

24. The situation in the Middle East

Decisions of 28 January 1993 (3167th meeting): resolution 803 (1993) and statement by the President

By a letter dated 18 January 1993,¹ the representative of Lebanon informed the Secretary-General of his Government's request to the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which was to expire on 31 January 1993, for a further period of six months, on the basis of the provisions of resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and of all other relevant decisions of the Council. The representative of Lebanon noted that auspicious developments had taken place since the last renewal of UNIFIL, including the formation of a new government, which was welcomed by the Arab world and the international community. He also reported that perfect coordination existed between the command of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army, whose priority was to deploy to the entire south of the country up to its internationally recognized boundaries. He stated however, that in spite of those positive developments, Israel had intensified its efforts to destabilize Lebanon by perpetuating its brutal occupation of the south, including the deportation of Palestinian civilians to Lebanon, in violation of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity and the principles of the Charter. That action had been strongly condemned by the Council in its resolution 799 (1992), which Israel had refused to implement. He further reported that despite the efforts of Lebanon to secure the implementation of resolution 425 (1978), Israel had also refused to implement that resolution and all pertinent resolutions. He stated that the time had come for the Council to invoke Chapter VII of the Charter to force Israel's compliance with its resolutions as Israel could not "remain above the law", and that Lebanon implored the Council to take new and vigorous steps to bring an end to Israel's "renegade status" through the prompt implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and the galvanization of its mechanism set out in resolution 426 (1978), which would enable the Lebanese Government to extend its authority over the entire south of the country up to its internationally recognized boundaries. He also stated that the presence of UNIFIL remained of utmost necessity to provide assistance and

international support to the civilian population. However, that could not be a substitute for the fulfilment of the original UNIFIL mandate as stipulated in resolution 425 (1978), which was to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and to assist the Government of Lebanon, through the Lebanese army and internal security forces, in re-establishing its legitimate and effective authority in the area.

On 22 January 1993, pursuant to resolution 768 (1992), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on UNIFIL for the period from 22 July 1992 to 22 January 1993.² The Secretary-General reported that southern Lebanon had witnessed periods of high tension and that the situation in the area was characterized by volatility and unpredictability. UNIFIL had continued to prevent its area from being used for hostile activities and had done what it could to protect the inhabitants from the effects of the conflict. He further noted that, in carrying out its tasks, UNIFIL had again been severely hampered by the amount of firing directed at it and reiterated his appeal to all parties concerned to respect the international and impartial status of UNIFIL. The hostilities that had taken place in the UNIFIL area of operation had again drawn attention to Israel's occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, which had continued despite the Council's repeated calls for Israel's withdrawal. As a consequence, UNIFIL had continued to be prevented from implementing its mandate. Israel's general attitude to the situation in southern Lebanon and to the UNIFIL mandate remained as described in previous reports. According to the Israeli authorities, Israel had no territorial claims in Lebanon and the "security zone" was a temporary arrangement which was needed for the purpose of ensuring the security of northern Israel so long as the Government of Lebanon was not able to exercise effective authority and prevent its territory from being used to launch attacks against Israel. The Israeli authorities also considered that all issues between Israel and Lebanon should be dealt with in bilateral talks within the framework of the peace talks, leading to a peace treaty between the two countries. The Secretary-General observed that although UNIFIL had not been able to make progress towards the implementation of its mandate, its contribution to stability and the protection it was able

¹ S/25125.

² S/25150 and Add.1.

to afford the population of the area nevertheless remained important. He therefore recommended that the Council accept the request of the Government of Lebanon and extend the UNIFIL mandate for another period of six months, until 31 July 1993.

At its 3167th meeting, on 28 January 1993, the Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. The President (Japan) drew the attention of the members of the Council to the letter from the representative of Lebanon and to a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.³

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 803 (1993), which reads:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 22 January 1993 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 18 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1993;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

³ S/25180.

Subsequent to the adoption of resolution 803 (1993), the President stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:⁴

The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) submitted in conformity with resolution 768 (1992).

They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

As the Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with UNIFIL.

The members of the Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life, and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

The members of the Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances.

**Decisions of 26 May 1993 (3220th meeting):
resolution 830 (1993) and statement by
the President**

On 21 May 1993, pursuant to resolution 790 (1992), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period from 20 November 1992 to 21 May 1993.⁵ The Secretary-General noted that UNDOF had continued to perform its functions effectively, with the cooperation of the Israeli and Syrian authorities. However, despite the quiet in the

⁴ S/25185.

