, particularly the water resources, with a view to ensuring the protection of those important natural resources of the territories under occupation, and to keep under close scrutiny the implementation of the resolution; requested the Commission to report to the Security Council before 1 September 1980; and decided to convene at the earliest possible date thereafter in order to consider the report and the full implementation of the resolution.

9. In a note¹⁶ dated 16 June 1980, the President of the Security Council indicated that, following informal consultations, the Council had decided to maintain the original composition of the Commission established under resolution 446 (1979). On 25 November 1980,¹⁷ the Commission

⁶ In connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq, the Security Council, by its resolution 514 (1982), *inter alia*, decided to dispatch a team of United Nations observers to verify, confirm and supervise a ceasefire and a withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the necessary arrangements. In its resolution 522 (1982), the Council, *inter alia*, affirmed the necessity of implementing without further delay its decision to dispatch the United Nations observers.

⁷ No implication is intended as to whether this body is a subsidiary organ within the meaning of Article 29. For details on other bodies, including special representatives, established by the Secretary-General after consultations with members of the Council, see the present *Supplement*, under Article 98.

⁸ The revised draft resolution (S/13171/Rev.2), sponsored by Bangladesh, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia, was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

⁹ S C (34), Suppl. for April-June 1979, S/13218.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Suppl. for July-Sept. 1979, S/13450 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1.

¹¹ In a note dated 29 June 1979 (S C (34), Suppl. for April-June 1979, S/13426), the President of the Security Council stated that the Chairman of the Commission had requested an extension of the time

limit for the submission of the Commission's report to 15 July 1979, to which no member of the Council had objected.

¹² The draft resolution (S/13461), prepared in the course of consultations, was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

¹³ S C (34), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1979, S/13679.

¹⁴ In a note dated 24 October 1979 (S C (34), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1979, S/13586), the President of the Security Council stated that the Chairman of the Commission had asked that the time limit for the submission of the Commission's report be postponed until 10 December 1979, and that no member of the Council had objected.

¹⁵ The draft resolution (S/13827), prepared in the course of consultations, was adopted unanimously.

¹⁶ S C (35), Suppl. for April-June 1980, S/14000.

¹⁷ In a note dated 20 August 1980 (S C (35), Suppl. for July-Sept. 1980, S/14116), the President of the Security Council stated that the members of the Council had no objection to the request of the Chairman of the Commission to extend the date for the submission of the Commission's report to 25 November 1980.

submitted its third report,¹⁸ which was not considered by the Council during the period under review.¹⁹

2. AD HOC COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 455 (1979)

10. At its 2171st meeting, on 23 November 1979, in connection with the complaint by Zambia, the Security Council adopted²⁰ resolution 455 (1979). By the resolution, the Council, *inter alia*, called for the payment of full and adequate compensation to the Republic of Zambia by the responsible authorities for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression (para. 5); further called upon all Member States and international organizations urgently to extend material and other forms of assistance to the Republic of Zambia in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure (para. 6); and decided to establish an ad hoc committee composed of four members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President after consultation with Council members, in order to assist the Council in the implementation of the resolution, in particular paragraphs 5 and 6 thereof, and report to the Council by 15 December 1979 (para. 7).

11. In a note²¹ dated 1 December 1979, the President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations with the members of the Council, it had been agreed that the Ad Hoc Committee would be composed of Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Norway.

12. On 6 December 1979, the Ad Hoc Committee submitted an interim report,²² stating that it had decided to visit Zambia between 11 and 15 December 1979, and requesting an extension of the date for submission of its full report, which it expected to complete by 31 January 1980.²³ In a

second interim report,²⁴ submitted on 14 December 1979, the Ad Hoc Committee presented detailed information on the destruction of vital rail and road bridges in Zambia, with a view to calling upon all Member States and international organizations to extend with immediate effect material and other forms of assistance to Zambia.

13. In a note²⁵ dated 22 January 1980, the President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations among the members of the Council, it had been agreed that, for the purpose of presenting its full report, the Ad hoc Committee established under resolution 455 (1979) would continue to be composed of the same four members.

14. The Ad hoc Committee submitted its final report²⁶ on 31 January 1980. The report included an account of its activities during its visit to Zambia, from 11 to 15 December 1979, and of its efforts at Headquarters on behalf of international assistance to Zambia. Following the submission of its full report, the Ad hoc Committee was dissolved.

3. COMMISSION OF INQUIRY UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 496 (1981)

15. At its 2314th meeting, on 15 December 1981, in connection with the complaint by Seychelles, the Security Council adopted²⁷ resolution 496 (1981), by which, *inter alia*, it decided to send a commission of inquiry composed of three members of the Security Council in order to investigate the origin, background and financing of the mercenary aggression of 25 November 1981 against the Republic of Seychelles, as well as assess and evaluate economic damages, and to report to the Council with recommendations no later than 31 January 1982; and decided that the members of the Commission of Inquiry would be appointed after consultations between the President and the members of the Security Council and the Republic of Seychelles.

