

**ARTICLE 29**

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## ARTICLE 29

### TEXT OF ARTICLE 29

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

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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. During the period under review, the Security Council established fourteen subsidiary organs to assist it in the discharge of its responsibilities under the Charter. It authorized the Secretary-General to establish another eight such subsidiary organs.<sup>1</sup>
3. The Security Council did not terminate any of its previously established and still existing subsidiary organs.<sup>2</sup>
4. The Summary of Practice contains brief information on the newly established subsidiary organs<sup>3</sup> and summarizes the pertinent facts about subsidiary organs previously established and still existing.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>In instances in which the subsidiary organs were set up by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolutions, no implication is intended as to whether those bodies are or are not subsidiary organs within the meaning of Article 29.

<sup>2</sup>See para. 90 below.

<sup>3</sup>See paras. 9-88 below.

<sup>4</sup>See paras. 90-104 below.

5. The Summary of Practice further contains brief references to certain subsidiary organs established by the General Assembly which were placed in a special relationship with the Security Council.<sup>5</sup>
6. Instances where the composition or the terms of reference of subsidiary organs established or authorized by the Security Council were changed, are also included in the Summary of Practice.<sup>6</sup>
7. None of the deliberations regarding subsidiary organs of the Security Council involved constitutional discussion about Article 29 of the Charter or Rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

<sup>5</sup>These organs were: Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa; 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. At its 1921st plenary meeting, on 8 December 1970, the General Assembly decided to shorten the name of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to read "Special Committee on *Apartheid*". The title of the Special Committee on *Apartheid* was changed to Special Committee against *Apartheid* by G A resolution 3324 D (XXIX) of 16 Dec. 1974. See paras. 105 and 106 below.

<sup>6</sup>See paras. 90, 92, 96-100 below.

### SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

8. The Security Council established, or authorized the Secretary-General to establish, 22 subsidiary organs. Their establishment and functioning is briefly summarized in the following paragraphs of this study.

#### A. *AD HOC* SUB-COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED IN PURSUANCE OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 276 (1970)

9. At its 1529th meeting, on 30 January 1970, in connection with the situation in Namibia, the Security Council adopted resolution 276 (1970), under which it decided "to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, an *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee of the Council to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General, ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council . . . can be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, and to submit its recommendations by 30 April 1970."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup>S C resolution 276 (1970), para. 6. The draft resolution (S/9620/Rev.1), which was submitted by Burundi, Finland, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. For statements regarding the scope and mandate of the Sub-Committee, see: S C (25), 1527th mtg.: Finland, paras. 41, 44; Zambia, para. 56; 1528th mtg.: Nepal, para. 133; 1529th mtg.: Poland, para. 26.

10. The *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee, established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970), was composed of all the members of the Council;<sup>8</sup> it submitted an interim report and subsequently a final report dated 7 July 1970.<sup>9</sup>

#### B. *AD HOC* SUB-COMMITTEE ON NAMIBIA

11. The final report of the Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970) was considered by the Security Council at its 1550th meeting on 29 July 1970. At the same meeting, the Council adopted resolution 283 (1970), whereby it decided *inter alia* to re-establish the subsidiary body as the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia and requested the sub-committee to study further effective recommendations regarding the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia.<sup>10</sup> The re-established Sub-Committee was again composed of all members of the Council and maintained the officers and the rules of procedure of the Sub-Committee established under Security Council resolution 276 (1970).<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup>For the understanding about the composition of the subsidiary organ, see: S C (25), 1529th mtg., paras. 197-201.

<sup>9</sup>S C (25), Suppl. for April-June, 1970, S/9771, and Suppl. for July-Sept., 1970, S/9863 and Add.1/Rev.1.

<sup>10</sup>S C resolution 283 (1970), paras. 14 and 15. The Five-Power draft resolution (S/9891) was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

<sup>11</sup>See the President's note dated 18 August 1970: S C (25), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1970, S/9911.

On 23 September 1971, the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia submitted a report describing its activities at 17 meetings held between 21 August 1970 and 23 September 1971.<sup>12</sup>

12. At its 1598th meeting, on 20 October 1971, the Security Council, under its resolution 301 (1971), requested the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia to continue to carry out the tasks entrusted to it and, in particular, to review all treaties and agreements to ascertain whether States had recognized South Africa's authority over Namibia.<sup>13</sup>

13. The *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia held six meetings during 1972 and adjourned at the end of its 23rd meeting.<sup>14</sup>

#### C. SPECIAL MISSION TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

14. At its 1558th meeting, on 22 November 1970, the Security Council considered the complaint by Guinea of the same date<sup>15</sup> that the territory of Guinea had been the object of an armed attack by Portuguese forces. At the same meeting the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 289 (1970) under which it decided to send a special mission to Guinea to report on the situation immediately and to establish the special mission after consultation between the President of the Council and the Secretary-General.<sup>16</sup> An amendment proposed by the United States and calling for consultations among all members of the Council received 3 votes in favour, none against, with 12 abstentions and was not adopted.<sup>17</sup> On 24 November 1970, the President of the Council and the Secretary-General reported that the Special Mission to the Republic of Guinea would be composed of Nepal (Chairman), Colombia, Finland, Poland and Zambia.<sup>18</sup>

15. The Special Mission submitted its report on 3 December 1970.<sup>19</sup> The Security Council considered the report at its 1559th to 1563rd meetings, on 4 to 8 December 1970, and endorsed the report in its resolution 290 (1970) of 8 December 1970.<sup>20</sup>

#### D. SPECIAL MISSION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION 294 (1971)

16. At its 1572nd meeting, on 15 July 1971, in connexion with the complaint by Senegal of 6 July 1971 concerning alleged violations of Senegal's territorial integrity by Portuguese regular armed forces based in Guinea (Bissau),<sup>21</sup> the Security Council adopted resolution 294 (1971) whereby it *inter alia* requested the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to send to the spot, as a matter of urgency, a special mission of members

<sup>12</sup> S C (26), Special Supplement No. 5, S/10330 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

<sup>13</sup> S C resolution 301 (1971), paras. 13 and 14. The draft resolution (S/10372/Rev.1) submitted by Burundi, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Syria, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

<sup>14</sup> No report was issued by the Sub-Committee during the period under review, although S C resolution 301 (1971), para. 14, called for a comprehensive review of treaties implying South Africa's sovereignty over Namibia and for reports to the Council on the issue.

<sup>15</sup> S C (25), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1970, S/9987.

<sup>16</sup> S C resolution 289 (1970), paras. 3 and 4. The draft resolution (S/9990/Rev.1) was submitted by Burundi, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Syria and Zambia.

<sup>17</sup> For the vote on the amendment, see: S C (25), 1558th mtg., para. 100.

<sup>18</sup> S C (25), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1970, S/9999. The announcement made clear that the consultations about the composition had involved all members of the Council.

<sup>19</sup> S C (25), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1970, S/10009 and Add.1.

<sup>20</sup> The resolution was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. See S C (25), 1563rd mtg., para. 155.

<sup>21</sup> S C (26), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1971, S/10251.

of the Council assisted by their military experts to carry out an inquiry into the facts of which the Council had been informed, to examine the situation along the border between Guinea (Bissau) and Senegal and to report to the Council, making any recommendations aimed at guaranteeing peace and security in this region.<sup>22</sup> The President of the Council and the Secretary-General announced on 21 July 1971 that the Special Mission would be composed of representatives of Nicaragua (Chairman), Belgium, Burundi, Japan, Poland and the Syrian Arab Republic, assisted by their military experts.<sup>23</sup>

17. On 16 September 1971, the Special Mission submitted its report<sup>24</sup> to the Security Council which considered it at its 1586th and 1599th to 1601st meetings held between 29 September and 24 November. Several Council members expressed their satisfaction that the Council had reinstated the practice of sending highly authoritative missions composed of Council members to carry out investigations on the spot and to make recommendations necessary to guarantee peace and security in the region.<sup>25</sup> At its 1601st meeting, on 24 November 1971, the Security Council adopted resolution 302 (1971), whereby it *inter alia* took note with satisfaction of the recommendation of the Special Mission and requested the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to keep the question under review.<sup>26</sup>

#### E. SPECIAL MISSION TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

18. At its 1573rd meeting, on 3 August 1971, in connexion with the complaint by Guinea concerning alleged preparations by Portugal for imminent military aggression against Guinea,<sup>27</sup> a draft resolution was submitted by Burundi, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Syria, under which the Council would decide to send a special representative to Guinea to consult with the authorities and to report on the situation immediately. This draft resolution was somewhat modified and adopted as resolution 295 (1971).<sup>28</sup> Under the modified text the Council *inter alia* decided to send a special mission of three members of the Security Council to Guinea to consult with the authorities and to report on the situation immediately; the Council also decided that the mission be appointed after a consultation between the President of the Council and the Secretary-General.<sup>29</sup>

19. At its 1576th meeting, on 26 August 1971, the President of the Council read out the consensus decision of the Council that this Special Mission should be composed of two members of the Council instead of three.<sup>30</sup> In a note submitted on the same day, the President of the Council and the Secretary-General announced that the mission would be composed of Argentina and the Syrian Arab Republic.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>22</sup> S C resolution 294 (1971), para. 4. This paragraph was put to a separate vote and adopted unanimously. The draft resolution as a whole (S/10266) was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

<sup>23</sup> S C (26), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1971, S/10274.