⁵ S/25809.

Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continued to be potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be reached. In the prevailing circumstances, he considered the continued presence of UNDOF in that area to be essential and recommended that the Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further six months, until 30 November 1993, as agreed to by the Governments of the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel.

At its 3220th meeting, on 26 May 1993, the Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. The President (Russian Federation) drew the attention of the members of the Council to a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.⁶

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 830 (1993), which reads:

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 21 May 1993 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1993;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Following the adoption of resolution 830 (1993), the President stated that he had been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Council:⁷

As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states, in paragraph 21: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.

⁶ S/25838.

⁷ S/25849.

**Decisions of 28 July 1993 (3258th meeting):
resolution 852 (1993) and statement by
the President**

By a letter dated 14 July 1993,⁸ the representative of Lebanon informed the Secretary-General of his Government's request to the Council to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months. The representative noted that since the last renewal of UNIFIL, major positive developments had accelerated the establishment of national peace, stability and security, including the upgrading of the Lebanese army and internal security forces deployed throughout the country, except in the Israeli-occupied area, the rigorous enforcement of law and order, safe and unrestricted travel through the country, and the Government's efforts to resettle displaced persons. The command of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army also continued to cooperate in perfect harmony with the goal of deploying the latter throughout the south of the country up to its internationally recognized borders. Despite the participation of both Lebanon and Israel in the ongoing bilateral peace negotiations, Israel was continuing to perpetuate its occupation of the south irrespective of the significant achievements made by Lebanon to consolidate national unity and central authority. He reiterated the position of the Lebanese Government, adding that the people of Lebanon would exercise their legal right of individual and collective resistance against occupation, as sanctioned by the Charter, until Israel withdrew its forces from all Lebanese territory, as stated in resolution 425 (1978). It remained incumbent upon the Council, in particular on its five permanent members, to demonstrate that its resolutions were respected and implemented.

On 20 July 1993, pursuant to resolution 803 (1993), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on UNIFIL covering the period from 23 January to 20 July 1993.⁹ The Secretary-General noted that the situation in southern Lebanon, although unchanged overall, was marked by an increased level of hostilities. The attacks by armed elements against Israeli and associated military targets on Lebanese territory had been generally more effective than in the past, and the severity of Israeli retaliation had risen concomitantly. UNIFIL was again severely hampered by firing directed against its own positions and

⁸ S/26083.

⁹ S/26111.

personnel, both by the armed elements and the Israel Defense Forces and the de facto forces. The Secretary-General reiterated, in that regard, that respect by all concerned for the international and impartial status of UNIFIL was essential for it to function effectively. He observed, however, that the situation in the other parts of Lebanon had improved and that the handover of a part of the UNIFIL area of operations to the Lebanese army was a step forward. On the other hand, the hostilities in the UNIFIL area of operation and to the north of it highlighted Israel's continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, despite the Council's repeated calls for Israel's withdrawal. As a consequence, UNIFIL continued to be prevented from implementing its mandate. Israel's general attitude to the situation in southern Lebanon and to the UNIFIL mandate remained as described in previous reports. For its part, the Government of Lebanon took pride in the progress it had made in restoring law and order, resettling displaced persons and moving forward towards the rehabilitation of the country. It considered that there could be no possible justification for the continuation of Israel's occupation of Lebanese territory, which it viewed as the root cause of the continuing hostilities in the southern part of the country. The Secretary-General reiterated that although UNIFIL had not been able to make visible progress towards the implementation of its mandate, its contribution to stability and the protection it was able to afford the population of the area nevertheless remained important. He therefore recommended that the Council accept the request of the Government of Lebanon and extend the mandate of UNIFIL for another period of six months, until 31 January 1994.

At its 3258th meeting, on 28 July 1993, the Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. The President (United Kingdom) drew the attention of the members of the Council to the letter from the representative of Lebanon and to a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.¹⁰

The resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 852 (1993), which reads:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of

¹⁰ S/26177.

5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 20 July 1993 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 14 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1994;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Subsequent to the adoption of resolution 852 (1993), the President stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:¹¹

The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) submitted in conformity with resolution 803 (1993) of 28 January 1993.

They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

As the Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its

¹¹ S/26183.

aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with UNIFIL.

The members of the Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life, and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

The members of the Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances.