16. In a note²⁸ dated 24 December 1981, the President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations, the Council had agreed that the Commission would be composed of Ireland, Japan and Panama, and that Panama would serve as its Chairman.

17. In its report²⁹ submitted on 15 March 1982,³⁰ the Commission noted that it had been restricted in fulfilling its mandate because it had been unable to obtain complete information, and suggested that, should the Security Council so desire, it could be authorized to prepare a supplementary

¹⁸ S C (35), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1980, S/14268.

¹⁹ By a letter dated 4 May 1982 (S C (37), Suppl. for April-June 1982, S/15038), the representative of Jordan pointed out that over 17 months had passed since the Commission had submitted its [third] report and that the States of which the Commission had been composed were no longer members of the Security Council. He requested that the Council address itself to the report and the reconstitution of the Commission in order that it might continue its mandate. The Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in a letter dated 24 May 1982 (*ibid.*, S/15120) raised the same points, as did the representative of Jordan, at the 2401st meeting on the situation in the occupied Arab territories, on 12 November 1982 (see S C (37), 2401st mtg.: Jordan, para. 67).

²⁰ The draft resolution (S/13645), sponsored by Bangladesh, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia, was adopted by consensus.

²¹ S C (34), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1979, S/13669.

²² *Ibid.*, S/13681.

²³ In a note dated 12 December 1979 (*ibid.*, S/13685), the President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations, there had been no objection among the members of the Council to extending the date for the submission of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee to 31 January 1980.

²⁴ S C (34), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1979, S/13694.

²⁵ S C (35), Suppl. for Jan.-March 1980, S/13755.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, S/13774 and Corr.1.

²⁷ The draft resolution (S/14793), prepared in the course of consultations, was adopted unanimously.

²⁸ S C (36), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1981, S/14816.

²⁹ S C (37), Special Suppl. No. 2, S/14905/Rev.1.

³⁰ In a note dated 27 January 1982 (S C (37), Suppl. for Jan.-March 1982, S/14850), the President indicated that the Council had agreed to the Commission's request that the date for the submission of its report be extended.

report containing any further information relative to its mandate.

18. The Security 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 adopted³¹ resolution 507 (1982), by which, *inter alia*, it took note of the Commission's report and expressed its appreciation for the work accomplished; called upon all States to provide the Council with any information they might have that was likely to throw light on the aggression of 25 November 1981, particularly transcripts from any trial of any member of the invading mercenary force; and mandated the Commission to examine further developments and present by 15 August 1982 a supplementary report with appropriate recommendations, taking into account, among other things, evidence and testimony presented at any trial of members of the mercenary force.

19. On 17 November 1982, the Commission submitted³² its supplementary report,³³ which had been prepared during its meetings at Headquarters based on documents received from the representatives of Seychelles and South Africa, and which included the Commission's findings and conclusions.

20. In a letter³⁴ dated 24 June 1983 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Seychelles requested that the work of the Commission be terminated. By a note³⁵ dated 8 July 1983, the President indicated that the Council had agreed in consultations that the Commission had fulfilled its mandate.

4. AD HOC COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 507 (1982)

21. In its resolution 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, adopted in connection with the complaint by Seychelles,³⁶ the Security Council, *inter alia*, appealed to all States and international organizations, including the specialized agencies of the United Nations, to assist the Republic of Seychelles to repair the damage caused by the act of mercenary aggression (on 25 November 1981); decided 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; and decided to establish an ad hoc committee, before the

end of May 1982, composed of four members of the Security Council, to be chaired by France, to coordinate and mobilize resources for the special fund referred to above for immediate disbursement to the Republic of Seychelles.

22. In a note³⁷ dated 28 May 1982, the President of the Security Council announced that the Council had agreed in consultations that the additional members of the Ad Hoc Committee would be Guyana, Jordan and Togo.

23. The Ad Hoc Committee met twice in 1982. In a letter³⁸ dated 24 June 1983, addressed to the President of the Security 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".

5. UNITED NATIONS OBSERVERS IN BEIRUT UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 516 (1982)

24. At its 2386th meeting, on 1 August 1982, in connection with the situation in the Middle East, the Security Council adopted³⁹ resolution 516 (1982) by which, *inter alia*, it confirmed its previous resolutions and demanded an immediate ceasefire, and a cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border; authorized the Secretary-General to deploy immediately, on the request of the Government of Lebanon, United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut; and requested the Secretary-General to report back to the Security Council on compliance with the resolution as soon as possible within the next four hours.

25. On the same day, the Secretary-General submitted his report.⁴⁰ He indicated that, upon receipt of a letter⁴¹ from the representative of Lebanon requesting the stationing of United Nations observers in the Beirut area, he had instructed the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) to make arrangements, in consultation with the parties, for the immediate deployment of United Nations observers in and around Beirut. Pointing out that the deployment of observers would be possible only with the cooperation of the parties and the achievement of an effective ceasefire, the Secretary-General noted that the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) had conveyed its acceptance of resolution 516 (1982) and the Lebanese Army had indicated that it would provide facilities and support to the observers, while the Israeli authorities had informed the UNTSO Chief of Staff that the matter would have to be brought before the Israeli Cabinet and that he would be advised as soon as the Cabinet had discussed the question.