<sup>24</sup> S C (26), Special Supplement No. 3, S/10308 and Corr.1.

<sup>25</sup> S C (26), 1586th mtg.: France, para. 87; Nicaragua, para. 8; USSR, paras. 79-86.

<sup>26</sup> The draft resolution (S/10395), originally sponsored by Burundi, Sierra Leone and Somalia and amended at the 1601st meeting, was adopted by 14 votes to none with 1 abstention.

<sup>27</sup> S C (26), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1971, S/10280.

<sup>28</sup> The draft resolution (S/10281) was modified in consultations, as indicated by the representative of Somalia: see S C (26), 1573rd mtg., paras. 65-71. The Council then adopted resolution 295 (1971) unanimously. The initial text envisaged the dispatch of a special representative.

<sup>29</sup> S C resolution 295 (1971), paras. 2 and 3.

<sup>30</sup> S C (26), 1576th mtg., paras. 4 and 5.

<sup>31</sup> S C (26), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1971, S/10299.

20. On 14 September 1971 the Special Mission established under resolution 295 (1971) submitted its report<sup>32</sup> to the Council, which considered it at its 1586th and 1603rd meetings, held on 29 September and 30 November 1971. Several representatives emphasized the usefulness of such missions for fact-finding purposes and for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace.<sup>33</sup> At the 1603rd meeting, the President of the Council read out the text of a consensus among its members taking note with appreciation of the report of the Special Mission.<sup>34</sup>

#### F. MISSION UNDER RESOLUTION 298 (1971) CONCERNING JERUSALEM

21. At its 1582nd meeting, on 25 September 1971, in connexion with the situation created by alleged illegal measures taken by Israel in Jerusalem designed to change the status and character of the Holy City, the Council adopted resolution 298 (1971), submitted by Somalia,<sup>35</sup> under which the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Council and using such instrumentality as he might choose, including a representative or a mission, to report to the Council within 60 days on the implementation of the resolution.<sup>36</sup>

22. In a report<sup>37</sup> dated 19 November 1971, the Secretary-General informed the Council that, in the light of Israel's failure to abide by the decision of the Security Council, he had been unable to fulfil his mandate under resolution 298 (1971).<sup>38</sup>

#### G. SPECIAL REPRESENTATION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN THE INDIA/PAKISTAN SUB-CONTINENT

23. At its 1621st meeting, on 21 December 1971, in connexion with the situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent, the President of the Security Council introduced, and put to the vote, a draft resolution<sup>39</sup> sponsored by Argentina, Burundi, Japan, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Somalia which had been agreed upon after intensive consultations with the parties concerned and which represented a compromise of numerous draft resolutions that had been submitted to the Council. The draft was adopted as resolution 307 (1971);<sup>40</sup> it *inter alia* authorized the Secretary-General to appoint, if necessary, a special representative to lend his good offices for the solution of humanitarian problems and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed without delay on developments relating to the implementation of the resolution.<sup>41</sup>

24. On 25 December 1971, the Secretary-General reported that he had appointed Mr. Vittorio Winspeare

<sup>32</sup>S C (26), Special Supplement No. 4, S/10309/Rev.1.

<sup>33</sup>S C (26), 1586th mtg.: Nicaragua, paras. 126-127; Somalia, para. 119; Syrian Arab Republic, para. 147; USSR, para. 155.

<sup>34</sup>S C (26), 1603rd mtg.: President, para. 5.

<sup>35</sup>The draft resolution (S/10337) was adopted as a whole by 14 votes to none with 1 abstention, following a separate vote on paragraph 5 (12 votes in favour to none against, with 3 abstentions) which maintained the draft of Somalia against two small modifications proposed by Syria.

<sup>36</sup>S C resolution 298 (1971), para. 5.

<sup>37</sup>S C (26), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1971, S/10392.

<sup>38</sup>The report by the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had intended to nominate a Security Council mission consisting of Argentina, Italy and Sierra Leone, but that Israel's failure to abide by the Council resolution, in particular the 60-day limit for reporting, had prevented him from fulfilling his mandate under the resolution.

<sup>39</sup>S C (26), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1971, S/10465, adopted without change as resolution 307 (1971).

<sup>40</sup>Adopted at the 1621st mtg. by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

<sup>41</sup>S C resolution 307 (1971), paras. 5 and 6.

Guicciardi as his special representative and had asked him to proceed to the subcontinent immediately.<sup>42</sup> On 17 January and 26 February 1972, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council two reports on the good offices mission of his representative in the India/Pakistan subcontinent.<sup>43</sup> No further report was issued.

#### H. SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON COUNCIL MEETINGS AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS

25. At its 1625th meeting, on 11 January 1972, in connexion with the request of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) concerning the holding of meetings of the Security Council in an African capital, the Security Council decided, without objection, to establish a Security Council Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters composed of all the members of the Security Council to study the question of the convening of Council meetings in an African capital in all its aspects and to endeavour to draft general guidelines which could be applied in all similar situations which might arise in the future in connexion with Article 28 (3) of the Charter.<sup>44</sup>

26. The Committee submitted a report<sup>45</sup> to the Council with specific recommendations and a draft resolution. It also notified the Council that it had agreed to have the chairmanship rotate on a monthly basis and to defer its mandate to prepare general guidelines for similar situations that might arise in the future. At its 1626th meeting, on 19 January 1972, the Council adopted the recommendations of the Committee and the draft resolution submitted by the Committee on the African request<sup>46</sup> as representing the consensus of the Council members.

27. In connexion with the request of Panama concerning the holding of meetings of the Security Council in Panama City, the Council, at its 1685th meeting, on 16 January 1973, asked the Committee to consider all aspects—technical, administrative, financial, legal, political and any other—of the necessary arrangements and to report to the Council not later than 26 January 1973.<sup>47</sup>

28. Accordingly, the Committee submitted its second report<sup>48</sup> including its recommendations and a draft resolution,<sup>49</sup> which the Council, at its 1686th meeting, on 26 January 1973, adopted without objection as representing the consensus of the Council members.

29. The Committee on Council Meetings away from Headquarters continued to exist during the period under review without becoming active again.

#### I. MISSION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 309 (1972)

30. In the course of its meetings in Addis Ababa,<sup>50</sup> the Security Council, in addressing itself to the situation in

<sup>42</sup>S C (26), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1971, S/10473.

<sup>43</sup>S C (27), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1972, S/10512 and Add.1.

<sup>44</sup>For the text of the Council decisions see: S C (27), *Resolutions and Decisions*, 1972, p. 1. The African request was contained in G A resolution 2863 (XXVI), para. 2 and conveyed to the Security Council by a letter dated 29 December 1971 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council (S/10480).

<sup>45</sup>S C (27), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1972, S/10514; the recommendations and the draft resolution are contained in S/10514, paras. 29 and 30.

<sup>46</sup>Adopted without change as S C resolution 308 (1972).

<sup>47</sup>For the decision of the Security Council, see S C (28), *Resolutions and Decisions* 1973, p. 2.

<sup>48</sup>S C (28), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1973, S/10868.

<sup>49</sup>The draft was adopted without change as S C resolution 325 (1973).

<sup>50</sup>The Security Council held its 1627th to 1639th mtgs. in Addis Ababa from 28 January to 4 February 1972, for the consideration of questions relating to Africa of which the Security Council was then seized and for implementation of the Council's relevant resolutions.

Namibia, adopted, at its 1638th meeting, on 4 February 1972, resolution 309 (1972), originally submitted by Argentina and revised after consultations,<sup>51</sup> which *inter alia* invited the Secretary-General, in consultation and close co-operation with a group of the Security Council, composed of the representatives of Argentina, Somalia and Yugoslavia, to initiate as soon as possible contacts with all the parties concerned, with a view to establishing the necessary conditions so as to enable the people of Namibia, freely and with strict regard to the principle of human equality, to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

31. Prior to the vote, a debate had taken place concerning the size of the group and the mode of selecting its members, which had been resolved by asking the President, following customary practice, to hold consultations with the members of the Council leading to an agreement on the composition of the group.<sup>52</sup>

32. In his report to the Council, dated 17 July 1972,<sup>53</sup> the Secretary-General stated that he had carried out his mandate in close co-operation with the Security Council group for whose valuable assistance he expressed his deep appreciation. He gave an account of his contacts from Headquarters and of his visit to South Africa and Namibia between 6 and 10 March 1972. He recommended the continuation of the mission and the appointment of a representative to assist in the implementation of the Council mandate.

