

Chapter XI

CONSIDERATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present *Supplement* presents the decisions of the Security Council that either constitute explicit applications or might be considered as implicit applications of the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter.¹

CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER

Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression

“Article 39

“The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

“Article 40

“In order to prevent any aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

“Article 41

“The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the issue of armed forces are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other measures of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

“Article 42

“Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

“Article 43

“1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the

purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

“2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

“3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

“Article 44

“When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

“Article 45

“In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

“Article 46

“Plans for the applications of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

“Article 47

“1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

“2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

"3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

"4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

"Article 48

"1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

"2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

"Article 49

"The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

"Article 50

"If preventive or enforcement measures against any State are taken by the Security Council, any other State, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

"Article 51

"Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if any armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security."

Part I

CONSIDERATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLES 39-42 OF THE CHARTER

NOTE

Owing to the frequently interconnected nature of the proceedings of the Council involving, especially, Articles 39 and 41, Articles 39 to 42 are again considered together, rather than separately.

During the period under review, the Council took no decision in which Article 39 was explicitly invoked. Twice, Article 39 was explicitly referred to in draft resolutions that failed of adoption.²

The Council took a number of decisions containing implicit references to Article 39 or employing the language of that article. In connection with the letter dated 1 April 1982 from the representative of the United Kingdom, the Council determined that there existed a breach of the peace in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).³

There were a number of instances in which resolutions adopted by the Council contained provisions that might be considered to be similar to the language of Article 39. These are briefly listed as follows:

Resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981, eighth preambular paragraph:⁴

Deeply concerned about the danger to international peace and security created by the premeditated Israeli air attack on Iraqi nuclear installations on 7 June 1981, which could at any time explode the situation in the area, with grave consequences for the vital interests of all States,

Resolution 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982, second preambular paragraph:⁵

Noting with the deepest concern that the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) has seriously deteriorated,

Resolution 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs and paragraph 1:⁶

Gravely concerned at the recent premeditated aggressive act by South Africa, in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Lesotho, and its consequences for peace and security in southern Africa,

Gravely concerned that this wanton aggressive act by South Africa is aimed at weakening the humanitarian support given by Lesotho to South African refugees,

Deeply concerned about the gravity of the aggressive acts of South Africa against Lesotho,

Grieved at the tragic loss in human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the aggressive act by South Africa against the Kingdom of Lesotho,

1. *Strongly condemns* the apartheid régime of South Africa for its premeditated aggressive act against the Kingdom of Lesotho which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country;

Resolution 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983, fifth preambular paragraph:⁷

Gravely concerned also at the tension and instability prevailing in southern Africa and the mounting threat to the security of the region and its wider implications for international peace and security resulting from continued utilization of Namibia as a springboard for attacks against and destabilization of African States in the region,

Resolution 545 (1983) of 20 December 1983, paragraph 1:⁸

1. *Strongly condemns* South Africa's continued military occupation of parts of southern Angola which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola;

Resolution 546 (1984) of 6 January 1984, third preambular paragraph and paragraph 1:⁸

Gravely concerned at the renewed escalation of unprovoked bombing and persistent acts of aggression, including the continued military occupation, committed by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola,

1. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its renewed, intensified, premeditated and unprovoked bombing, as well as the continuing occupation of parts of the territory of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country and endanger seriously international peace and security;

Resolution 552 (1984) of 1 June 1984, seventh preambular paragraph.⁹

Convinced that these attacks constitute a threat to the safety and stability of the area and have serious implications for international peace and security.

The Council considered a number of draft resolutions containing implicit references to Article 39, which, however, either were not voted upon or failed of adoption. The drafts read as follows:

S/14664/Rev.2, second preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs 1 and 3.¹⁰

Deeply concerned at racist South Africa's latest armed invasion against the People's Republic of Angola, which constitutes a danger to international peace and security,

1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, unprovoked and persisted armed invasion perpetrated against the people and the territory of the People's Republic of Angola;

3. *Declares* that such armed invasion is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and constitutes a danger to international peace and security;

S/14941, fourth preambular paragraph.¹¹

Considering that the present crisis in the region of Central America and the Caribbean affects international peace and security and that all Member States have an interest in the solution of the crisis by peaceful means,

S/14950, fourth preambular paragraph.¹²

Considering that the intention of the United Kingdom to perpetuate its illegal occupation and colonial domination of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands affects the territorial integrity of the Argentine Republic and constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

During the period under review, Article 39 was explicitly invoked four times in communications received by the United Nations¹³ and in numerous cases communications received by the United Nations employed language similar to that of Article 39.¹⁴

There were a number of explicit references to Article 39 during the consideration of several agenda items in the Council.¹⁵ Furthermore, many statements contained what might be interpreted as implicit references to the article, usually in the form of an appeal to the Council to recognize a particular situation as a threat to international peace and security and to weigh the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter.¹⁶

During the period under review, the Council took no decision explicitly under Article 40 of the Charter. The question whether there were any resolutions or other decisions containing implicit references to that article cannot be answered in the affirmative because the action taken by the Council and the accompanying proceedings did not make clear whether the Council was actually considering basing its decision on the provisions of Article 40. Moreover, there was no constitutional discussion regarding the article, but merely occasional references to it or an invocation of its language in order to support a specific demand relating to the question under consideration.