³¹ The draft resolution (S/15127), sponsored by Guyana, Jordan, Panama, Togo, Uganda and Zaire, was adopted unanimously.

³² By notes dated 13 August (S C (37), Suppl. for July-Sept 1982, S/15359) and 31 October 1982 (*ibid.*, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1982, S/15473), the President of the Security Council indicated that the Council had approved the Commission's requests for extensions of the date of submission of its supplementary report, until 31 October and the middle of November 1982, respectively.

³³ S C (37), Special Suppl. No. 3, S/15492/Rev.1.

³⁴ S C (38), Suppl. for April-June 1983, S/15845.

³⁵ S/15860.

³⁶ See para. 18 above.

³⁷ S C (37), Suppl. for April-June 1982, S/15138.

³⁸ S C (38), Suppl. for April-June 1983, S/15845.

³⁹ The draft resolution (S/15330), prepared in the course of consultations, was adopted unanimously.

⁴⁰ S C (37), Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982, S/15334.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, S/15333.

26. In an addendum⁴² to his report dated 3 August 1982, the Secretary-General reported that the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) would not cooperate in the execution of resolution 516 (1982) until the Israeli Government, which would be considering the matter on 5 August, had taken a decision. As a temporary practical arrangement, he had instructed the UNTSO Chief of Staff to set up observation machinery in the territory controlled by the Lebanese Army. The observers who were then in Beirut had been constituted as Observer Group Beirut (OGB).

27. At the 2387th meeting, on 3 August 1982, the President of the Security Council issued a statement⁴³ by which the Council, *inter alia*, took note of the Secretary-General's report of 1 August; expressed support for his efforts and the steps taken; noted with satisfaction that some of the parties had already given assurances of their cooperation; and called upon all the parties to cooperate fully in the effort to secure the effective deployment and safety of the United Nations observers. The Council further insisted that all parties strictly observe the terms of resolution 516 (1982).

28. The following day, at the 2389th meeting, the Council adopted⁴⁴ resolution 517 (1982) by which, *inter alia*, it reconfirmed a number of its previous resolutions, including resolution 516 (1982), and censured Israel for its failure to comply with those resolutions; confirmed once again its demand for an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon; expressed its appreciation for the efforts and steps taken by the Secretary-General and authorized him to increase the numbers of United Nations observers in and around Beirut; requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution as soon as possible and not later than 1000 hours, eastern daylight time, on 5 August 1982; and decided to meet at that time, if necessary, to consider the report of the Secretary-General and, in case of failure to comply by any of the parties, to consider adopting effective ways and means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

29. In pursuance of resolution 517 (1982), the Secretary-General submitted a report⁴⁵ dated 5 August 1982 indicating, among other things, that additional observers from the existing UNTSO establishment would be dispatched to the Beirut area as soon as transit arrangements had been completed. In an addendum⁴⁶ of the same date, the Secretary-General included the decision of the Israeli Cabinet concerning resolutions 516 (1982) and 517 (1982), which stated, *inter alia*, that Israel had "acceded to the maintenance of ceasefires on the condition that they be mutual and absolute"; that "United Nations observers could in no feasi-

ble and practical way monitor the activities of the terrorist organizations in Beirut and its environs"; and that "the presence of such observers in Beirut would signal to the terrorist organizations that they [were] under no obligation to leave Beirut".

30. At its 2392nd meeting, on 12 August 1982, the Security Council adopted⁴⁷ resolution 518 (1982), by which, *inter alia*, it demanded that Israel and all parties to the conflict observe strictly the terms of Council resolutions relevant to the immediate cessation of military activities in Lebanon and, particularly, in and around Beirut; demanded the immediate lifting of restrictions on the city of Beirut in order to permit the free entry of supplies; requested the United Nations observers in and around Beirut to report on the situation; demanded that Israel cooperate in the effort to secure the effective deployment and safety of the observers; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the resolution as soon as possible; and decided to meet, if necessary, to consider the situation upon receipt of the report of the Secretary-General.

31. In pursuance of resolution 518 (1982), the Secretary-General, on 13 August 1982, submitted a report⁴⁸ in which, among other things, he conveyed the Israeli Government's response to resolution 518 (1982), reiterating the positions which it had previously set out. He also indicated that the 10 observers in the Beirut area had been performing their duties as best they could within the limitations of the situation and that efforts continued in order to bring more observers to the area and to enable them to function effectively.

32. On 2 September 1982, the Secretary-General submitted a report⁴⁹ on the situation in the Beirut area since 13 August. He noted that, despite persistent efforts, it had not been possible to increase the number of observers and fully ensure their freedom of movement. However, the members of OGB had been able to move around with greater ease since 21 August. They had established liaison arrangements with the Lebanese authorities and with the contingents of the Multinational Force,⁵⁰ and had been able to provide an account of the major developments in and around Beirut.