#### J. REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 319 (1972)

33. The Council considered the Secretary-General's report at its 1656th and 1657th meetings. At its 1657th meeting, on 1 August 1972, the Council adopted resolution 319 (1972)<sup>54</sup> which invited the Secretary-General, in consultation and close co-operation with the group of the Security Council, to continue his contacts with all parties concerned and approved the proposal of the Secretary-General to proceed, after necessary consultations, with the appointment of a representative to assist him in the discharge of his mandate.<sup>55</sup>

34. On 24 September 1972, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Alfred Martin Escher as his representative for Namibia.<sup>56</sup> Following consultations in New York, the representative visited South Africa and Namibia from 8 October to 3 November 1972 and, after his return, reported to the Secretary-General both orally and in writing.<sup>57</sup>

35. On 15 November 1972, the Secretary-General submitted his report<sup>58</sup> on the implementation of resolution 319 (1972). He informed the Security Council about the progress of his own talks with the parties, gave a detailed account of the activities of the representative and indicated the active role played by the group of the Security Council in the preparation and evaluation of the steps taken by the Secretary-General and his representative.

<sup>51</sup> The draft resolution (S/10376) was submitted at the 1598th mtg. of the Security Council on 20 October 1971, and was revised twice before adoption. The vote on the final draft (S/10376/Rev.2) was 14 votes to none; one permanent member did not participate in the vote.

<sup>52</sup> S C (27), 1637th mtg., paras. 53, 114, 118, 157-173, 181, 182, 197.

<sup>53</sup> S C (27), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1972, S/10738.

<sup>54</sup> The draft resolution (S/10750) was introduced by Argentina. With a few oral modifications it was adopted by 14 votes to none; one permanent member did not participate in the vote.

<sup>55</sup> S C resolution 319 (1972), paras. 4 and 5.

<sup>56</sup> Report of the Secretary-General, see: S C (27), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1972, S/10832.

<sup>57</sup> For the activities of the representative, see: *ibid.*, paras. 6 and 8 and annex II.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*

36. The Council considered the report during its 1678th through 1682nd meetings and, at the 1682nd meeting, on 6 December 1972, adopted resolution 323 (1972)<sup>59</sup> whereby the Council invited the Secretary-General once again to continue his valuable efforts, in consultation and close co-operation with the group of the Security Council and, as appropriate, with the assistance of representatives. Under the same resolution it was also decided to fill the vacancies due to occur in the course of the partial renewal of the Council membership on 1 January 1973.<sup>60</sup> In implementation of this decision the Council appointed, by consensus, following consultations, the representatives of Peru and Sudan to fill the vacancies that had resulted from the expiration of the terms of office of Argentina and Somalia.<sup>61</sup>

37. On 30 April 1973 the Secretary-General reported to the Council on the implementation of resolution 323 (1972).<sup>62</sup> He pointed out that his continued efforts had not brought about those changes in the attitude of the Government of South Africa which were indispensable for a solution of the Namibia issue. The Secretary-General mentioned again the great value of the assistance rendered by the group of the Council and referred briefly to his representatives. He raised the question whether under the prevailing circumstances the efforts should be continued.

38. At its 1756th to 1758th meetings, on 10 and 11 December 1973, the Council took up the situation in Namibia and considered the report of the Secretary-General. At the 1758th meeting the Council adopted unanimously resolution 342 (1973).<sup>63</sup> Under its paragraph 2, the Council decided to discontinue further efforts on the basis of resolution 309 (1972).

#### K. SPECIAL MISSION ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 326 (1973)

39. At its 1691st meeting, on 2 February 1973, in connexion with the complaint by Zambia concerning acts of provocation against Zambia by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,<sup>64</sup> the Security Council adopted resolution 326 (1973)<sup>65</sup> under which it decided to dispatch immediately a special mission, consisting of four members of the Security Council to be appointed by the President of the Security Council after consultations with the members, to assess the situation in the area and requested the mission to report not later than 1 March 1973.<sup>66</sup>

40. At the same meeting, the Council adopted resolution 327 (1973)<sup>67</sup> which specified that the mandate of the Special Mission, which was to be assisted by a team of six United Nations experts, would be to assess the needs of Zambia in maintaining alternative systems of road,

<sup>59</sup> The draft resolution was sponsored by Argentina and was adopted, as modified orally, by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention; one permanent member did not participate in the vote. See S C (27), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1972, S/10846.

<sup>60</sup> S C resolution 323 (1972), paras. 5 and 8.

<sup>61</sup> See S C (28), *Resolutions and Decisions*, 1973, p. 1.

<sup>62</sup> S C (28), Suppl. for April-June, 1973, S/10921.

<sup>63</sup> The draft resolution was sponsored by Peru; it was orally amended (S/11152/Rev.1), and adopted as S C resolution 342 (1973).

<sup>64</sup> Letter dated 24 January 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council: S C (28), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1973, S/10865.

<sup>65</sup> The original draft (S/10875) was sponsored by Guinea, Kenya, Sudan and Yugoslavia. The revised text (S/10875/Rev.1) was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

<sup>66</sup> S C resolution 326 (1973), paras. 9 and 10.

<sup>67</sup> The original draft resolution (S/10876) was also sponsored by Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, the Sudan and Yugoslavia. The revised text (S/10876/Rev.1) was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

rail, air and sea communications for the normal flow of traffic.<sup>68</sup>

41. On 5 February 1973 the President of the Council issued a note<sup>69</sup> indicating that, as a result of consultations among Council members, the Special Mission to Zambia would be composed of the representatives of Austria, Indonesia, Peru and the Sudan.

42. Following its visit to the United Kingdom, Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya from 8 to 21 February 1973, the Special Mission submitted its report, including the report of the team of United Nations experts,<sup>70</sup> on 5 March 1973.

43. At its 1692nd to 1694th meetings, on 8 to 10 March 1973, the Council considered the report of the Special Mission and, at its 1694th meeting, adopted resolutions 328 and 329 (1973).<sup>71</sup> Under resolution 328 (1973), para. 1, the Council endorsed the assessment and conclusions of the Special Mission, and under both resolutions took a number of political and economic measures in implementation of the suggestions of the Special Mission.

#### L. UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF) IN THE MIDDLE EAST

44. At its 1748th meeting, on 23 October 1973, in connexion with the situation in the Middle East, the Security Council adopted resolution 339 (1973)<sup>72</sup> under which it requested the Secretary-General to take measures for immediate dispatch of United Nations observers to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between the forces of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt, using for this purpose the personnel of the United Nations then in the Middle East and, first of all, the personnel in Cairo.<sup>73</sup>

45. At its 1750th meeting, on 25 October 1973, the Security Council adopted resolution 340 (1973)<sup>74</sup> which contained *inter alia* the following provisions:

"Noting with concern from the Secretary-General's report<sup>75</sup> that the United Nations military observers have not yet been enabled to place themselves on both sides of the cease-fire line,

" . . .

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, as an immediate step, to increase the number of United Nations military observers on both sides;

"3. Decides to set up immediately, under its authority, a United Nations Emergency Force to be composed of personnel drawn from States Members of the United Nations except the permanent members of the Security Council, and requests the Secretary-General to report within 24 hours on the steps taken to this effect;"

<sup>68</sup> S C resolution 327 (1973), paras. 3-5.

<sup>69</sup> S C (28), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1973, S/10886.

<sup>70</sup> S C (23), Special Supplement No. 2, S/10896/Rev.1.

<sup>71</sup> The original draft resolutions (S/10898 and S/10899) were submitted by Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Panama, Peru, Sudan and Yugoslavia. S/10898/Rev.1 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions as S C resolution 328 (1973); S/10899/Rev.1 was unanimously adopted as S C resolution 329 (1973).

<sup>72</sup> The draft resolution (S/11039) was sponsored by the USSR and the United States and adopted without change by 14 votes to none, with one permanent member not participating, as S C resolution 339 (1973).

<sup>73</sup> S C resolution 339 (1973), para. 2.

<sup>74</sup> The original draft resolution (S/11046) was submitted by Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Panama, Peru, Sudan and Yugoslavia. Having been changed in consultations, it was adopted in revised form by 14 votes to none, with one permanent member not participating, as S C resolution 340 (1973).

<sup>75</sup> The report was delivered orally. See S C (28), 1749th mtg.

Regarding paragraph 3 of resolution 340 (1973), a separate vote was taken on the principle of exclusion.<sup>76</sup> The vote was 13 in favour to none, with 1 abstention, to retain the provision in the text of the resolution.

46. The Council also decided to authorize the Secretary-General to appoint General Siilasvuo, Chief of Staff of UNTSO, as the interim Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force.<sup>77</sup>

47. At its 1752nd meeting, on 27 October 1973, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted under paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 340 (1973),<sup>78</sup> and adopted resolution 341 (1973)<sup>79</sup> which provided, under paragraph 2, that the Force should be established for an initial period of six months and that it should continue in operation thereafter, if required, provided the Security Council so decided.

