

Considering that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, all States Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean region posed by the air raid perpetrated on 1 October by Israel in the area of Hammam-Plage, situated in the southern suburb of Tunis,

Drawing attention to the serious effect which the aggression carried out by Israel and all acts contrary to the Charter cannot but have on any initiative designed to establish an overall, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Considering that the Israeli Government claimed responsibility for the attack as soon as it had been carried out,

1. Condemns vigorously the act of armed aggression perpetrated by Israel against Tunisian territory in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and norms of conduct;

2. Demands that Israel refrain from perpetrating such acts of aggression or from threatening to do so;

3. Urges Member States to take measures to dissuade Israel from resorting to such acts against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States;

4. Considers that Tunisia has the right to appropriate reparations as a result of the loss of human life and material damage which it has suffered and for which Israel has claimed responsibility;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1985 at the latest;

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

On 29 November 1985, the Secretary-General submitted a report in pursuance of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 573 (1985).¹⁶ The Secretary-General annexed to his report the replies he had received from Israel, Oman and Tunisia to his note by which he had transmitted to all Member States the text of resolution 573 (1985), drawing particular attention to paragraph 3 of the resolution. The reply from the representative of Israel¹⁷ contended that Security Council resolution 573 (1985) condemned Israel for defending itself from PLO terrorist attacks, thus distorting not only the principle of self-defence but also the very concept of aggression, and that, therefore, Israel viewed the content of the resolution as entirely unacceptable and rejected, in particular, the improper use of the terms "acts of aggression" and "acts of armed aggression". On the other hand, the reply from the representative of Tunisia,¹⁸ which had been prepared in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 573 (1985), included a report evaluating the damage that had resulted from Israel's armed aggression against Tunisian territory on 1 October 1985.

¹⁶S/17659, subsequently replaced by S/17659/Rev.1.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, annex II and appendix.

13. STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL [IN CONNECTION WITH THE *ACHILLE LAURO* INCIDENT]

Decision of 9 October 1985 (2618th meeting): Statement by the President

By a letter dated 8 October 1985,¹ the representative of Italy requested that the hijacking of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* be brought to the attention of the Security Council with a view to firmly condemning the act and to appeal for the prompt liberation of the hostages.

At the 2618th meeting, on 9 October 1985, prior to the adoption of the agenda,² the President made the

following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:³

The members of the Security Council welcome the news of the release of the passengers and the crew of the cruise ship *Achille Lauro* and deplore the reported death of a passenger.

They endorse the Secretary-General's statement of 8 October 1985, which condemns all acts of terrorism.

They resolutely condemn this unjustifiable and criminal hijacking as well as other acts of terrorism, including hostage-taking.

They also condemn terrorism in all its forms, wherever and by whomever committed.

¹S/17548.

²The agenda for the meeting was "The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question".

³S/17554.

14. THE MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM, INCLUDING THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

Decision: No decision

By a letter dated 30 September 1985,¹ the representative of India, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, requested the urgent convening of the Security Council under the item entitled "The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question".

At its 2618th meeting, on 9 October 1985, the Security Council included the item in its agenda. The Council decided to invite the following, at their request, to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure: at the 2619th meeting, the representatives of Israel, Kuwait and the Syrian Arab Republic; at the 2620th meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Morocco, Pakistan and Yugoslavia; at the 2621st meeting, the representatives

¹S/17507.