Those decisions and statements that might be interpreted as implicit references to Article 40 are briefly summarized below. Special attention is given to those decisions that might be considered to be of

the nature of provisional measures to prevent the aggravation of a situation. Such provisional measures included (a) calls for the withdrawal of armed forces;¹⁷ (b) calls for respect for the right of free navigation;¹⁸ (c) calls for a cease-fire, including cessation of hostilities/armed attacks;¹⁹ (d) decisions to dispatch/deploy/increase United Nations observers to monitor situations; or send a commission of inquiry for investigation;²⁰ (e) calls that mediation efforts be continued in a co-ordinated manner through the Secretary-General;²¹ (f) demands for the immediate cessation of massacres;²² (g) demands that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of a country be respected;²³ (h) declarations that elections/referendums were null and void;²⁴ (i) demands for the release of political prisoners and detainees;²⁵ (j) demands that no steps be taken that could lead to continuation or further aggravation of tension;²⁶ (k) declaration that an attacked country was entitled to appropriate redress for material damages;²⁷ (l) calls upon parties to the conflict to respect the right of civilians and to refrain from acts of violence against them and to take measures to alleviate their suffering;²⁸ (m) calls upon Member States to co-operate with the Council;²⁹ and (n) calls upon all concerned to be guided by Member States obligation under the Charter.³⁰

The Council also called upon certain Member States to take a number of specific measures. Thus, Israel was called upon immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and to withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;³¹ to refrain in the future from military attacks or threats thereof and to place its nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency;³² to rescind forthwith its decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights;³³ to lift immediately the blockade of the city of Beirut;³⁴ and to return promptly its troops, which had moved forward subsequent to the Council's demand for an immediate cease-fire.³⁵ The Council condemned the proclamation of the so-called "independence" of Ciskei, declared it totally invalid, and called upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called "independent" bantustans, to refrain from any dealings with them and to reject travel documents issued by them, and urged Governments of Member States to take effective measures to prohibit all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called "independent" bantustans.³⁶

In 1982, the Council demanded an immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and called upon Argentina and the United Kingdom to seek a diplomatic solution to their differences.³⁷

South Africa was repeatedly called upon to commute the death sentences of opposition members³⁸ and the Council urged all States and organizations to use their influence and to take urgent measures to save their lives.³⁹ In 1983, the Council condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and called upon South Africa to make a firm commitment as to its readiness to comply with Council resolution 435 (1978) for the independence of Namibia and to co-operate forthwith and fully with the Secretary-General.⁴⁰

In 1983 and 1984, South Africa was called upon to withdraw unconditionally all its occupation forces

from Angola and to cease all violations against it and scrupulously to respect its sovereignty and territorial integrity.⁴¹ The Council demanded the immediate eradication of *apartheid* and to that end demanded: (a) the dismantling of the bantustan structures as well as the cessation of the uprooting, relocation and denationalization of the indigenous African people; (b) the abrogation of the bans and restrictions on political organizations, parties, individuals and news media opposed to *apartheid*; and (c) the unimpeded return of all the exiles.⁴² In 1984, the Council strongly condemned the use of chemical weapons and called upon the States concerned to adhere scrupulously to the obligations flowing from their accession to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and urged both parties to observe the generally recognized principles and rules of international humanitarian law.⁴³

Also in 1984, the Council condemned all secessionist actions, including the purported exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, declared them illegal and involved and called for their immediate withdrawal, reiterated the call upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", called upon them not to facilitate or assist that secessionist entity; and called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.⁴⁴

A number of Council resolutions contained warnings that, in the event of failure to comply with the terms of those resolutions, the Council would meet again and consider further steps. Those warnings, which might be considered as falling under the last provision of Article 40, were expressed in various ways. Frequently, the Council warned that it would consider taking adequate and effective measures if its calls were not heeded.⁴⁵

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any resolutions containing explicit references to Article 41. Nor did any constitutional discussions develop regarding the application of these provisions.

During the period under review, the Council adopted two resolutions that contained explicit references to Article 41, concerning related developments in South Africa. Resolution 546 (1984) was adopted in connection with a complaint by Angola about persistent South African attacks and continued military occupation of parts of Angola and called upon all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in resolution 418 (1977).⁴⁶ Similarly, the Council adopted resolution 558 (1984), which dealt with the problem of implementing the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa by resolution 418 (1977) and reaffirmed that resolution, requested all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa and requested all States, including States not Members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with its provisions.⁴⁷

During the period under review, the Council considered a number of draft resolutions that contained explicit invocations of Article 41. All of these draft resolutions failed of adoption.

When the Council resumed consideration of the situation in Namibia at its 2267th to 2277th meetings from 21 to 30 April 1981, four draft resolutions⁴⁸ were submitted calling for the Council to act under

Chapter VII of the Charter and to impose on South Africa comprehensive and mandatory sanctions. The proposals were voted upon at the 2277th meeting and failed of adoption owing to the negative vote of three permanent members of the Council.⁴⁹

During the period under review, Article 41 was explicitly referred to in the Council in connection with the situation in Namibia,⁵⁰ the complaint by Iraq,⁵¹ the complaint by Angola against South Africa,⁵² the situation in the occupied Arab territories⁵³ and the complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.⁵⁴ In connection with these and other issues representatives made frequent implicit references to Article 41 suggesting economic sanctions and other mandatory measures.