Decisions of 29 November 1993 (3320th meeting): resolution 887 (1993) and statement by the President

On 22 November 1993, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on UNDOF for the period from 22 May to 22 November 1993.¹² The Secretary-General noted that UNDOF had continued to perform its functions effectively, with the cooperation of the parties. Despite the quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, however, the situation continued to be potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be reached. In the circumstances, the Secretary-General considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential and recommended that the Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further six months, until 31 May 1994, as agreed to by the Governments of the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel.

At its 3320th meeting, on 29 November 1993, the Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. The President (Cape Verde) drew the attention of the members of the Council to a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.¹³

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 887 (1993), which reads:

¹² S/26781.

¹³ S/25808.

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1993 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1994;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Council resolution 338 (1973).

Subsequent to the adoption of resolution 887 (1993), the President stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Council:¹⁴

As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states, in paragraph 19: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.

Decisions of 28 January 1994 (3331st meeting): resolution 895 (1994) and statement by the President

By a letter dated 13 January 1994,¹⁵ the representative of Lebanon informed the Secretary-General of his Government's request to the Council to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months. He noted that since the last renewal of UNIFIL the situation in Lebanon had continued to improve with the consolidation of national reconciliation. UNIFIL and the Lebanese army continued to coordinate in perfect harmony towards the end of deploying the latter throughout the south of the country up to the internationally recognized boundaries. He also reported that in spite of those positive developments, the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, while "wreaking havoc", continued to thwart and preclude Lebanon's complete recovery,

¹⁴ S/26809.

¹⁵ S/1994/30.

including through heavy bombardment of southern Lebanon, which also caused damage and injury to UNIFIL. The representative otherwise reiterated the position of the Government of Lebanon, as previously outlined,¹⁶ emphasizing that it was Lebanon's clear understanding that the Middle East peace process would provide the framework in which Israel would implement resolution 425 (1978).

On 20 January 1994, pursuant to resolution 852 (1993), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on UNIFIL for the period from 21 July 1993 to 20 January 1994.¹⁷ The Secretary-General noted that the situation in southern Lebanon continued to be tense and volatile. The exceptionally heavy Israeli bombardment at the end of July had been followed by a lull, but in September hostilities had returned to earlier levels. However, from August onwards, the shelling of civilian targets had been much reduced, compared to previous mandate periods. UNIFIL was again severely hampered by firing directed at its own positions and personnel. The Secretary-General reiterated in that regard that respect by all concerned for the international and impartial status of UNIFIL was essential for it to function effectively. He further noted that Lebanon continued on the path of normalization outside the UNIFIL area of operations and that the deployment in that area of a Lebanese army unit for maintaining law and order was a step towards the restoration of government authority. On the other hand, Israel maintained its occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, despite the Council's repeated calls for its withdrawal. Hostilities had continued and UNIFIL remained unable to implement its mandate. The Secretary-General further reported that Israel's general attitude to the situation in southern Lebanon and to the UNIFIL mandate remained as described in previous reports. For its part, the Lebanese Government remained fully engaged in the process of reconstruction of the country and national reconciliation. Its position was described in the letter dated 13 January 1994. The Secretary-General reiterated that although UNIFIL had not been able to make visible progress towards the implementation of its mandate, its contribution to stability and the protection it was able to afford the population of the area nevertheless remained important. He therefore recommended that the Council accept the request of the Government of Lebanon and

extend the mandate of UNIFIL for another period of six months, until 31 July 1994. While he did not propose to reduce the strength of the Force, he hoped that at the end of the following six months the ongoing peace talks would have made sufficient progress to justify a further reduction in the strength of UNIFIL.

At its 3331st meeting, on 28 January 1994, the Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. The President (Czech Republic) drew the attention of the members of the Council to the letter from the representative of Lebanon and to a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.¹⁸

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 895 (1994), which reads:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 20 January 1994 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 13 January 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 July 1994;*
2. *Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;*
3. *Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;*
4. *Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;*
5. *Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties*

¹⁶ See S/25125 and S/26083.

¹⁷ S/1994/62.

¹⁸ S/1994/92.

directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Subsequent to the adoption of resolution 895 (1994), the President stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:¹⁹

The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon submitted in conformity with resolution 852 (1993) of 28 July 1993.

The members of the Council reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement of 22 October 1989 and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

The members of the Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

The members of the Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend troops of the Force and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances.