33. In an addendum⁵¹ to his report, dated 15 September 1982, the Secretary-General gave an account of recent developments and stated that, while the total strength of OGB had remained the same, the observers had enjoyed substantial freedom of movement during the period since his last report. In a second addendum,⁵² dated 17 September 1982, the Secretary-General reported on developments between 15 and 17 September.

⁴² *Ibid.*, S/15334/Add.1.

⁴³ S/15342.

⁴⁴ The revised draft resolution (S/15343/Rev.1), sponsored by Jordan and Spain, was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

⁴⁵ S C (37), Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982, S/15345.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, S/15345/Add.1. An additional addendum, dated 6 August 1982, was issued as (*ibid.*) S/15345/Add. 2.

⁴⁷ The draft resolution (S/15355 and Corr.1), as orally revised at the 2392nd meeting, was sponsored by Guyana, Jordan, Panama, Togo, Uganda and Zaire, and was adopted unanimously.

⁴⁸ S C (37), Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982, S/15362.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, S/15382.

⁵⁰ See *ibid.*, S/15371.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, S/15382/Add.1.

⁵² *Ibid.*, S/15382/Add.2.

34. At its 2395th meeting, on 17 September 1982, the Security Council adopted⁵³ resolution 520 (1982), by which, *inter alia*, it reaffirmed its resolution 516 (1982); expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement that resolution and requested all parties concerned to cooperate fully in its application; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Council of developments as soon as possible within 24 hours.

35. On 18 September 1982, the Secretary-General submitted his report.⁵⁴ He cited OGB reports regarding developments in west Beirut on 17 and 18 September, including reports on the killing of civilians in the Sabra refugee camp. He indicated that the representatives of France, Italy and the United States of America had urged the immediate dispatch of United Nations observers to the sites of the greatest suffering and that the Government of Lebanon had conveyed its concurrence with that request. He had instructed the UNTSO Chief of Staff to make a renewed approach to the Israeli authorities with a view to obtaining their cooperation regarding an increase in the number of observers; he added, however, that in his view, unarmed military observers were not sufficient in the current situation.

36. At its 2396th meeting, on 18 September 1982, the Security Council adopted⁵⁵ resolution 521 (1982), by which, *inter alia*, it noted that the Government of Lebanon had agreed to the dispatch of United Nations observers to the sites of greatest suffering and losses in and around Beirut; authorized the Secretary-General, as an immediate step, to increase the number of observers from 10 to 50, and insisted that there should be no interference with the observers and that they should have complete freedom of movement; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to ensure the rapid deployment of those observers in order that they might contribute in every way possible within their mandate to the effort to ensure full protection of the civilian populations; insisted that all concerned must permit United Nations observers and forces established by the Security Council in Lebanon to be deployed and to discharge their mandates and, in that connection, called attention to the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on an urgent and continuing basis.

37. In pursuance of resolution 521 (1982), the Secretary-General submitted a report⁵⁶ dated 20 September 1982 in which, among other things, he stated that he had been informed of the Israeli Cabinet's decision to concur with the dispatch of an additional 40 observers to the Beirut area, 25

of whom had already arrived in Beirut. The Secretary-General included as an annex to his report the text of a letter⁵⁷ from the observer of the PLO which stated that an increase in the number of observers would not guarantee the safety of the Palestinian people and called for military forces, or United Nations military forces, or agreed multinational forces, to be deployed immediately. In two addenda⁵⁸ to his report, dated 27 and 30 September 1982, the Secretary-General reported that, as of 22 September 1982, all the additional observers had arrived in Beirut.

38. The last report⁵⁹ of the Secretary-General submitted during the period under review was dated 5 September 1983.⁶⁰

B. Subsidiary organs proposed but not established

39. During the period under review, there were several instances where members of the Security Council as well as other Member States proposed the creation of subsidiary organs by submitting their suggestions in the form of draft resolutions. Such drafts either failed of adoption, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council, or were not put to the vote.

40. At its 2277th meeting, on 30 April 1981, in the course of its consideration of the situation in Namibia, the Security Council voted on a draft resolution⁶¹ by which, *inter alia*, it would have imposed sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter; decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a committee of the Security Council to monitor the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council committee on measures taken to implement the resolution.

41. At the same meeting, the Security Council considered a draft resolution⁶² by which, *inter alia*, it would have decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, S/15404, annex.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, S/15408/Add.1 and 2.

⁵⁹ S C (38), Suppl. for July-Sept. 1983, S/15956.

⁶⁰ At its 2519th meeting, on 29 February 1984, the Security Council voted on and rejected a revised draft resolution which would have, among other things, called for a ceasefire in the Beirut area and requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements to enable OGB to monitor compliance. The revised draft resolution (S/16351/Rev.2), sponsored by France, received 13 votes to 2, with no abstentions, and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

⁶¹ The draft resolution (S/14459), submitted by Mexico, the Niger, Panama, the Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda, received 9 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions. It was not adopted owing to the negative votes of three permanent members.