Article 42 was not invoked in any decision of the Council. Nor was there any constitutional discussion regarding this particular article. But on several occasions Article 42 was invoked explicitly⁵⁵ and implicitly with suggestions for the use of force by the Organization.

CASE I

Situation in Namibia

(In connection with draft resolution S/14459, sponsored by Mexico, the Niger, Panama, the Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda, voted upon and not adopted, owing to the negative votes of three permanent members of the Council)

Following the failure of the Geneva pre-implementation meeting to achieve a cease-fire, United Nations supervised elections, etc., as envisaged in resolution 435 (1978) and in view of South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia, Uganda asked the Council to invoke Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter and to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.⁵⁶ Most of those who participated in the Council's debate supported the adoption of mandatory measures against South Africa under Chapter VII.⁵⁷

Several other delegations were of the view that sanctions would not promote Namibian independence on any internationally acceptable basis and appealed for continued negotiations in the belief that the time for negotiations had not passed and that there was still hope.⁵⁸

At the 2276th meeting, on 29 April 1981, Uganda introduced five draft resolutions, including the one contained in document S/14459. By that draft resolution, the Council would determine, in the context of Article 39 of the Charter: (a) that South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Namibia constituted a serious threat to international peace and security; (b) that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constituted a breach of international peace and an act of aggression; and (c) that the repeated attacks perpetrated by South Africa against independent and sovereign States in southern Africa constituted grave acts of aggression; condemn South Africa for those acts; decide, under Chapter VII of the Charter and in conformity with its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa; decide, as an urgent measure under Article 41 of the Charter, to adopt effective measures including economic and political sanctions, an oil embargo and an arms embargo; call upon all Member States, in conformity

with Article 25 of the Charter, to assist effectively in the implementation of the measures called for by the resolution and as elaborated in the appropriate resolutions before the Council; urge, under Article 2 (b), States not members of the United Nations to join in implementing the decisions of the Council; and decide to establish, under rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Council to monitor the implementation of the resolution.

At the 2277th meeting, on 30 April 1981, the Council voted on the draft resolution, which received 9 votes in favour, 3 against and 3 abstentions, and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of three permanent members.⁵⁹

CASE 2

Situation in the occupied Arab territories

(In connection with draft resolution S/14832/Rev.1, sponsored by Jordan, voted upon and not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council)

In connection with the Israeli Government's decision on 14 December 1981 to extend permanent Israeli control over the occupied Golan Heights, the Syrian Arab Republic requested the Council to demand that Israel rescind forthwith its "annexation" of Syrian territory and, in case of Israel failing to heed the Council's decisions, called upon the Council to take measures under Chapter VII.⁶⁰

During the course of the Council discussion, the Council members were unanimous in demanding that Israel rescind its action affecting the states of the Syrian Golan Heights and some Members explicitly stated that in the event that Israel failed to comply with this demand, that the Council should take measures under Chapter III.

At its 2319th meeting, on 17 December 1981, the Council had unanimously adopted resolution 497 (1981), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations. Its paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 read as follows:

The Security Council,

1. *Decides* that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void and without international legal effect;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution within two weeks and decides that, in the event of non-compliance by Israel, the Council would meet urgently, and not later than 5 January 1982, to consider taking appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

When the Council resumed consideration in accordance with paragraph 4 of the resolution, the Syrian Arab Republic, supported by others, called for measures explicitly under Article 41 in view of the Israeli refusal to implement that resolution. During the Council's deliberations, Article 41 and Chapter VII were frequently invoked and Article 39 was explicitly referred to.

At the 2329th meeting, on 20 January 1982, the President drew attention to revised draft resolution S/14832/Rev.1,⁶¹ sponsored by Jordan. The sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs and paragraph 2 read as follows:

The Security Council,

Determining that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights since June 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981 constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security,

Acting in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter,

2. *Determines* that Israeli measures in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, culminating in Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations;

At the same meeting, the Council voted on the draft resolution, which received 9 votes in favour, 1 against and 5 abstentions, and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.⁶²

Part II

CONSIDERATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLES 43-47 OF THE CHARTER

NOTE

During the period under review, the Council did not adopt any resolutions referring to Articles 43-47 of the Charter. Nor was there any constitutional discussion about these articles.

Part III

CONSIDERATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLES 48-51 OF THE CHARTER

NOTE

During the period under review, the Council adopted two resolutions⁶³ which contained implicit references to Articles 49 and 50; these resolutions involved the question of assistance to Lesotho, which had suffered losses and damages as a result of its

humanitarian support to South African refugees and of its adherence to a Council resolution against South Africa.

None of these decisions was preceded by any in-depth consideration of the application of Articles 49 and 50.

During the period under review, one resolution⁶⁴ adopted by the Council contained an explicit reference to Article 51.

In the course of deliberations in the Council, various issues occasioned pertinent arguments relating to the interpretation of the principle of self-defence.

During the consideration of the situation in the Middle East,⁶⁵ Israel claimed that its duty to protect the lives and security of its citizens and the inability of the Lebanese Government to prevent the use of its territory for attacks against Israel had led to Israeli retaliatory actions against concentrations of PLO terrorists in Lebanon in the exercise of the inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter. Other representatives pointed out that so-called pre-emptive actions could not be justified by any interpretation of Article 51 which requires the existence of an armed attack for an act of self-defence to be justified.