48. At the 1754th meeting, on 2 November 1973, the Council considered progress reports of the Secretary-General on the Force.<sup>80</sup> In the course of the meeting the President made a statement representing the agreement of the members of the Council regarding the implementation of resolution 340 (1973) and, in particular, the composition of the Force, specifying measures designed to bring about a better geographical distribution of its contingents.<sup>81</sup> In a subsequent note<sup>82</sup> the President informed the Secretary-General that the Council had agreed on the addition of two more African contingents from Kenya and Senegal.

49. At the 1755th meeting, on 12 November 1973, the Council accepted the proposal, submitted by the Secretary-General in a letter,<sup>83</sup> to appoint General Siilasvuo as Force Commander and instructed the President of the Council to inform the Secretary-General accordingly.<sup>84</sup>

50. During the period under review, the United Nations Emergency Force was extended eight times by resolutions of the Security Council,<sup>85</sup> following the Council's deliberations regarding the reports of the Secretary-General on the Force.<sup>86</sup>

<sup>76</sup> Several members expressed reservations about the exclusion of permanent members of the Council from contributing personnel to the Force, among them the USSR and France. The latter asked for a separate vote on the principle of exclusion.

<sup>77</sup> S C (28), 1750th mtg.: statement of the President at the conclusion of the meeting.

<sup>78</sup> S C (28), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1973, S/11052/Rev.1.

<sup>79</sup> The draft resolution (S/11054) was submitted by Australia and adopted by 14 votes to none, with one permanent member not participating.

<sup>80</sup> S C (28), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1973, S/11056 and Add.1.

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, S/11072. China dissociated itself from the agreement.

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, S/11127. China dissociated itself from the agreement.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, S/11103.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, S/11104. China dissociated itself from the proposal.

<sup>85</sup> S C resolution 346 (1974) and S C resolution 362 (1974), extending the Force for 6 months each, were adopted at the 1765th and 1799th meetings respectively, by votes of 13 in favour to none, with 2 members not participating. S C resolution 368 (1975) and S C resolution 371 (1975), extending the Force for 3 months each, were adopted at the 1821st and 1833rd meetings respectively, by votes of 13 to none, with 2 members not participating. S C resolution 378 (1975), 396 (1976), 416 (1977), extending the Force for 1 year each, were adopted at the 1851st, 1964th and 2035th meetings respectively, by votes of 13 to none, with 2 members not participating. S C resolution 438 (1978) extending the Force for another 9 months, was adopted at the 2091st meeting by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions and with one permanent member not participating.

<sup>86</sup> S C (29), Suppl. for April-June, 1974, S/11248; *ibid.*, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1974, S/11536; S C (30), Suppl. for April-June, 1975, S/11670 and Corr.1 and 2; *ibid.*, Suppl. for July-Sept., 1975, S/11758; *ibid.*, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1975, S/11849; S C (31), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1976, S/12212; S C (32), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1977, S/12416; S C (33), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1978, S/12897. These reports of the Secretary-General were issued at the end of the period mandated by the Security Council resolutions. Changes in the post of Commander and in the deployment of contingents in the Force were brought to the attention of the Council and announced through exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council expressing the agreement of Members to the proposed appointments.

M. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL CONSENSUS OF 28 FEBRUARY 1974

51. At its 1764th meeting, on 28 February 1974, the Security Council adopted a consensus<sup>87</sup> regarding the complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran.<sup>88</sup> Under paragraph 5 of that consensus the Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint as soon as possible a special representative to conduct an investigation of the events that had given rise to the complaint by Iraq and to report within three months.

52. In accordance with the decision of the Council, the Secretary-General, on 18 March 1974, appointed Ambassador Weckmann-Muñoz as his Special Representative, who visited Iran and Iraq from 3 to 25 April 1974 and submitted his report to the Secretary-General on 16 May 1974.<sup>89</sup> On 20 May 1974, the Secretary-General reported in writing to the Security Council.<sup>90</sup>

53. At its 1770th meeting, on 28 May 1974, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General and adopted resolution 348 (1974),<sup>91</sup> whereby it took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General and urged the parties to implement the agreement which they had reached through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

N. UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE (UNDOF)

54. At the 1774th meeting, on 31 May 1974, following consideration of the situation in the Middle East, in particular the report of the Secretary-General concerning the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces,<sup>92</sup> the Security Council adopted resolution 350 (1974)<sup>93</sup> which provided for the immediate establishment under its authority of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to this effect; it also provided for an initial period of six months, subject to renewal by further resolution of the Security Council.<sup>94</sup>

55. At the same meeting, the Council agreed to the proposals made by the Secretary-General on the initial composition of the Force and the appointment of General Brizeño Zevallos as interim Commander.<sup>95</sup>

56. During the period under review, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force was extended nine times, each time for six months, by resolutions of the Security Council,<sup>96</sup> following the Council's deliberations regarding the reports of the Secretary-General on the Force.<sup>97</sup>

<sup>87</sup> S C (29), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1974, S/11229. China dissociated itself from the consensus of the Council.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, S/11216.

<sup>89</sup> For the report of the Secretary-General, see: S C (29), Suppl. for April-June, 1974, S/11291, in particular paras. 2, 4-7 and the annex.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>91</sup> The text resulted from prior consultations and was adopted by 14 votes to none, with one permanent member not participating, as S C resolution 348 (1974).

<sup>92</sup> S C (29), Suppl. for April-June, 1974, S/11302 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>93</sup> The draft resolution (S/11305) was sponsored by the USSR and the United States; it was subsequently revised and adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 members not participating.

<sup>94</sup> S C resolution 350 (1974), para. 3.

<sup>95</sup> S C (29), 1774th mtg.: statement by the Secretary-General and concluding statement by the President of the Council.

<sup>96</sup> S C resolutions 363 (1974), 369 (1975), 381 (1975) and 390 (1976), adopted at the 1809th, 1822nd, 1856th, and 1923rd meetings respectively, by 13 votes to none, with 2 members not participating; S C resolutions 398 (1976), 408 (1977) and 420 (1977), adopted at the 1957th, 2010th and 2051st meetings respectively, by 12 votes to none, with 3 members not participating; S C resolutions 429 (1978) and 441 (1978), adopted at the 2079th and 2101st meetings, by a vote of 14 to none, with one permanent member not participating.

<sup>97</sup> S C (29), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1974, S/11563; S C (30), Suppl.

O. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 384 (1975)

57. At its 1869th meeting, on 22 December 1975, in connexion with the situation in Timor,<sup>98</sup> the Security Council adopted resolution 384 (1975)<sup>99</sup> under which the Council requested the Secretary-General to send urgently a special representative to East Timor for the purpose of making an on-the-spot assessment of the situation in East Timor and of establishing contact with all parties in the Territory and all States concerned in order to ensure the implementation of the resolution.<sup>100</sup>

58. On 12 March 1976, the Secretary-General submitted a report<sup>101</sup> to the Council pursuant to resolution 384 (1975), in which he transmitted the report prepared by his Special Representative, Mr. Winspeare Guicciardi, whom he had appointed on 29 December 1975.

59. The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General at its 1908th to 1915th meetings held between 12 and 22 April 1976. It took note in particular of the account of the mission carried out by the Special Representative.

60. At its 1914th meeting, on 22 April 1976, the Security Council adopted resolution 389 (1976)<sup>102</sup> by which it *inter alia* requested the Secretary-General to have his Special Representative continue his assignment and pursue consultations with the parties concerned.<sup>103</sup>

61. In accordance with resolution 389 (1976), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council, on 22 June 1976, a report<sup>104</sup> concerning the continuing assignment of his Special Representative and transmitted the second report on the contacts made by the Special Representative with the parties concerned.

P. MISSION TO BOTSWANA ESTABLISHED UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 403 (1977)

62. At its 1985th meeting, on 14 January 1977, in connexion with the complaint by the Government of Botswana against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,<sup>105</sup> the Security Council adopted resolution 403

for April-June, 1975, S/11694; *ibid.*, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1975, S/11883 and Add.1; S C (31), Suppl. for April-June, 1976, S/12083 and Add.1; *ibid.*, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1976, S/12235; S C (32), Suppl. for April-June, 1977, S/12333; *ibid.*, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1977, S/12453; S C (33), Suppl. for April-June, 1978, S/12710; *ibid.*, Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1978, S/12934. The Secretary-General issued additional interim reports concerning changes in the deployment of the Force and in the post of Commander.

<sup>98</sup> In a letter dated 7 December 1975 (S C (30), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1975, S/11899), the representative of Portugal called for an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation arising from the offensive action launched on that day by Indonesian forces against the Territory of Portuguese Timor.

<sup>99</sup> The draft resolution (S/11915) was prepared as the result of consultations among the members of the Council which then adopted it unanimously as S C resolution 384 (1975).

<sup>100</sup> S C resolution 384 (1975), para. 5.