⁶² The draft resolution (S/14463), submitted by Namibia, the Niger, Tunisia and Uganda, was not put to the vote, in view of the fact that the preceding draft resolutions (S/14459, S/14460/Rev.1, S/14461 and S/14462), upon which the text depended, had failed of adoption.

⁵³ The revised draft resolution (S/15394/Rev.1), sponsored by Jordan, was adopted unanimously.

⁵⁴ S C (37), Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982, S/15400.

⁵⁵ The draft resolution (S/15402), prepared in the course of consultations, was adopted unanimously.

⁵⁶ S C (37), Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982, S/15408.

Council, provided with powers and means commensurate with its responsibilities, to undertake the following tasks and to report to it with its observations: (a) to seek from any State information relevant to the strict implementation of resolutions ... (1981), including any activities by any nationals of that State or in its territories that might constitute an evasion of the provisions of those resolutions; and (b) to examine such reports on the implementation of those resolutions as might be submitted by the Secretary-General. The Council would have called upon all States to cooperate fully with the committee established in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure in regard to the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the effective implementation of resolutions ... (1981) and to supply such information as might be sought by that committee in pursuance of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to provide every assistance to the committee in the implementation of its mandate.

42. At its 2300th meeting, on 31 August 1981, during its consideration of the complaint by Angola against South Africa, the Security Council voted on a revised draft resolution⁶³ by which, *inter alia*, it would have decided "to send immediately to Angola a commission of investigation, comprising five members of the Security Council, in order to undertake an on-the-spot evaluation of the critical situation resulting from the armed invasion of racist South Africa and report to the Council not later than 30 September 1981".

43. At its 2329th meeting, on 20 January 1982, during its consideration of the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Security Council voted on a revised draft resolution⁶⁴ by which, acting in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter, it would have, *inter alia*, decided that all Member States should consider applying concrete and effective measures to refrain from providing any assistance or aid to and cooperation with Israel in all fields, and to establish, in accordance with Article 29 of the Charter, a committee of the Security Council to examine and report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of the resolution.

44. At its 2381st meeting, on 26 June 1982, in connection with the situation in the Middle East, the Security Council voted on a revised draft resolution⁶⁵ by which, *inter alia*, it would have requested the Secretary-General, as an immediate measure, to station United Nations military observers, in

agreement with the Government of Lebanon, with instructions to supervise the ceasefire and disengagement in and around Beirut; further requested 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 above, take up positions beside the Lebanese interposition forces, or for the use of the forces available to the United Nations in the region; requested 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 the implementation of the resolution; and requested all Member States to cooperate fully with the United Nations in the implementation of the resolution.

45. At its 2384th meeting, on 29 July 1982, in connection with the situation in the Middle East, the Security Council considered a draft resolution⁶⁶ by which, *inter alia*, it would have requested the Secretary-General, as an immediate measure, to station United Nations military observers, by agreement with the Government of Lebanon, in order to supervise the ceasefire and disengagement in and around Beirut; further requested the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the provisions of Security Council resolution 511 (1982), to prepare a report on the prospects for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping force which could, within the framework of the implementation of the above, take up positions beside the Lebanese interposition forces, or on the use of the United Nations forces already deployed in the region.

46. At its 2476th meeting, on 12 September 1983, in connection with the Korean airliner incident, the Security Council voted on a revised draft resolution⁶⁷ by which, *inter alia*, it would have invited the Secretary-General, making use of such expert advice as he deemed necessary and in consultation with appropriate international bodies, to conduct a full investigation into the circumstances of the tragedy; further invited the Secretary-General to report his findings to the Security Council within 14 days; and called upon all States to lend their fullest cooperation to the Secretary-General in order to facilitate his investigation pursuant to the resolution.

47. On 19 September 1983, in connection with the situation in the Middle East, a draft resolution⁶⁸ was submitted

⁶³ The revised draft resolution (S/14664/Rev.2), submitted by Mexico, the Niger, Panama, the Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda, received 13 votes to 1, with 1 abstention. It was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

⁶⁴ The revised draft resolution (S/14832/Rev.1), submitted by Jordan, received 9 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions. It was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

⁶⁵ The revised draft resolution (S/15255/Rev.2), submitted by France, received 14 votes to 1, with no abstentions. It was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

⁶⁶ The draft resolution (S/15317), submitted by Egypt and France, was not put to the vote.

⁶⁷ The revised draft resolution (S/15966/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, received 9 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions, and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

⁶⁸ The draft resolution (S/15990) was submitted by Lebanon, which requested, by a letter of the same date (S C (38), Suppl. for July-Sept. 1983, S/15994), the President of the Security Council to submit the draft to the vote at an appropriate time, when a positive response was

to the Security Council by which, *inter alia*, the Council would have authorized the Secretary-General to deploy immediately and in consultation with the Government of Lebanon an adequate number of United Nations observers to monitor the situation in the areas of hostilities and requested all parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations observers in the implementation of their mandate; requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to initiate appropriate consultations, and in particular with the Government of Lebanon, on additional steps, including the possible deployment of United Nations forces, to assist that Government in its efforts to ensure peace and public order and secure the full protection of the civilian population in all areas of hostilities.