In connection with the complaint by Iraq regarding the Israeli attack on its nuclear facilities,⁶⁶ the Israeli representative claimed that it had exercised its inherent right of self-defence as understood in general international law and as preserved in Article 51 of the Charter. He quoted a writing by Sir Humphrey Waldock, which stated that "it would be a travesty of the purpose of the Charter to compel a defending State to allow its assailant to deliver the first and perhaps fatal blow . . . To read Article 51 otherwise is to protect the aggressor's right to the first strike". He said further that while the concept of a State's right to self-defence had not changed, its scope had broadened with the technological advance and that consequently the concept had taken on new and far wider application with the advent of the modern era.

The representative of Iraq quoted Article 51 and emphasized that, under that Article, the right of self-defence was permissible only in response to an armed attack. He further stated that the Israeli representative's quote was partial and a misquotation. He stated that Sir Humphrey Waldock had said:

"The Charter prohibits the use of force except in self-defence. The Charter obliges Members to submit to the Council or Assembly any dispute dangerous to peace which they cannot settle. Members have therefore an imperative duty to invoke the jurisdiction of the United Nations whenever a grave menace to their security develops carrying the probability of armed attacks. But if the action of the United Nations is obstructed, delayed or inadequate and the armed attack becomes manifestly imminent, then it would be travesty of the purpose of the Charter to compel a defending State to allow its assailant to deliver the first and perhaps fatal blow. If an armed attack is imminent within the strict doctrine of the *Caroline*, then it would seem to bring the case within Article 51. To read Article 51 otherwise is to protect the aggressor's right to the first strike.

During the Council's consideration of the question concerning the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas),⁶⁷ Argentina claimed that under Article 51 of the Charter hostilities must cease after the Council had adopted a resolution. The United Kingdom counter-argued that the reference in Article 51 to measures necessary to maintain international peace could be taken to refer only to measures that were actually effective to bring about the stated objective.

In connection with the situation in Namibia,⁶⁸ the point was emphasized that the Cuban presence in Angola was in full conformity with Article 51 of the Charter.

Explicit references to Article 51 occurred during other proceedings without giving rise to further discussion.⁶⁹

Article 51 was also invoked in communications in connection with the complaint by Iraq;⁷⁰ the complaint by Angola against South Africa;⁷¹ the letter dated 1 April 1982 from the representative of the United Kingdom;⁷² the question concerning the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas);⁷³ the situation between Iran and Iraq;⁷⁴ the letter dated 2 August 1983 from the representative of Chad;⁷⁵ and the situation in Namibia.⁷⁶

During the period under review, the Council took no decision under Article 48 of the Charter, nor was the Article explicitly referred to during the Council's deliberations.

Part IV

CONSIDERATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER IN GENERAL

NOTE

During the period under review, the Council adopted no resolution with explicit references to Chapter VII. But, the Council considered a number of draft resolutions containing explicit references to Chapter VII, which, however, failed of adoption. Such draft resolutions were submitted in connection with the situation in Namibia,⁷⁷ the complaint by Angola against South Africa⁷⁸ and the situation in the occupied Arab territories.⁷⁹ None of these drafts gave rise to a constitutional discussion, but they were frequently accompanied by invocations of Chapter VII or by statements employing the language of that Chapter.

Throughout the period under review there were many explicit references to Chapter VII in the

proceedings of the Council in connection with the following issues: the situation in Namibia; the complaint by Iraq; the situation in the Middle East; the Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question; the complaint by Angola against South Africa; the situation in the occupied Arab territories; letter dated 1 April 1982 from the representative of the United Kingdom; the situation in South Africa; and the complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.⁸⁰

Throughout the period under review, there were a number of explicit references to Chapter VII in communications in connection with the following issues: the complaint by Iraq; the situation in the Middle East; the situation in the occupied Arab territories; and the question of South Africa.

NOTES

¹ Up to *Supplement 1964-1965*, chapter XI dealt with instances in which proposals placed before the Council evoked discussion regarding the application of Chapter VII of the Charter. The change was introduced in *Supplement 1966-1968*.

² S/14459, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1981* (see case 1); and S/14832/Rev.1, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1982* (see case 2).

³ Resolution 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982, third preambular paragraph.

⁴ In connection with the complaint by Iraq.

⁵ In connection with the question concerning the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).

⁶ In connection with the complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.

⁷ In connection with the situation in Namibia.

⁸ In connection with the complaint by Angola against South Africa.

⁹ In connection with the letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

¹⁰ S/14664/Rev.2, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1981*, revised draft resolution submitted by Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda in connection with the complaint by Angola against South Africa, failed of adoption owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

¹¹ S/14941, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*, draft resolution submitted by Guyana and Panama in connection with the letter dated 19 March 1982 from the representative of Nicaragua, failed of adoption owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

¹² S/14950, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*, draft resolution submitted by Panama in connection with the letter dated 1 April 1982 from the representative of the United Kingdom.

¹³ S/14829, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1982* regarding the situation in the occupied Arab territories, S/14978 *ibid.*, *Suppl. for April-June 1982* regarding the question concerning the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and S/15292 *ibid.*, *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1982* and S/15448 *ibid.*, *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1982* regarding the situation between Iran and Iraq.