<sup>101</sup> S C (31), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1976, S/12011.

<sup>102</sup> The draft resolution (S/12056) was sponsored by Guyana and the United Republic of Tanzania. A Japanese amendment to paragraph 2 was put to the vote and failed to receive the required majority. The Council then adopted the draft by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions and one member not participating.

<sup>103</sup> S C resolution 389 (1976), para. 3.

<sup>104</sup> S C (31), Suppl. for April-June, 1976, S/12106. During the period under review, there were no further reports regarding the activities of the Special Representative.

<sup>105</sup> See S C (31), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1976, S/12262, for the letter dated 22 December 1976 from Botswana to the President of the Security Council concerning violations of its territorial sovereignty by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

(1977)<sup>106</sup> under which it *inter alia* accepted the invitation of the Government of Botswana to dispatch a mission to assess the needs of Botswana in carrying out its development projects and requested the Secretary-General to organize assistance for Botswana and to report to the Council.<sup>107</sup>

63. By a note dated 28 March 1977,<sup>108</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted the report of the Mission to Botswana in accordance with resolution 403 (1977). The Security Council considered the report at its 2006th and 2008th meetings on 24 May to 25 May 1977. At the 2008th meeting, the Council adopted resolution 406 (1977)<sup>109</sup> whereby it took note with satisfaction of the report of the Mission to Botswana and endorsed the assessment and recommendations of the Mission.<sup>110</sup>

64. In a note dated 26 October 1977,<sup>111</sup> the Secretary-General, in pursuance of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 406 (1977), transmitted the report of the review mission which he had sent to Botswana in September 1977. No further developments occurred during the period under review.

#### Q. SPECIAL MISSION TO BENIN ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 404 (1977)

65. At its 1987th meeting, on 8 February 1977, in connexion with the complaint by Benin,<sup>112</sup> the Security Council adopted resolution 404 (1977)<sup>113</sup> by which it decided to send a Special Mission composed of three members of the Security Council to Benin in order to investigate the events of 16 January 1977 in Cotonou and to appoint the members of the Special Mission after consultations between the President and the members of the Council.<sup>114</sup>

66. In a note issued on 10 February 1977,<sup>115</sup> the President of the Council announced that the Special Mission would be composed of India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Panama, with Panama serving as Chairman.

67. On 7 March 1977, the Security Council Special Mission to the People's Republic of Benin submitted its report,<sup>116</sup> in which it gave an account of its investigation of the events of 16 January 1977 in Cotonou.

68. The Security Council considered the report of the Special Mission at its 2000th to 2005th meetings on 6 to 14 April 1977. At the 2005th meeting, on 14 April 1977,

<sup>106</sup>The draft resolution (S C (32), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1977, S/12276) was sponsored by Benin, India, Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and Venezuela and adopted without change by a vote of 13 to none, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 403 (1977).

<sup>107</sup>S C resolution 403 (1977), para. 6.

<sup>108</sup>S C (32), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1977, S/12307.

<sup>109</sup>The draft resolution (S C (32), Suppl. for April-June, 1977, S/12334) was sponsored by Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and Venezuela and adopted without change unanimously, without a vote, as S C resolution 406 (1977).

<sup>110</sup>S C resolution 406 (1977), paras. 2-4.

<sup>111</sup>S C (32), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1977, S/12421.

<sup>112</sup>See S C (32), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1977, S/12278, for the letter dated 26 January 1977 from the representative of Benin who, in accordance with Article 35 of the Charter, requested the President of the Council to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider the cowardly and barbarous aggression committed by imperialists and their mercenaries on 16 January 1977 in Cotonou against the People's Republic of Benin.

<sup>113</sup>The draft resolution (S/12282) was sponsored by Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and Mauritius. The text was somewhat modified (S/12282/Rev.1) and then adopted without a vote by consensus as S C resolution 404 (1977).

<sup>114</sup>S C resolution 404 (1977), paras. 2-4.

<sup>115</sup>S C (32), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1977, S/12286.

<sup>116</sup>S C (32), Special Supplement No. 3, S/12294/Rev.1.

the Council adopted resolution 405 (1977),<sup>117</sup> under which it took note of the report of the Special Mission and expressed its appreciation for the work accomplished.<sup>118</sup>

69. The Security Council resumed consideration of the complaint of Benin<sup>119</sup> at its 2047th to 2049th meetings on 22 to 24 November 1977 and adopted resolution 419 (1977)<sup>120</sup> under which it reaffirmed its resolution 405 (1977), in particular the report of the Special Mission.<sup>121</sup> The Council took no further action during the period under review.

#### R. MISSION TO LESOTHO

70. In its resolution 402 (1976)<sup>122</sup> the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to organize assistance to the Kingdom of Lesotho in its efforts to overcome the adverse consequences of its refusal to recognize the so-called independence of Transkei.<sup>123</sup> By a note dated 30 March 1977,<sup>124</sup> the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council the report of the Mission appointed by him pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 402 (1976).

71. The Security Council considered the report, when it resumed the discussion of the complaint by Lesotho at its 2007th and 2009th meetings on 24 and 25 May 1977. At the 2009th meeting, the Security Council adopted resolution 407 (1977)<sup>125</sup> whereby it expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for having sent the Special Mission to Lesotho, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Special Mission, and endorsed its assessment and recommendations.<sup>126</sup>

#### S. REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION 415 (1977)

72. At the 2034th meeting on 29 September 1977, in connexion with the situation in Southern Rhodesia,<sup>127</sup>

<sup>117</sup>The draft resolution (S/12322) was sponsored by Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius and Panama and, as a result of consultations, adopted by consensus without a vote as S C resolution 405 (1977).

<sup>118</sup>S C resolution 405 (1977), para. 1.

<sup>119</sup>See S C (32), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1977, S/12437, for the letter, dated 4 November 1977, in which Benin requested the Council to resume consideration of the question of the armed aggression of 16 January 1977 against Benin.

<sup>120</sup>The draft resolution (S/12454) was sponsored by Benin, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius; it was subsequently revised (S/12454/Rev.1) and adopted without a vote as S C resolution 419 (1977).

<sup>121</sup>S C resolution 419 (1977), para. 1.

<sup>122</sup>The draft resolution (S/12260) was sponsored by Benin, Guyana, Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania, and adopted unanimously, by consensus, at the 1982nd mtg. on 22 December 1976, as S C resolution 402 (1976).

<sup>123</sup>S C resolution 402 (1976), para. 7. The choice of means was left to the discretion of the Secretary-General.

<sup>124</sup>S C (32), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1977, S/12315.

<sup>125</sup>The draft resolution (S/12335) was sponsored by Benin, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, and Venezuela and adopted without change unanimously, without a vote, as S C resolution 407 (1977).

<sup>126</sup>S C resolution 407 (1977), paras. 2-4.

<sup>127</sup>In a letter dated 1 September 1977 (S C (32), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1977, S/12393), the representative of the United Kingdom transmitted the text of a paper containing proposals for the restoration of legality in Southern Rhodesia and the settlement of the problem of Southern Rhodesia and pointed out that the proposals had been drawn up by the United Kingdom Government. In a further letter, dated 23 September 1977 (*ibid.*, S/12402), the representative of the United Kingdom recalled one of the proposals inviting the Secretary-General to appoint a representative for the envisaged transition period in Southern Rhodesia and asked for a meeting of the Security Council to consider the matter.

the Security Council adopted resolution 415 (1977),<sup>128</sup> under which it requested the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the members of the Security Council, a representative to enter into discussions with the British Resident Commissioner designate and with all the parties concerning the military and associated arrangements that were considered necessary to effect the transition to majority rule in Southern Rhodesia; it further requested the Secretary-General to report on these discussions to the Council and called upon the parties to co-operate with the representative of the Secretary-General.<sup>129</sup>

73. Subsequently, the President of the Council issued a note, dated 4 October 1977,<sup>130</sup> indicating that the Council had agreed to the appointment of Lieutenant-General D. Prem Chand as the representative of the Secretary-General under resolution 415 (1977). The Secretary-General informed the Council about his representative's participation in discussions between the Government of the United Kingdom and all the parties concerned in his report dated 1 May 1978<sup>131</sup> on the implementation of resolution 423 (1978).<sup>132</sup>

#### T. SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 421 (1977)

74. At its 2052nd meeting, on 9 December 1977, in connexion with the question of South Africa,<sup>133</sup> the Security Council adopted resolution 421 (1977),<sup>134</sup> according to which the Council decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations: (a) to examine the report on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977); (b) to study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo could be made more effective against South Africa; (c) to seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the implementation of resolution 418 (1977).<sup>135</sup>

75. The Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) submitted its first full report on 20 December 1979.<sup>136</sup>

<sup>128</sup>The draft resolution (S/12404) was submitted by the United Kingdom; it was subsequently revised and then adopted by 13 votes to none, with one abstention and one permanent member not participating in the vote, as S C resolution 415 (1977).