48. At its 2519th meeting, on 29 February 1984, in connection with the situation in the Middle East, the Security Council voted on a revised draft resolution⁶⁹ by which, *inter alia*, it would have decided, in agreement with the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately, under the authority of the Council, a United Nations force composed of personnel furnished by Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council and selected, if appropriate, from contingents of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The said force would have taken up a position in the Beirut area, in coordination with the Lebanese authorities concerned, as soon as all the elements of the Multinational Force had left Lebanese territory and territorial waters. The United Nations force would have had the mission of monitoring compliance with the cease-fire and helping to protect the civilian populations, including in the Palestinian refugee camps, and, without intervening in the internal affairs of Lebanon for the benefit of any party whatsoever, thereby assisted in re-establishing the peace necessary for the restoration of the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon. The Council would have requested Member States to refrain from any intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon and any action, in particular military action, that might jeopardize the re-establishment of peace and security in Lebanon, and to facilitate the task of the United Nations force. The Council would have invited the Secretary-General to report to it within 48 hours on the implementation of the resolution.

C. Subsidiary organs which continued to exist

49. The following subsidiary organs, which were established prior to 1979, continued to exist during part or all of the period under review: two standing committees of the

likely to be obtained or when the members of the Council felt that further action was necessary in the light of new developments. It was not considered at a public meeting of the Council and not put to the vote.

⁶⁹ The revised draft resolution (S/16351/Rev.2), submitted by France, received 13 votes to 2, with no abstentions. It was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

Security Council, namely, the Committee of Experts and the Committee on the Admission of New Members, and the following *ad hoc* bodies: United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO); United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP); United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan; United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP); Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia; Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Middle East; Committee of Experts established by the Security Council at its 1506th meeting; *Ad hoc* Subcommittee on Namibia; Special Representative for humanitarian problems under resolution 307 (1971); Security Council Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters; United Nations Emergency Force (Middle East) (UNEF); United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF); Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa; United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL); and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Namibia.

50. One of the two standing committees of the Security Council, namely the Committee of Experts, did not meet during the period under review. The other one, the Committee on the Admission of New Members, had referred to it, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the applications for membership of the United Nations of Saint Lucia,⁷⁰ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,⁷¹ Zimbabwe,⁷² Vanuatu,⁷³ Belize,⁷⁴ Antigua and Barbuda,⁷⁵ Saint Christopher and Nevis⁷⁶ and Brunei Darussalam.⁷⁷

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

52. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Namibia remained unable to fulfil his mandate, despite efforts to promote the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). By its resolution 532 (1983), the Security Council mandated the Secretary-General to consult with the parties

⁷⁰ S C (34), 2166th and 2167th mtgs.

⁷¹ S C (35), 2197th and 2198th mtgs.

⁷² *Ibid.*, 2243rd and 2244th mtgs.

⁷³ S C (36), 2290th and 2291st mtgs.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, 2301st and 2302nd mtgs.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 2307th and 2309th mtgs.

⁷⁶ S C (38), 2478th and 2479th mtgs.

⁷⁷ S C (39), 2517th and 2518th mtgs.

to the proposed ceasefire with a view to securing the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). During the period under review, the Secretary-General submitted a number of reports⁷⁸ apprising the Council of his efforts and those of his Special Representative.

53. UNEF continued to exist for part of the period under review. In his final report⁷⁹ on UNEF, dated 19 July 1979, the Secretary-General noted that, as a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt had entered into force as of 25 April 1979, the original context under which the Force had been established had changed. Accordingly, following consultations among the members of the Security Council, the mandate of UNEF was allowed to expire at midnight on 24 July 1979.⁸⁰

54. The Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia remained active during part of the period under review, and submitted regular⁸¹ and interim⁸² reports.⁸³ In December 1979, following the conclusion of the Lancaster House agreements on Southern Rhodesia, the Security Council, by resolution 460 (1979), decided to terminate the measures against Southern Rhodesia under Chapter VII of the Charter and dissolve the Committee established in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

55. UNTSO continued to exist during the period under review. Its military observers continued to assist and cooperate with UNDOF and UNIFIL, and a number of observers remained in the former UNEF area of operation. The UNTSO observers dispatched to monitor the situation in and around Beirut in pursuance of resolution 516 (1982) were constituted as Observer Group Beirut (OGB) and remained under the overall command of the Chief of Staff of UNTSO.⁸⁴

56. UNMOGIP continued to function throughout the period under review. No report was issued.

⁷⁸ The Secretary-General submitted the following reports: S C (34), Suppl. for Jan.-March 1979, S/13120; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1979, S/13634; S C (35), Suppl. for Jan.-March 1980, S/13862; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1980, S/14266; S C (36), Suppl. for Jan.-March 1981, S/14333; S C (38), Suppl. for April-June 1983, S/15776; Suppl. for July-Sept. 1983, S/15943; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1983, S/16237.