¹⁴ In connection with the complaint by Iraq, the letter dated 1 April 1982 from the representative of the United Kingdom, the question in the Middle East, the question concerning the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), the complaint by Lesotho against South Africa, the letter dated 8 August 1983 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the situation between Iran and Iraq.

¹⁵ In connection with the complaint by Iraq, 2280th mtg.: Algeria, para. 171; 2282nd mtg.: Uganda, para. 21; 2283rd mtg.: Sierra Leone, para. 150; and 2285th mtg.: Morocco, para. 19; in connection with the complaint by Angola against South Africa, 2299th mtg.: Uganda, para. 48; 2300th mtg.: United Kingdom, para. 43; and Uganda, para. 63; and 2511th mtg.: United Kingdom; in connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, 2322nd mtg.: Syrian Arab Republic, para. 59; 2324th mtg.: PLO, para. 54; 2325th mtg.: Viet Nam, para. 111; 2326th mtg.: Afghanistan, para. 77; 2327th mtg.: Oman, para. 38; 2328th mtg.: Jordan, para. 17; and 2329th mtg.: Zaire, paras. 38 and 77 and the United States, para. 157; in connection with the question concerning the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 2362nd mtg.: the United Kingdom, para. 266; in connection with the complaint by Lesotho against South Africa, 2407th mtg.: Spain, para. 167; and 2409th mtg.: Kenya, para. 45; in connection with the situation in Namibia, 2444th mtg.: Uganda, para. 45; 2267th mtg.: Uganda, paras. 89 and 90; Sierra Leone, para. 100 and Jamaica, para. 239; 2270th mtg.: President of the Council for Namibia, para. 64; 2276th mtg.: Uganda, para. 9 and Tunisia, para. 35.

¹⁶ Such statements occurred especially in connection with the situation in the Middle East and the complaint by Lesotho against South Africa, but also in discussions about the situation in Namibia and the complaint by Iraq.

¹⁷ Resolution 502 (1982), para. 2, in connection with the letter dated 1 April 1982 from the representative of the United

Kingdom; resolution 514 (1982), para. 2, resolution 522 (1982), para. 2 and statement of the President (S/15616) of 21 February 1983, para. 5, in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq.

¹⁸ Resolution 540 (1983), para. 3, in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq; resolution 552 (1984), para. 1, in connection with the letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

¹⁹ Statement of the President (S/14599) of 17 July 1981 and resolution 490 (1981), para. 1, resolution 498 (1981), para. 4, statement of the President (S/14995) of 22 April 1982, statement of the President (S/15163) of 4 June 1982, resolution 508 (1982), para. 1, resolution 509 (1982), para. 2, resolution 516 (1982), para. 1, statement of the President (S/15342) of 3 August 1982, resolution 517 (1982), para. 2, resolution 518 (1982), para. 1, statement of the President (S/16142) of 11 November 1983 and resolution 542 (1983), para. 3, in connection with the situation in the Middle East; resolution 502 (1982), para. 1, in connection with the letter dated 1 April 1982 from the representative of the United Kingdom; resolution 514 (1982), para. 1, resolution 522 (1982), para. 1, statement of the President (S/15616), of 21 February 1983, para. 5, resolution 540 (1983), para. 3; para. 4 requested the Secretary-General to consult with the parties concerning ways to sustain and verify the cessation of hostilities and statement of the President (S/16454) of 30 March 1984; in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq; resolution 552 (1984), para. 5, in connection with the letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

²⁰ Resolution 496 (1981), para. 3, in connection with the complaint by Seychelles, resolution 514 (1982), para. 3, in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq (affirmed later by resolution 522 (1982), para. 4); and resolution 516 (1982), para. 2, and resolution 521 (1982), para. 3, in connection with the situation in the Middle East.

²¹ Resolution 514 (1982), para. 4, in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq; resolution 522 (1982), para. 5 reaffirmed the urgency of the continuation of the mediation efforts in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq; and resolution 540 (1983), para. 1, requested the Secretary-General to continue his mediation efforts.

²² Resolution 556 (1984), para. 3, in connection with the question of South Africa.

²³ Resolution 425 (1978), para. 1, quoted in the statement of the President (S/14414) of 19 March 1981 and reaffirmed by resolution 498 (1981), para. 1, resolution 488 (1981), para. 1, resolution 501 (1982), para. 1, resolution 520 (1982), para. 4, and resolution 542 (1983), para. 2, in connection with the situation in the Middle East; resolution 540 (1983), para. 3, in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq; resolution 545 (1983), para. 5, in connection with the complaint by Angola against South Africa; and resolution 552 (1984), para. 3, in connection with the letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

²⁴ Resolution 541 (1983), para. 2, in connection with the situation in Cyprus, resolution 554 (1984), paras. 1-3, in connection with the question of South Africa; resolution 554 (1984), para. 5, called upon all Governments and organizations not to recognize the results of elections.

²⁵ Resolution 556 (1984), para. 3, in connection with the question of South Africa. Statement of the President (S/14414) of 19 March 1981 called for the immediate release of Lebanese military personnel and of all those persons kidnapped by the so-called *de facto* forces in connection with the situation in the Middle East.