**Decisions of 26 May 1994 (3382nd meeting):
resolution 921 (1994) and statement by
the President**

On 22 May 1994, pursuant to resolution 887 (1993), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on UNDOF for the period from 23 November 1993 to 22 May 1994.²⁰ The Secretary-General, *inter alia*, noted that UNDOF had continued to perform its

functions effectively, with the cooperation of the parties. Despite the quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, however, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continued to be potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be reached. In the prevailing circumstances, the Secretary-General considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential and recommended that the Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further six months, until 31 May 1994, as agreed to by the Governments of the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel.

At its 3382nd meeting, on 26 May 1994, the Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. The President (Nigeria) drew the attention of the members of the Council to a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.²¹

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 921 (1994), which reads:

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 1994 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1994;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Subsequent to the adoption of resolution 921 (1994), the President stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Council:²²

As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states, in paragraph 20: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and

¹⁹ S/PRST/1994/5.

²⁰ S/1994/587 and Corr.1.

²¹ S/1994/620.

²² S/PRST/1994/27.

until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.” That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.

**Decisions of 28 July 1994 (3409th meeting):
resolution 938 (1994) and statement by
the President**

By a letter dated 13 July 1994,²³ the representative of Lebanon informed the Secretary-General of his Government’s request to the Council to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period of six months. He noted that since the last renewal of the UNIFIL mandate major positive developments had accelerated the national reconstruction and rehabilitation process in Lebanon. UNIFIL and the Lebanese army continued to coordinate in perfect harmony towards the end of deploying the latter throughout the south of the country up to the internationally recognized boundaries. However, in spite of those positive developments, Israel’s occupation of the south and “continued aggression against Lebanon” and its citizens remained the major obstacle to national recovery. He otherwise reiterated the position of the Government of Lebanon, as previously outlined,²⁴ emphasizing that the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) was the only way to stop the violence in southern Lebanon. To that end, the Council could play a positive role in securing peace for the region by demonstrating the inviolability of its resolutions and undertaking long overdue measures to implement resolution 425 (1978).

On 20 July 1994, pursuant to resolution 895 (1994), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on UNIFIL for the period from 21 January to 20 July 1994.²⁵ The Secretary-General noted that the situation in southern Lebanon continued to be tense and volatile. Attacks by armed elements against Israeli and associated military forces on Lebanese territory continued. There were also a few incidents of rockets being fired into northern Israel. The Israel Defense Forces and de facto forces responded to attacks with heavy shelling, on a number of occasions causing casualties among the civilian population. The Israeli forces had, in recent weeks, increasingly taken the initiative in the fighting, including air raids against targets deep inside Lebanese territory. On a few

occasions, UNIFIL had been the target of violence. In that regard, the Secretary-General stressed once again the obligation of all concerned to respect the international and impartial status of UNIFIL. He, inter alia, noted that notwithstanding the Council’s repeated calls for its withdrawal, Israel had maintained its occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, and its general attitude to the situation in the area and to the UNIFIL mandate remained as described in previous reports. For its part, the Government of Lebanon contrasted the progress made in reconstruction and rehabilitation elsewhere in the country with Israel’s continuing occupation in the south. It considered that to be the major obstacle to national recovery and emphasized that the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) was the only way to stop the violence. The Secretary-General also noted that UNIFIL continued to be prevented from fulfilling its mandate. Nevertheless, within the limits imposed on it by the circumstances, the Force’s contribution to stability and the protection it was able to afford the population in the area where it was deployed remained important. He therefore recommended that the Council accept the request of the Government of Lebanon and extend the UNIFIL mandate for another period of six months, until 31 January 1995. Although there had been no visible progress in the ongoing peace talks, the Secretary-General felt compelled to seriously consider the possibility of a further reduction in the strength of UNIFIL, for financial reasons.

At its 3409th meeting, on 28 July 1994, the Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. The President (Pakistan) drew the attention of the members of the Council to the letter from the representative of Lebanon and to a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council’s consultations.²⁶

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted by 14 votes in favour²⁷ as resolution 938 (1994), which reads:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

²³ S/1994/826.

²⁴ See S/25125, S/26083 and S/1994/30.

²⁵ S/1994/856.

²⁶ S/1994/880.

²⁷ One member of the Council, Rwanda, was not represented at the meeting. See also chapters I and IV.

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 20 July 1994 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 13 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is until 31 January 1995;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Subsequent to the adoption of resolution 938 (1994), the President stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:²⁸

The members of the Council reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement of 22 October 1989 and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

²⁸ S/PRST/1994/37.

The members of the Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

The members of the Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend the troops of the Force and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances.