⁷⁹ S C (34), Suppl. for July-Sept. 1979, S/13460 and Corr. 1.

⁸⁰ See S C (34), Suppl. for July-Sept. 1979, S/13468.

⁸¹ Eleventh report (S C (34), Special Suppl. No. 2, S/13000 and Add. 1); twelfth report (S C (35), Special Suppl. No. 2, S/13750).

⁸² S C (34), Suppl. for Jan.-March 1979, S/13191. This was followed by another report (S C (34), Suppl. for April-June 1979, S/13296).

⁸³ In a note verbale dated 3 April 1979 (S C (34), Suppl. for Jan.-March 1979, S/13247), Benin recommended that the meetings of the Committee, as well as those of the Committee established under resolution 421 (1977), should be public and open to participation by States and individuals who could help the Committees to do objective and profitable work.

⁸⁴ See paras. 24-38 above.

57. UNDOF continued to exist throughout the period under review, during which the Security Council extended its mandate 12 times,⁸⁵ following consideration of the Secretary-General's regular progress reports.⁸⁶ When the mandate of UNEF was terminated in July 1979, the Secretary-General proposed⁸⁷ to increase the logistic component of UNDOF by 200 men, bringing the overall strength of UNDOF to about 1,450, a proposal to which the Council acceded.⁸⁸

58. UNIFIL continued to exist during the period under review. Its mandate was extended 15 times.⁸⁹ The Secretary-General submitted a number of periodic,⁹⁰ interim⁹¹ and special⁹² reports. In a number of its resolutions,⁹³ the Security Council included requests to the Secretary-General that he consult with the Government of Lebanon and other concerned parties regarding means of ensuring the full implementation of the mandate of UNIFIL. On several occasions in 1980, 1981 and early 1982, the Council responded to incidents of violence against UNIFIL with statements⁹⁴ and resolutions⁹⁵ in which it, inter alia, condemned the attacks, called for the cooperation of the parties and reiterated the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force.

⁸⁵ S C: resolutions 449 (1979), 456 (1979), 470 (1980), 481 (1980), 485 (1981), 493 (1981), 506 (1982), 524 (1982), 531 (1983), 543 (1983), 551 (1984) and 557 (1984).

⁸⁶ S C (34), Suppl. for April-June 1979, S/13350; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1979, S/13637; S C (35), Suppl. for April-June 1980, S/13957; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1980, S/14263; S C (36), Suppl. for April-June 1981, S/14482; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1981, S/14759; S C (37), Suppl. for April-June 1982, S/15079; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1982, S/15493; S C (38), Suppl. for April-June 1983, S/15777; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1983, S/16169; S C (39), Suppl. for April-June 1984, S/16573; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1984, S/16829.

⁸⁷ S C (34), Suppl. for July-Sept. 1979, S/13479.

⁸⁸ Ibid., S/13480.

⁸⁹ S C resolutions 444 (1979), 450 (1979), 459 (1979), 474 (1980), 483 (1980), 488 (1981), 498 (1981), 511 (1982), 519 (1982), 523 (1982), 529 (1983), 536 (1983), 538 (1983), 549 (1984) and 555 (1984).

⁹⁰ S C (34), Suppl. for Jan.-March 1979, S/13026 and Corr. 1; Suppl. for April-June 1979, S/13384; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1979, S/13691; S C (35), Suppl. for April-June 1980, S/13888 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1-3 and S/13994; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1980, S/14295; S C (36), Suppl. for April-June 1981, S/14537; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1981, S/14789 and Corr. 1; S C (37), Suppl. for April-June 1982, S/15194 and Add. 1 and 2; Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982, S/15357; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1982, S/15455 and Corr. 1; S C (38), Suppl. for Jan.-March 1983, S/15557; Suppl. for July-Sept. 1983, S/15863; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1983, S/16036; S C (39), Suppl. for April-June 1984, S/16472; Suppl. Oct.-Dec. 1984, S/16776.

⁹¹ S C (34), Suppl. for April-June 1979, S/13258.

⁹² Ibid., S/13254 and S/13308; S C (35), Suppl. for July-Sept. 1980, S/14118; S C (36), Suppl. for Jan.-March 1981, S/14407; S C (37), Suppl. for Jan.-March 1982, S/14869; Suppl. for April-June 1982, S/14996 and Corr. 1.

⁹³ S C resolutions 488 (1981), 498 (1981), 501 (1982), 523 (1982), 549 (1984) and 555 (1984).

⁹⁴ S/13900, S/14414 of and S/14572.

⁹⁵ S C resolutions 467 (1980), 474 (1980), 488 (1981), 498 (1981) and 501 (1982).