²⁶ Statement of the President (S/14414) of 19 March 1981 and statement of the President (S/15163) of 4 June 1982 in connection with the situation in the Middle East. Resolution 514 (1982), para. 5 (resolution 522 (1982), para. 6 reaffirmed such demands) in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq and the statement of the President (S/16293) of 26 January 1984 in connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories; resolution 552 (1984), para. 3 in connection with the letter dated

21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. In connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq, resolution 540 (1983), para. 5, called upon both parties to refrain from any action that might endanger peace and security as well as marine life in the region of the Gulf.

²⁷ Resolution 487 (1981), para. 6, in connection with the complaint by Iraq; and resolution 545 (1983), para. 4 and resolution 546 (1984), para. 7 in connection with the complaint by Angola against South Africa.

²⁸ Resolution 512 (1982), para. 1, resolution 513 (1982), paras. 1 and 2, statement of the President (S/15342) of 3 August 1982, resolution 518 (1982), para. 4, resolution 520 (1982), para. 5 and resolution 521 (1982), para. 2, in connection with the situation in the Middle East. (Resolution 521 (1982), para. 5, requests the Secretary-General to initiate consultations on additional steps to assist Lebanon in protecting civilian populations in and around Beirut.) Resolution 540 (1983), para. 2, in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq.

²⁹ Resolution 505 (1982), para. 3, in connection with the question concerning the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), resolution 518 (1982), para. 4, and resolution 521 (1982), para. 6, in connection with the situation in the Middle East.

³⁰ Statement of the President (S/15616) of 21 February 1983, para. 3, in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq.

³¹ Resolution 425 (1978), para. 2, quoted in the statement of the President (S/14414) of 19 March 1981, confirmed by resolution 498 (1981), para. 1, resolution 501 (1982), para. 2, and resolution 509 (1982), para. 1, in connection with the situation in the Middle East.

³² Resolution 487 (1981), para. 2, in connection with the complaint by Iraq.

³³ Resolution 497 (1981), para. 2, in connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

³⁴ Resolution 515 (1982), para. 1, in connection with the situation in the Middle East.

³⁵ Resolution 517 (1982), para. 4, and resolution 520 (1982), para. 3, in connection with the situation in the Middle East.

³⁶ Statement of the President of 15 December 1981 in connection with the question of South Africa.

³⁷ Resolution 502 (1982), paras. 2 and 3, in connection with the letter dated 1 April 1982 from the representative of the United Kingdom. That resolution followed the statement of the President (S/14944) of 1 April 1982, which called upon Argentina and the United Kingdom to exercise the utmost restraint, to refrain from the use or threat of force and to continue the search for a diplomatic solution.

³⁸ Resolution 503 (1982), para. 1, statement of the President (S/15444) of 4 October 1982, para. 2, resolution 525 (1982), para. 1, resolution 533 (1983), para. 1, and resolution 547 (1984), para. 1, in connection with the question of South Africa. By the statement of the President (S/14361) of 5 February 1981, South Africa was strongly urged to take into account the concerns expressed for the lives of opposition members sentenced to death.

³⁹ See note 37, with the exception of the statement of the President (S/15444).

⁴⁰ Resolution 532 (1983), paras. 1-3, and resolution 539 (1983), paras. 1, 2 and 8, in connection with the situation in Namibia. Resolution 539 (1983), para. 2, condemned South Africa for its obstruction of the implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

⁴¹ Resolution 545 (1983), para. 3, and resolution 546 (1984), para. 3, in connection with the complaint by Angola against South Africa.

⁴² Resolution 556 (1984), para. 6, in connection with the question of South Africa.

⁴³ Statement of the President (S/16454) of 30 March 1984 in connection with the situation between Iran and Iraq.

⁴⁴ Resolution 550 (1984), paras. 2-4 in connection with the situation in Cyprus.

⁴⁵ Resolution 497 (1981), para. 4, in connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories; resolution 517 (1982), para. 8, in connection with the situation in the Middle East; resolution 539 (1983), para. 10, in connection with the situation in Namibia and resolution 552 (1984), para. 6, in connection with the letter dated 21 May 1984 from the representatives of Bahrain,

Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

⁴⁶ Resolution 546 (1984) of 6 January 1984, adopted at the 2511th mtg. by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The sixth preambular paragraph and paragraph 4 focused on the sanctions against South Africa.

⁴⁷ Resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, adopted unanimously at the 2564th mtg.

⁴⁸ S/14459, S/14460/Rev. 1, S/14461 and S/14462, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1981*, pp. 20-25. Draft resolution S/14459 was sponsored by Mexico, Niger, Panama, Tunisia and Uganda and called, *inter alia*, for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, including (a) economic and political sanctions; (b) an oil embargo; and (c) an arms embargo. Draft resolution S/14460/Rev.1 was sponsored by Niger, Tunisia and Uganda and called, *inter alia*, for severing all diplomatic, consular and trade relations with South Africa. Draft resolution S/14461 was sponsored by the same three countries and called, *inter alia*, for a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa. Draft resolution S/14462 was also sponsored by the same three countries and called, *inter alia*, for specific measures to implement an arms embargo against South Africa.

⁴⁹ Draft resolutions S/14459 and S/14460/Rev.1 received 9 votes in favour, 3 against, and 3 abstentions. Draft resolution S/14461 received 11 votes in favour, 3 against, and 1 abstention and draft resolution S/14462 received 12 votes in favour and 3 against.

⁵⁰ 2267th mtg.: Uganda, paras. 89-92; 2276th mtg.: Uganda, para. 10; 2277th mtg.: German Democratic Republic, para. 20; Uganda, para. 69; and Ireland, para. 100.