<sup>129</sup>S C resolution 415 (1977), paras. 1-3.

<sup>130</sup>S C (32), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1977, S/12411.

<sup>131</sup>S C (33), Suppl. for April-June, 1978, S/12704.

<sup>132</sup>S C resolution 423 (1978) was adopted at the 2067th meeting on 14 March 1978 by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The draft resolution (S/12597) was submitted by Bolivia, Gabon, India, Kuwait, Mauritius, Nigeria and Venezuela and was adopted without change. The text dealt with the substantive aspects of the United Kingdom proposal for an internal settlement of the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

<sup>133</sup>The Security Council decided, under resolution 418 (1977), to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. In a letter dated 5 December 1977 (S/12470), the representative of the United Republic of Cameroon, Chairman of the African Group for the month of December, requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the establishment of a body to supervise the implementation of resolution 418 (1977).

<sup>134</sup>The draft resolution (S/12477) was submitted by Benin, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritius and adopted unanimously as S C resolution 421 (1977).

<sup>135</sup>S C resolution 421 (1977), paras. 1-3.

<sup>136</sup>This report (S/13721) was adopted unanimously by the Committee on 20 December 1979 but is not covered in this *Supplement*.

#### U. UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (UNIFIL)

76. At its 2074th meeting, on 19 March 1978, in connexion with the situation in the Middle East,<sup>137</sup> the Security Council adopted resolution 425 (1978)<sup>138</sup> whereby it decided to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for Southern Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from Member States.<sup>139</sup>

77. At the 2075th meeting, also on 19 March 1978, the Security Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 425 (1978)<sup>140</sup> and adopted resolution 426 (1978)<sup>141</sup> under which the Council decided that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) should be established for an initial period of six months, and that it should continue in operation thereafter, if required, provided the Security Council so decided.<sup>142</sup>

78. In a progress report<sup>143</sup> the Secretary-General stated that he had appointed Major-General E. A. Erskine, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, to be Interim Commander of UNIFIL and gave detailed information about the transfer of various contingents from UNDOF and UNEF to UNIFIL and the provision of additional contingents from France, Nepal and Norway. In further progress reports<sup>144</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Council about new developments relating to the ongoing effort to strengthen the Force and to recurrent difficulties interfering with the Force and endangering the lives of the troops serving in it.

79. In a letter dated 1 May 1978,<sup>145</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he felt it necessary to increase the strength of UNIFIL from 4,000 to 6,000 in light of the difficult assignment of the Force. At its 2076th meeting, on 3 May 1978, the Security Council, in its resolution 427 (1978),<sup>146</sup> approved the requested increase of the Force, deplored the attacks on UNIFIL and demanded full respect for it from all parties in Lebanon.<sup>147</sup>

80. On 13 September 1978, the Secretary-General submitted a report<sup>148</sup> on the activities of the Force for the period from 19 March to 13 September 1978. As the mandate of UNIFIL was due to expire on 19 September 1978,

<sup>137</sup>In letters dated 15 March 1978 (S C (32), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1978, S/12600 and S/12602), Lebanon charged that Israel had invaded Lebanon and called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces. By a letter dated 17 March 1978, (S/12606), Lebanon requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider that situation. Israel, in a letter dated 17 March 1978 (S/12607), also requested a meeting of the Council to consider the acts of terror and violence against Israeli civilians perpetrated from Lebanese territory.

<sup>138</sup>The draft resolution (S/12610), submitted by the United States, was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions and one permanent member not participating, as S C resolution 425 (1978).

<sup>139</sup>S C resolution 425 (1978), para. 3.

<sup>140</sup>S C (33), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1978, S/12611.

<sup>141</sup>The draft resolution (S/12612) was submitted by the United Kingdom and adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions and one permanent member not participating, as S C resolution 426 (1978).

<sup>142</sup>S C resolution 426 (1978), para. 2.

<sup>143</sup>S C (33), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1978, S/12620.

<sup>144</sup>S C (33), Suppl. for April-June, 1978, S/12620/Add.1-5.

<sup>145</sup>*Ibid.*, S/12675.

<sup>146</sup>The draft resolution (S/12679), sponsored by Bolivia, India and Mauritius, was adopted without change by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions and one permanent member not participating, as S C resolution 427 (1978).

<sup>147</sup>S C resolution 427 (1978), paras. 1 and 4.

<sup>148</sup>S C (33), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1978, S/12845.

the Secretary-General recommended that it be extended for a further six-month period.

81. At the 2085th meeting, on 18 September 1978, the Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General and adopted resolution 434 (1978)<sup>149</sup> under which the Council decided to renew the mandate of the Force for a period of four months, until 19 January 1979, and requested the Secretary-General to report twice, after two months and at the end of the four-month period respectively.<sup>150</sup>

82. In accordance with resolution 434 (1978), the Secretary-General, on 18 November 1978, submitted an interim report<sup>151</sup> on UNIFIL, in which he could report some progress towards greater stability. The Security Council took note of this report at its 2106th meeting on 8 December 1978.<sup>152</sup>

83. The Secretary-General submitted a report dated 12 January 1979<sup>153</sup> giving an account of the activities of the Force since 14 September 1978.

#### V. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR NAMIBIA

84.<sup>154</sup> At its 2082nd meeting, on 27 July 1978, in connexion with the situation in Namibia,<sup>154</sup> the Security Council adopted resolution 431 (1978)<sup>155</sup> which contained a request to the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative for Namibia in order to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations.<sup>156</sup>

85. Regarding this request, the Secretary-General submitted a report dated 29 August 1978<sup>157</sup> to the Council, in which he stated that he had appointed Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, his Special Representative for Namibia. He also set out, based on the findings of the Special Representative during a survey mission to Namibia, his proposals for a settlement, consisting of general guidelines for the establishment and functioning of a United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in the Territory and additional specific suggestions.

#### W. UNITED NATIONS TRANSITION ASSISTANCE GROUP (UNTAG)

86. The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General at its 2087th and 2088th meetings on 29 and 30 September 1978. At the 2087th meeting, the

Council adopted resolution 435 (1978),<sup>158</sup> under which it decided to establish under its authority a United Nations Transition Assistance Group for a period of up to 12 months in order to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to carry out the mandate conferred upon him by the Security Council, namely to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations.<sup>159</sup>

87. In accordance with resolution 435, paragraph 7, the Secretary-General submitted on 21 October 1978 a report<sup>160</sup> on measures that had been taken to implement that resolution and the further consultations he had initiated.

88. The Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General at its 2092nd and 2094th to 2098th meetings on 31 October to 13 November 1978 and adopted resolution 439 (1978)<sup>161</sup> under which it demanded once again that South Africa co-operate with the Security Council and the Secretary-General.<sup>162</sup>

89. During the remainder of the period under review, the Secretary-General continued his efforts to implement, with the assistance of his Special Representative, the Council's decisions under resolutions 431 and 435 (1978) and reported accordingly.<sup>163</sup>

#### X. SUBSIDIARY ORGANS WHICH CONTINUED TO EXIST

90. The following subsidiary organs, which had been established prior to 1970, continued to exist during part or all of the period under review: two standing committees of the Security Council, namely, the Committee of Experts and the Committee on the Admission of New Members, and the following *ad hoc* bodies: the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO); the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP); the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP); the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia; the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Middle East, and the Committee of Experts established by the Security Council at its 1506th meeting.

91. The Committee of Experts did not meet during the period under review. In 1971 the Security Council reactivated its Committee on the Admission of New Members and subsequently referred to it, in accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, the applications for membership in the United

<sup>149</sup>The draft resolution (S/12848), submitted by the United States, was adopted without change by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions and one permanent member not participating, as S C resolution 434 (1978).

<sup>150</sup>S C resolution 434 (1978), paras. 1-3.

<sup>151</sup>S C (33), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1978, S/12929.

<sup>152</sup>S C (33), 2106th mtg., para. 7: S/12958, statement of the President approved by consensus.

<sup>153</sup>S C (34), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1979, S/13026 and Corr.1.

<sup>154</sup>In a letter dated 14 July 1978 (S C (33), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1978, S/12775) the representatives of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States transmitted the text of a joint communiqué issued in Luanda on 12 July by the representatives of their five Governments and of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) on discussions held between the two sides on 11 and 12 July 1978, during which it has been agreed to proceed to the Security Council.

<sup>155</sup>The draft resolution (S C (33), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1978, S/12792), to which the President drew the attention of the Council, was adopted without change by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, as S C resolution 431 (1978).

<sup>156</sup>S C resolution 431 (1978), para. 1.

<sup>157</sup>S C (33), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1978, S/12827.

<sup>158</sup>The draft resolution (S/12865) was sponsored by Canada, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Mauritius, Nigeria, the United Kingdom and the United States and adopted without change by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions and one permanent member not participating, as S C resolution 435 (1978).

<sup>159</sup>S C resolution 435 (1978), para. 3.