By its resolution 501 (1982), the Council, acting in accordance with the expressed wish of the Government of Lebanon and the recommendation⁹⁶ of the Secretary-General, authorized an increase in the strength of the Force from approximately 6,000 troops to approximately 7,000 troops in order to reinforce current operations as well as to make further deployment possible on the lines of resolution 425 (1978). Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, the situation in the UNIFIL area of operation was radically altered. In the light of the new situation, the Secretary-General instructed the Force to continue to man its positions and, as an interim task, provide protection and humanitarian assistance to the local civilian population.⁹⁷ By resolution 511 (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 under review were on an interim basis.

59. UNFICYP continued to function throughout the period under review. Its mandate was renewed 12 times⁹⁸ and, at the Security Council's request, the Secretary-General continued to report⁹⁹ to the Council on his good offices, including the efforts of his Special Representative, and UNFICYP.

60. The Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa continued to function during the period under review.¹⁰⁰ The Committee submitted a report¹⁰¹ on 26 December 1979 on the question of nuclear collaboration with South Africa. This was followed by a letter dated 31 December 1979¹⁰² in which the Chairman transmitted a report of the Committee on its first two years of work, from 28 January 1978 to 20 December 1979. On 13 June 1980, the Security Council adopted resolution 473 (1980) by which, inter alia, it requested the Committee to redouble its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa by recommending measures to close all loopholes in the arms embargo, reinforce it and make it more comprehensive. In compliance with that request, on 19 September 1980, the Chairman transmitted a report¹⁰³ on

ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective. The Council considered the Committee's report on 19 December 1980. It resumed consideration of the report on 20 and 23 September 1982. On 13 December 1984, the Council considered a letter¹⁰⁴ from the Chairman containing a draft resolution recommended by consensus by the Committee, which the Council adopted as resolution 558 (1984). By the resolution, the Security Council, inter alia, requested all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on the implementation of the resolution before 31 December 1985.

D. Other bodies reporting to the Security Council

61. None of the subsidiary organs established by the Security Council was requested to report to any other United Nations organs. Four organs established by the General Assembly — the Special Committee against Apartheid,¹⁰⁵ the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence of Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁰⁶ the United Nations Council for Namibia¹⁰⁷ and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People¹⁰⁸ — continued to maintain a special relationship with the Security Council, involving reports and other communications to the Council as well as occasional participation in relevant Council meetings.

¹⁰⁴ S C (39), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1984, S/16860.

¹⁰⁵ The Special Committee against Apartheid was established pursuant to G A resolution 1761 (XVII) as "Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa". At its 1921st plenary meeting, on 8 December 1970, the General Assembly decided to shorten the title to read "Special Committee on Apartheid". The current title is the result of a further amendment made by the Assembly in its resolution 3324 D (XXIX). For further information regarding the origins of the Special Committee against Apartheid, see *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, under Article 29, footnote 45.

¹⁰⁶ For further information regarding the origins of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, see *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, under Article 29, footnote 46.

¹⁰⁷ During the period under review, as in the period covered by the two previous *Supplements*, the Security Council adopted resolutions designed to enable the United Nations Council for Namibia to discharge the functions and responsibilities entrusted to it. See S C resolutions 532 (1983) and 539 (1983). For further information regarding the origins of the Council for Namibia, see *Repertory, Supplement No. 4*, under Article 29, footnote 13.

¹⁰⁸ In resolutions adopted during the period under review, as in the period covered by the previous *Supplement*, the General Assembly urged the Security Council to take action to implement the recommendations submitted by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. See G A resolutions 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 D, ES-7/4, 37/86 A, 38/58 A and 39/49 A. For further information regarding the origins of the Committee, see *Repertory, Supplement No. 5*, under Article 29, para. 106.

⁹⁶ S C (37), Suppl. for Jan.-March 1982, S/14869.

⁹⁷ Ibid., Suppl. for April-June, 1982, S/15194 and Add.1 and 2.

⁹⁸ S C Resolutions 451 (1979), 458 (1979), 472 (1980), 482 (1980), 486 (1981), 495 (1981), 510 (1982), 526 (1982), 534 (1983), 544 (1983), 553 (1984) and 559 (1984).

⁹⁹ S C (34), Suppl. for April-June 1979, S/13369 and Add.1; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1979, S/13672 and Add.1; S C (35), Suppl. for April-June 1980, S/13972 and Add.1; Suppl. for July-Sept. 1980 S/14100; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1980, S/14275 and Add.1; S C (36), Suppl. for April-June 1981, S/14490 and Add.1; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1981, S/14778 and Add.1 and Corr.1; S C (37), Suppl. for April-June 1982, S/15149 and Add.1; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1982, S/15502 and Add.1; S C (38), Suppl. for April-June 1983, S/15812 and Add.1 and Corr.1; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1983, S/16192 and Add.1; S C (39), Suppl. for April-June 1984, S/16519 and S/16596 and Add.1 and 2 and Corr.1 and 2; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1984, S/16858 and Add.1.

¹⁰⁰ See also footnote 83 above.

¹⁰¹ S C (34), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1979, S/13708.

¹⁰² Ibid., S/13721.

¹⁰³ S C (35), Suppl. for July-Sept. 1980, S/14179.