⁵¹ 2280th mtg.: Algeria, para. 171; 2283rd mtg.: Sierra Leone, para. 150; 2284th mtg.: Syrian Arab Republic, para. 81; 2285th mtg.: Morocco, para. 19; and Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), para. 79.

⁵² 2299th mtg.: Uganda, para. 48.

⁵³ 2322nd mtg.: Syrian Arab Republic, paras. 68 and 70; 2323rd mtg.: Democratic Yemen, paras. 9 and 14; 2324th mtg.: PLO, para. 54; Sudan, para. 103; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, para. 132; 2325th mtg.: Iraq, para. 40; Viet Nam, para. 111; 2326th mtg.: Guyana, para. 22; Afghanistan, para. 84; 2327th mtg.: Oman, para. 39; Indonesia, para. 49; Uganda, para. 77; 2328th mtg.: Jordan, paras. 6 and 17; Poland, para. 41; Burundi, para. 72; China, para. 80; United Arab Emirates, para. 93; 2334th mtg.: Syrian Arab Republic, para. 89; and 2413th mtg.: Zimbabwe, para. 145.

⁵⁴ 2408th mtg.: Sierra Leone, para. 78.

⁵⁵ In connection with the situation in Namibia, 2267th mtg.: Jamaica, para. 241; and 2276th mtg.: Uganda, para. 18; in connection with the complaint by Iraq, 2280th mtg.: Algeria, para. 171; and 2283rd mtg.: Sierra Leone, para. 150; in connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, 2324th mtg.: Sudan, para. 103; 2328th mtg.: Jordan, para. 6; and 2413th mtg.: Zimbabwe, para. 145; and in connection with the question concerning the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas): 2362nd mtg.: Venezuela, para. 75; and United Kingdom, para. 266.

⁵⁶ 2267th mtg.: Uganda, para. 89.

⁵⁷ For relevant statements, see 2267th mtg.: Sierra Leone, para. 99; Cuba, para. 149; Niger, para. 198; Ethiopia, para. 213; Jamaica, para. 237; 2268th mtg.: Indonesia, para. 18; Algeria, para. 25; Senegal, para. 72; 2269th mtg.: Panama, para. 12; Zambia, para. 44; Togo, para. 79; India, para. 87; 2270th mtg.: Nigeria, para. 21; President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, paras. 55, 57, 62 and 64; Mr. Peter Mueshahange of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), paras. 84 and 122; 2271st mtg.: Angola, para. 10; the Soviet Union, paras. 56 and 64; 2273rd mtg.: United Republic of Tanzania, para. 132; and 2275th mtg.: Chairman 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, para. 34.

⁵⁸ For relevant statements, see 2271st mtg.: United Kingdom, paras. 90 and 91; United States, para. 128; 2273rd mtg.: Japan, paras. 98 and 99; and 2274th mtg.: Canada, para. 15; and Federal Republic of Germany, paras. 77 and 78.

⁵⁹ For the detailed procedural history, see chap. VIII, part II, under the same title.

⁶⁰ 2316th mtg., paras. 7-17.

⁶¹ S/14832/Rev.1, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1982*.

⁶² For the detailed procedural history, see chap. VIII, part II, under the same title.

⁶³ Resolution 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982, adopted unanimously at the 2407th meeting, and resolution 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983, adopted unanimously at the 2455th mtg.

⁶⁴ Resolution 546 (1984), para. 5, adopted at the 2511th mtg. by 13 votes to none with 2 abstentions, in connection with the complaint by Angola against South Africa. During the deliberations leading to the adoption of the resolution, Article 51 was frequently referred to explicitly.

⁶⁵ For references to Article 51 in connection with Israeli attacks on Lebanon, see 2265th mtg.: USSR, para. 39; 2292nd mtg.: Israel, paras. 54 and 55; 2293rd mtg.: France, para. 43; Egypt, para. 68; and Syrian Arab Republic, para. 146.

⁶⁶ For references to Article 51, see 2281st mtg.: India, para. 31; Pakistan, para. 70; 2282nd mtg.: Uganda, paras. 11-19; Spain, para. 78; 2283rd mtg.: Ireland, paras. 25 and 26; Sierra Leone, paras. 148 and 149; 2284th mtg.: Niger, para. 11; Syrian Arab Republic, para. 65; 2285th mtg.: Bangladesh, para. 124; 2286th mtg.: Guyana, para. 15; Turkey, para. 49; 2287th mtg.: Malaysia, para. 33; and 2288th mtg.: Mexico, para. 115; and Uganda, para. 141.

⁶⁷ For references, see 2360th mtg.: Argentina, para. 55; United Kingdom, para. 111; and 2362nd mtg.: United Kingdom, para. 266.

⁶⁸ For references, see 2440th mtg.: Cuba; 2481st mtg.: Ethiopia; 2482nd mtg.: Mozambique; and 2488th mtg.: USSR.