<sup>160</sup>S C (33), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1978, S/12903.

<sup>161</sup>The draft resolution (S/12922) was sponsored by Gabon, India, Kuwait and Nigeria and adopted without change by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, as S C resolution 439 (1978).

<sup>162</sup>S C resolution 439 (1978), para. 5. Under paragraph 4, the Council called on South Africa to cancel immediately the elections planned in Namibia for December 1978.

<sup>163</sup>On 24 November 1978, the Secretary-General submitted a report (S C (33) Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1978, S/12938) describing his meetings with the Foreign Minister of South Africa. On 2 December 1978 (S/12950), he submitted a supplementary report about further meetings with the South African Foreign Minister. In a letter dated 1 January 1979 (S C (34), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1979, S/13002) addressed to the Foreign Minister of South Africa, the Secretary-General acknowledged receipt of the written acceptance by the South African Government of Council resolution 435 (1978) and indicated *inter alia* that his Special Representative would visit South Africa in January 1979 to complete consultations on the operational requirements for the deployment of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

Nations of Bhutan,<sup>164</sup> Bahrain,<sup>165</sup> Qatar,<sup>166</sup> Oman,<sup>167</sup> the United Arab Emirates,<sup>168</sup> Bangladesh,<sup>169</sup> the German Democratic Republic,<sup>170</sup> the Federal Republic of Germany,<sup>171</sup> the Bahamas,<sup>172</sup> Grenada,<sup>173</sup> Guinea-Bissau,<sup>174</sup> Papua New Guinea,<sup>175</sup> Comoros,<sup>176</sup> Surinam,<sup>177</sup> Angola,<sup>178</sup> Seychelles,<sup>179</sup> Viet Nam,<sup>180</sup> Western Samoa,<sup>181</sup> Djibouti,<sup>182</sup> Solomon Islands,<sup>183</sup> and Dominica.<sup>184</sup>

92. The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine continued to function throughout the period under review. Following a request by Lebanon for an increase of the number of United Nations observers in the Israel-Lebanon sector,<sup>185</sup> the Security Council, by the consensus of its members of 19 April 1972, acceded to the request and requested the Secretary-General to implement the decision.<sup>186</sup>

93. The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan continued to function throughout the period under review. No report was issued.

94. The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus continued in existence during the period under review. Its mandate was extended several times during the period.<sup>187</sup> In his periodic and special reports on the United Nations operation in Cyprus<sup>188</sup> the Secretary-

General kept the Council informed about the role of his Special Representative in the ongoing intercommunal talks and in the exercise of his good offices. These were temporarily interrupted by the grave crisis that began on 15 July 1974 but were resumed on 26 August 1974 in the presence of the Secretary-General and the Special Representative. Throughout the period under review, the Secretary-General saw no opportunity for a resumption of the mediation function under paragraph 7 of resolution 186 (1964), owing primarily to the widely different and firmly held views of the three Governments most directly concerned.

95. The Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia continued to be very active throughout the period under review.

96. In connexion with the implementation of resolution 253 (1968), the President of the Security Council circulated a note, dated 10 April 1970,<sup>189</sup> stating that, after consultations, it had been agreed that the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) would be composed of France, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, USSR, United Kingdom and United States. On 30 September 1970, the President issued another note<sup>190</sup> indicating agreement that the Committee, as of 1 October 1970, would be composed of all the members of the Council and that the Chairmanship of the Committee would rotate every month in the English alphabetical order according to the Presidency of the Security Council.

97. Regarding the composition of the Committee and its mode of functioning, the President of the Security Council issued a note dated 29 March 1972,<sup>191</sup> indicating that, after consultations, it had been decided that the system of rotating chairmanships had been replaced by a one-year-term chairmanship and that the Committee would, in addition, elect two Vice-Chairmen.

98. At the 1535th meeting, on 18 May 1970, in connexion with the situation in Southern Rhodesia, the Security Council adopted resolution 277 (1970)<sup>192</sup> in which it entrusted to the Committee the responsibility of: (a) examining such reports on the implementation of the resolution as would be submitted by the Secretary-General; (b) seeking from Member States such further information regarding the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the present resolution as it might consider necessary steps for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council; and (c) studying ways and means by which Member States could carry out more effectively the decisions of the Security Council regarding sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia and making recommendations to the Council.<sup>193</sup>

99. At its 1645th meeting, on 28 February 1972, the Security Council adopted resolution 314 (1972) by which it *inter alia* requested the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) to consider ways and means by which the implementation of sanctions might be ensured and to submit to the Council, not later than 15 April 1972, a report containing

<sup>164</sup> S C (26), 1565th and 1566th mtgs.  
<sup>165</sup> S C (26), 1574th and 1575th mtgs.  
<sup>166</sup> S C (26), 1577th and 1578th mtgs.  
<sup>167</sup> S C (26), 1574th and 1587th mtgs.  
<sup>168</sup> S C (26), 1608th and 1609th mtgs.  
<sup>169</sup> S C (27), 1658th-1660th mtgs.; S C (29), 1775th and 1776th mtgs.  
<sup>170</sup> S C (28), 1729th and 1730th mtgs.  
<sup>171</sup> S C (28), 1729th and 1730th mtgs.  
<sup>172</sup> S C (28), 1731st and 1732nd mtgs.  
<sup>173</sup> S C (29), 1777th and 1778th mtgs.  
<sup>174</sup> S C (29), 1790th and 1791st mtgs.  
<sup>175</sup> S C (30), 1839th and 1841st mtgs.  
<sup>176</sup> S C (30), 1847th and 1848th mtgs.  
<sup>177</sup> S C (30), 1857th and 1858th mtgs.  
<sup>178</sup> S C (31), 1931st, 1932nd, 1973rd and 1974th mtgs.  
<sup>179</sup> S C (31), 1951st and 1952nd mtgs.  
<sup>180</sup> S C (31), 1955th, 1970th-1972nd mtgs.; S C (32), 2022nd-2025th mtgs.

<sup>181</sup> S C (31), 1976th and 1977th mtgs.  
<sup>182</sup> S C (32), 2020th and 2021st mtgs.  
<sup>183</sup> S C (33), 2083rd and 2084th mtgs.  
<sup>184</sup> S C (33), 2104th and 2105th mtgs.  
<sup>185</sup> S C (27), Suppl. for April-June, 1972, S/10611, annex. The Lebanese request was received by the President of the Council on 29 March 1972.

<sup>186</sup> *Ibid.*, for the text of the Council consensus and *ibid.*, S/10612, for the statement by the representative of China dissociating himself from the decision of the Council.

<sup>187</sup> The mandate of the Force was extended by the following resolutions of the Security Council: S C resolutions 281 (1970); 291 (1970); 293 (1971); 305 (1971); 315 (1972); 324 (1972); 334 (1973); 343 (1973); 349 (1974); 364 (1974); 370 (1975); 383 (1975); 391 (1976); 401 (1976); 410 (1977); 422 (1977); 430 (1978); 443 (1978); and 451 (1979).

<sup>188</sup> The Secretary-General issued the following periodic reports: S C (25), Suppl. for April-June, 1970, S/9814; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1970, S/10005; S C (26), Suppl. for April-June, 1971, S/10199; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1971, S/10401; S C (27), Suppl. for April-June, 1972, S/10664 and Add.1; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1972, S/10842; S C (28), Suppl. for April-June, 1973, S/10940; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1973, S/11137; S C (29), Suppl. for April-June, 1974, S/11294; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1974, S/11568; S C (30), Suppl. for April-June, 1975, S/11717 and Corr.1; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1975, S/11900 and Add.1; S C (31), Suppl. for April-June, 1976, S/12093; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1976, S/12253 and Add.1; S C (32), Suppl. for April-June, 1977, S/12342 and Add.1; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1977, S/12463 and Add.1; S C (33), Suppl. for April-June, 1978, S/12723 and Add.1; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1978, S/12946 and Add.1; S C (34), Suppl. for April-June, 1979, S/13369 and Add.1; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1979, S/13672 and Add.1. The Secretary-General also issued the following special and interim reports: S C (27), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1972, S/10564; Suppl. for April-June, 1972, S/10564/Add.1 and 2; S C (28), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1973, S/5634/Add.1; S C (29), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1974, S/11353 and Add.1-33; S/11468 and Add.1 and 2; S/11473; S/11488 and Add.1; Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1974, S/11488/Add.2, 3 and 4; S C (30), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1975, S/11624; Suppl. for April-June, 1975, S/11684; Suppl. for July-Sept., 1975, S/11789 and Add.1 and 2; S C (31), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1976, S/11993; S/12031; S C (32), Suppl. for April-June, 1977, S/12323.

<sup>189</sup> S C (25), Suppl. for April-June, 1970, S/9748.

<sup>190</sup> S C (25), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1970, S/9951.