Decisions of 29 November 1994 (3467th meeting): resolution 962 (1994) and statement by the President

On 18 November 1994, pursuant to resolution 921 (1994), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on UNDOF for the period from 23 May to 18 November 1994.²⁹ The Secretary-General noted that UNDOF had continued to perform its functions effectively, with the cooperation of the parties. Despite the quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, however, the situation in the Middle East continued to be potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be reached. In the prevailing circumstances, he considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential and recommended that the Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further six months, until 31 May 1995, as agreed to by the Governments of the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel.

At its 3467th meeting, on 29 November 1994, the Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. The President (United States) drew the attention of the members of the Council to a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.³⁰

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 962 (1994), which reads:

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 November 1994 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

²⁹ S/1994/1311.

³⁰ S/1994/1334.

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1995;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Subsequent to the adoption of resolution 962 (1994), the President stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, she had been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Council:³¹

As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states, in paragraph 17: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.

Decision of 24 January 1995: statement by the President

Following consultations, on 24 January 1995, the President (Argentina) made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:³²

The members of the Security Council strongly condemn the terrorist attack which took place in Nordiya, Israel, on Sunday, 22 January 1995, with the clear purpose of trying to undermine the Middle East peace efforts.

The members of the Council extend their condolences to the families of those who died as a consequence of the explosions and wish a speedy recovery of the wounded.

The members of the Council call upon all parties to continue their efforts to consolidate the peace process. The members of the Council believe that common ground can be found only through the practice of dialogue, respect and tolerance.

³¹ S/PRST/1994/72.

³² S/PRST/1995/3.

Decisions of 30 January 1995 (3495th meeting): resolution 974 (1995) and statement by the President

By a letter dated 16 January 1995,³³ the representative of Lebanon informed the Secretary-General of his Government's request to the Council to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period of six months. The representative noted that the national reconstruction and rehabilitation process in Lebanon was proceeding and that UNIFIL and the Lebanese army continued to coordinate in perfect harmony with the goal of deploying throughout the south of the country up to the internationally recognized boundaries. In spite of those positive developments, however, Israel's occupation of the south and "continued aggression against Lebanon and its citizens" remained the major obstacle to national recovery. He reiterated the position of the Government of Lebanon,³⁴ emphasizing the repeated violations of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity through constant shelling of villages and towns in the south, and Israel's refusal to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit Lebanese detainees held in Israeli jails and detention camps in Al-Khaim and Marjayoun in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

By a letter dated 18 January 1995 addressed to the Secretary-General,³⁵ the representative of Israel referred to the above-mentioned letter from the representative of Lebanon as reiterating allegations contained in previous communications. He drew attention to a letter dated 1 August 1994 addressed to the Secretary-General,³⁶ in which the position of Israel regarding the situation in southern Lebanon was outlined. In that letter, the representative of Israel rebutted the contents of the letter dated 13 July 1994 from the representative of Lebanon by stating that the international community was fully aware that armed members of Hizbullah and other terrorist organizations functioned with impunity in Lebanon and were free to plan and carry out attacks and shellings in northern Israel and Lebanon,³⁷ which also affected UNIFIL. He further noted that all that had occurred without any serious attempt by the Government of Lebanon to act

³³ S/1995/45 and Corr.1.

³⁴ See S/25125, S/26083, S/1994/30 and S/1994/826.

³⁵ S/1995/58.

³⁶ S/1994/915.

³⁷ See S/1994/826.

effectively in order to prevent such activities. He contended that if Lebanon was indeed committed to peacefully settling its dispute with Israel through bilateral negotiation within the peace process, then it should not undermine that process by openly sanctioning terror against Israel. Lebanon's policy concerning Hizbullah and similar organizations stood in clear contradiction to the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,³⁸ which forbade States to allow their territory to be used for acts directed against neighbouring States. He also noted that the security measures which Israel had taken in southern Lebanon had to be viewed in the light of Israel's right to self-defence. Being actively engaged in a peace process aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement of its dispute with Israel, Lebanon was estopped from attempting to internationalize that dispute by raising in the Security Council issues that were properly addressed in the framework of the bilateral negotiations. Israel was encouraged by the historic progress made towards peace that had occurred during the past year, both in the bilateral and multilateral tracks of the peace process and hoped to see progress as well in its negotiations with Lebanon, and called on the Government of Lebanon to take the necessary steps that would enable the negotiations to lead to the conclusion of a formal peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon.