⁶⁹ See 2300th mtg.: Angola, para. 80; 2506th mtg.: United Republic of Tanzania; 2507th mtg.: Ethiopia; 2509th mtg.: Peru; 2510th mtg.: Ethiopia; Zambia, in connection with the complaint by Angola against South Africa; 2322nd mtg.: Syrian Arab Republic, para. 69, in connection with the situation in the occupied Arab territories; 2346th mtg.: United Kingdom, para. 6, in connection with the letter dated 1 April 1982 from the representative of the United Kingdom; 2465th mtg.: France, in connection with the letter dated 2 August 1983 from the representative of Chad; 2487th mtg.: Nicaragua; 2491st mtg.: Saint Lucia; Barbados, in connection with the situation in Grenada; 2558th mtg.: Lao People's Democratic Republic, in connection with the letter dated 3 October 1984 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

⁷⁰ Letter dated 29 June 1981 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council (S/14576, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1981*).

⁷¹ Letter dated 25 August 1981 from the representative of Angola to the Secretary-General (S/14643, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1981*).

⁷² Letters from Argentina included those dated 9 April 1982 (S/14961, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*), 16 April 1982 (S/14984, *ibid.*), 24 April 1982 (S/14998, *ibid.*), 28 April 1982 (S/15009, *ibid.*), 29 April 1982 (S/15014, *ibid.*), 30 April 1982 (S/15018, *ibid.*), 30 April 1982 (S/15021, *ibid.*), 8 May 1982 (S/15059, *ibid.*) and 11 May 1982 (S/15069, *ibid.*). Letters from the United Kingdom included those dated 9 April 1982 (S/14963, *ibid.*), 11 April 1982 (S/14964, *ibid.*), 13 April 1982 (S/14973, *ibid.*), 13 April 1982 (S/14974, *ibid.*), 24 April 1982 (S/14997, *ibid.*), 28 April 1982 (S/15006, *ibid.*), 29 April 1982 (S/15010,

ibid.), 30 April 1982 (S/15016, *ibid.*), 2 May 1982 (S/15027, *ibid.*), 3 May 1982 (S/15031, *ibid.*), 4 May 1982 (S/15040, *ibid.*), 4 May 1982 (S/15041, *ibid.*), 8 May 1982 (S/15058, *ibid.*) and 13 May 1982 (S/15081, *ibid.*). Letter dated 14 April 1982 from Panama (S/14978, *ibid.*), also contains explicit reference to Article 51.

⁷³ Letters from Argentina included those dated 22 May 1982 (S/15102, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1982*), 26 May 1982 (S/15128, *ibid.*), 27 May 1982 (S/15131, *ibid.*), 28 May 1982 (S/15136, *ibid.*), 31 May 1982 (S/15147, *ibid.*), 4 June 1982 (S/15160, *ibid.*), 5 June 1982 (S/15169, *ibid.*), 7 June 1982 (S/15177, *ibid.*), 8 June 1982 (S/15181, *ibid.*), 9 June 1982 (S/15189, *ibid.*), 10 June 1982 (S/15192, *ibid.*), 11 June 1982 (S/15201, *ibid.*), 12 June 1982 (S/15202, *ibid.*), 12 June 1982 (S/15204, *ibid.*), 12 June 1982 (S/15205, *ibid.*), 12 June 1982 (S/15207, *ibid.*), 13 June 1982 (S/15212, *ibid.*), 14 June 1982 (S/15214, *ibid.*) and 14 June 1982 (S/15217, *ibid.*). Letters from the United Kingdom included those dated 23 May 1982 (S/15104, *ibid.*), 25 May 1982 (S/15119, *ibid.*), 27 May 1982 (S/15134, *ibid.*), 1 June 1982 (S/15148, *ibid.*), 17 June 1982 (S/15231, *ibid.*), 21 June 1982 (S/15246, *ibid.*), and 23 June 1982 (S/15249, *ibid.*). Letter dated 26 May 1982 from Colombia (S/15126, *ibid.*), contained a message from the United Kingdom which referred to Article 51.

⁷⁴ Letter dated 10 June 1983 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/15826, *OR*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1983*).

⁷⁵ Letter dated 24 June 1983 from the representative of Chad to the President of the Security Council (S/15843, *OR*, 38th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1983*).

⁷⁶ Letter dated 17 November 1984 from the President of the People's Republic of Angola to the Secretary-General (S/16838, *OR*, 39th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1984*).

⁷⁷ S/14459, *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for April-June 1981*, preambular para. 16 ("Acting . . . under Chapter VII . . .") and operative para. 4 ("Decides, under Chapter VII of the Charter . . ."), S/14460 and Rev.1, *ibid.*, preambular para. 14 ("Acting . . . under Chapter VII . . .") and S/14462, ("Acting . . . under Chapter VII . . ."). Draft resolution S/14459 was submitted by Mexico, Niger, Panama, Tunisia and Uganda and resolutions S/14460/Rev.1, S/14461 and S/14462 were submitted by Niger, Tunisia and Uganda. These four draft resolutions failed of adoption owing to the negative votes of three permanent members of the Council.

⁷⁸ S/14664/Rev.2, sixth preambular para.; *OR*, 36th yr., *Suppl. for July-Sept. 1981*, (" . . . in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII . . ."). The draft resolution was submitted by Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda, but failed of adoption owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

⁷⁹ S/14832/Rev.1, *OR*, 37th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1982*, seventh preambular para. ("Acting in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapter VII . . ."). The draft resolution was submitted by Jordan but failed of adoption owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

⁸⁰ The listing shows the wide range of Chapter VII references, too numerous to be listed individually. There were many more implicit references to Chapter VII throughout the period under review.