<sup>191</sup> S C (27), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1972, S/10578. It should be noted here that, following the recommendation of the Committee, the Security Council decided, under resolution 318 (1972) to change the name of the Committee from "Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968)" to "Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia".

<sup>192</sup> The draft resolution S/9709/Rev.1 was adopted by 14 votes to none, with one abstention, as S C resolution 277 (1970).

<sup>193</sup> S C resolution 277 (1970), para. 21.

recommendations in this respect, including any suggestions which the Committee might wish to make concerning its terms of reference and any other measures designed to ensure the effectiveness of its work.<sup>194</sup>

100. Accordingly, the Committee submitted a special report<sup>195</sup> which contained, in its part III, the recommendations accepted by all members,<sup>196</sup> whereas its part IV presented four contested proposals and the positions taken by various members for and against those suggestions. The African members of the Committee suggested that the Council should take a number of specific measures,<sup>197</sup> while the delegations of Belgium, France, Italy and the United States did not agree to these proposals, objecting to the procedure and competence of the Committee in matters reserved exclusively to the Security Council.<sup>198</sup> This disagreement was also reflected in the 1654th meeting, on 28 July 1972, when the Council considered the special report of the Committee.<sup>199</sup>

101. During the period under review the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) submitted its third to eleventh reports covering its work from 12 June 1969 to 15 December 1978.<sup>200</sup> The Committee also issued a number of interim and special reports during that time.<sup>201</sup>

102. With regard to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Middle East appointed pursuant to Security Council resolution 258 (1968), the Secretary-General, in a report dated 30 November 1971,<sup>202</sup> gave a comprehensive account of the activities of the Special Representative. The Secretary-General indicated that the talks under the auspices of the Special Representative had lapsed and that the Special Representative had found no possibility for actively resuming his mission.

103. Under its resolution 331 (1973)<sup>203</sup> the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report about the efforts undertaken by the

Special Representative in the Middle East since 1967 and to invite the Special Representative to be present in the Council during its examination of the situation in the Middle East. The Council examined the situation in the Middle East during its 1717th to 1726th and 1733rd to 1735th meetings and considered the report of the Secretary-General.<sup>204</sup> A draft resolution which would have requested the Secretary-General and the Special Representative to resume the efforts for a peaceful solution and would have assured them of full support in the discharge of their responsibilities, failed of adoption owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.<sup>205</sup>

104. The Committee of Experts established by the Security Council at its 1506th meeting continued in existence throughout the period under review. In an interim report submitted on 15 June 1970,<sup>206</sup> the Committee gave an account of its work at meetings held between 12 September 1969 and 10 June 1970. It stated that inasmuch as a number of its members had not yet made their statements on the substantive aspects of the question, the Committee was not in a position to formulate specific recommendations and to submit them to the Council. The report concluded by stating that the Committee would continue its work in accordance with its terms of reference and submit a further report at a later stage.

#### Y. OTHER BODIES REPORTING TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

105. None of the subsidiary organs established by the Security Council was requested to report to any other United Nations organ, but three organs established by the General Assembly 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 meetings of the Council.<sup>207</sup>

106. During the period under review, the General Assembly, by its resolution 3376 (XXX) concerning the question of Palestine,<sup>208</sup> established a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian Peo-

<sup>194</sup> S C resolution 314 (1972), para. 6.

<sup>195</sup> S C (27), Suppl. for April-June, 1972, S/10632. The special report was dated 9 May 1972.

<sup>196</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 7-24.

<sup>197</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 25-28.

<sup>198</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 33.

<sup>199</sup> S C (27), 1654th meeting: Belgium, paras. 40 and 41; Sudan, paras. 15-17; Yugoslavia, para. 53; and 1655th meeting: France, paras. 43 and 44; United Kingdom, para. 15.

<sup>200</sup> Third report: S C (25), Special Supplements Nos. 3 and 3A, S/9844/Rev.1, dated 15 June 1970. Fourth report: S C (26), Special Supplement No. 2, S/10229 and Add.1 and 2, dated 16 June and 13 July 1971. Fifth report: S C (27), Special Supplement No. 2, S/10852/Rev.1, dated 22 December 1972. Sixth report: S C (29), Special Supplements Nos. 2 and 2A, S/11178/Rev.1, dated 3, 9 and 11 January 1974. Seventh report: S C (30), Special Supplement No. 2, S/11594/Rev.1, dated 9 and 10 January 1975. Eighth report: S C (31), Special Supplement No. 2, S/11927/Rev.1, dated 8 January and 6 February 1976. Ninth report: S C (32), Special Supplement No. 2, S/12265, dated 21 December 1976; Tenth report: S C (33), Special Supplement No. 2, S/12529/Rev.1, dated 24 January and 1 March 1978. Eleventh report: S C (34), Special Supplement No. 2, S/13000, dated 11 January 1979. This eleventh report covers the work of the Committee during the period from 16 December 1977 to 15 December 1978.

<sup>201</sup> Interim report: S C (26), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1971, S/10408; second interim report: S C (27), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1972, S/10580; third interim report: S C (27), Suppl. for April-June, 1972, S/10593. Special report: S C (27), Suppl. for April-June, 1972, S/10632; second special report: S C (28), Suppl. for April-June, 1973, S/10920; special report on external participation in the expansion of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation (RISCO): S C (30), Special Supplement No. 3, S/11597; special report on the expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia: S C (30), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1975, S/11913; second special report on the expansion of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia: S C (32), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1977, S/12296. Interim report (regarding the expansion of sanctions): S C (32), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1977, S/12450.

<sup>202</sup> S C (26), Suppl. for Oct.-Dec., 1971, S/10403.

<sup>203</sup> The draft resolution (S C (28), Suppl. for April-June, 1973, S/10918) was submitted by Egypt, and the Council adopted it without a vote at its 1710th meeting on 20 April 1973 as S C resolution 331 (1973).

<sup>204</sup> S C (28), Suppl. for April-June, 1973, S/10929.

<sup>205</sup> For the text of the draft resolution, see: S C (28), Suppl. for July-Sept., 1975, S/10974.

<sup>206</sup> S C (25), Suppl. for April-June, 1970, S/9836.

<sup>207</sup> The Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) (see *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, vol. II, Article 29, footnote 45 for further information regarding the origins of the Committee) continued to report occasionally to the Security Council and to participate, at its own request, in Council meetings dealing with the policies of *apartheid* in South Africa. (See also footnote 5 above). The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was placed in a special relationship with the Security Council under General Assembly resolution 1810 (XVII) (see *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, vol. II, Article 29, footnote 46) and continued, in fulfilment of this mandate, to submit reports to the Council as well as to the Assembly focusing mostly on developments in southern Africa. During the period under review, it also participated, at its own request, in the Security Council meetings held in Addis Ababa in 1972 and in Panama City in 1973. The United Nations Council for Namibia established by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 (see *Repertory, Supplement No. 4*, Article 29, footnote 13 for details regarding the first years of its functioning) continued throughout the period under review to submit frequent reports to the Security Council, to send other communications and to participate, at its own request, in all meetings of the Security Council concerning the situation in Namibia and directly related other items; the Security Council adopted a number of resolutions designed to enable the Council for Namibia to discharge the functions and responsibilities entrusted to it (S C resolution 283 (1970), 301 (1971), 310 (1972), 366 (1974), 385 (1976), 439 (1978)).

<sup>208</sup> G A resolution 3376 (XXX), adopted at the 2399th plenary meeting on 10 November 1975.

ple which was requested to submit its report through the Secretary-General to the Security Council; the resolution further requested the Council to consider, as soon as possible after June 1976, the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights and instructed the Committee to prepare an additional report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session regarding the Security Council's actions.<sup>209</sup> In resolutions adopted at the thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions,<sup>210</sup> the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Committee and urged the Security Council to adopt measures to implement the recommendations submitted

<sup>209</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 3-10.

<sup>210</sup> G A resolution 31/20, adopted on 24 November 1976; G A resolution 32/40 A, adopted on 2 December 1977; G A resolution 33/28 A and B, adopted on 7 December 1978.

by the Committee. On a few occasions the Chairman of the Committee addressed the President of the Security Council directly by letter requesting the Council to take up the issues relating to the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.<sup>211</sup>

<sup>211</sup> S C (32), Suppl. for April-June, 1977, S/12345 (letter dated 8 June 1977); Suppl. for July-Sept., 1977, S/12377 (letter dated 28 July 1977), S/12399 (letter dated 13 September 1977); S C (33), Suppl. for Jan.-March, 1978, S/12531 (letter dated 18 January 1978), S/12614 (letter dated 20 March 1978); Suppl. for July-Sept., 1978, S/12820 (letter dated 22 August 1978), S/12874 (letter dated 27 September 1978). The Security Council considered the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights at its 1924th, 1928th and 1933rd to 1938th meetings from 9 to 29 June 1976 and at its 2041st meeting on 27 October 1977 and invited the Chairman of the Committee to participate in the debate on the item. The Security Council took no action on this agenda item during the period under review.