On 23 January 1995, pursuant to resolution 938 (1994), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on UNIFIL for the period from 21 July 1994 to 20 January 1995.³⁹ The Secretary-General noted that the situation in southern Lebanon, which continued to be tense and volatile, had remained essentially unchanged and that the decisions of the Council contained in resolution 425 (1978) and subsequent resolutions remained unfulfilled. Israel had maintained its occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, where the Israeli forces and their Lebanese auxiliary continued to be the targets of attacks by armed groups that had proclaimed their resistance against the occupation. While UNIFIL continued, to the best of its ability, to limit the conflict and to protect inhabitants, it also continued to be prevented from fulfilling its mandate. The Secretary-General reiterated that although there

had been no progress towards the implementation of the UNIFIL mandate, the Force's contribution to stability in the area and the protection it was able to afford the inhabitants remained important. He therefore recommended that the Council accept the request of the Government of Lebanon and extend the UNIFIL mandate for a further period of six months, until 31 July 1995. He also drew attention to the shortfall in the funding of the Force and noted that possibilities for streamlining and achieving economies in the areas of maintenance and logistics support had been identified and that he intended to pursue them and report thereon to the Council.

At its 3495th meeting, on 30 January 1995, the Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. The President (Argentina) drew the attention of the members of the Council to the letters dated 16 and 18 January 1995, respectively, from the representatives of Lebanon and Israel. He also drew their attention to a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.⁴⁰

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 974 (1995), which reads:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 23 January 1995 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 16 January 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is until 31 July 1995;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978),

³⁸ General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

³⁹ S/1995/66.

⁴⁰ S/1995/81.

and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's intention to pursue the possibilities for streamlining and achieving economies in the areas of maintenance and logistic support;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Subsequent to the adoption of resolution 974 (1995), the President stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:⁴¹

The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 23 January 1995 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, submitted in conformity with resolution 938 (1994) of 28 July 1994.

The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the Council again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement of 22 October 1989 and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

The Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commends the troops of the Force and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances.

⁴¹ S/PRST/1995/4.

Decisions of 30 May 1995 (3541st meeting): resolution 996 (1995) and statement by the President

On 17 May 1995, pursuant to resolution 962 (1994), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on UNDOF for the period from 22 November 1994 to 22 May 1995.⁴² The Secretary-General noted that UNDOF had continued to perform its functions effectively, with the cooperation of the parties. Despite the quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, however, the situation in the Middle East continued to be potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be reached. In the prevailing circumstances, he considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential and recommended that the Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further six months, that is, until 30 November 1995, as agreed to by the Governments of the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel.

At its 3541st meeting, on 30 May 1995, the Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. The President (France) drew the attention of the members of the Council to a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.⁴³

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 996 (1995), which reads:

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 May 1995 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1995;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Subsequent to the adoption of resolution 996 (1995), the President stated that, following

⁴² S/1995/398.

⁴³ S/1995/430.

consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Council:⁴⁴

As is known, the report of the Secretary-General of 17 May 1995 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states, in paragraph 18: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.

**Decisions of 28 July 1995 (3558th meeting):
resolution 1006 (1995) and statement by
the President**

By a letter dated 10 July 1995,⁴⁵ the representative of Lebanon informed the Secretary-General of his Government's request to the Council to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period of six months. The representative, inter alia, noted that the national reconstruction and rehabilitation process in Lebanon was proceeding, and that UNIFIL and the Lebanese army continued to coordinate in perfect harmony with the goal of deploying the latter throughout the south of the country up to the internationally recognized boundaries. Despite the satisfactory economic performance and acceleration of reconstruction, Israel's continuous occupation of south Lebanon and "continued aggression against Lebanon and its citizens" remained the major obstacle to comprehensive national recovery. The Israeli Army continued to shell villages and towns in Lebanon. Aerial bombardments had taken place in 1995, killing and injuring many civilians and destroying property, in repeated violation of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity. Moreover, for the previous five months, Israel had blockaded the southern coastline of Lebanon, in violation of the Charter, Security Council resolutions and international law. That blockade constituted a major economic and social problem. The representative otherwise reiterated the position of the Government of Lebanon.⁴⁶

On 19 July 1995, pursuant to resolution 974 (1995), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on UNIFIL for the period from 21 January to

19 July 1995.⁴⁷ The Secretary-General noted that the situation in southern Lebanon, which continued to be tense and volatile, had remained essentially unchanged and the decisions of the Council contained in resolution 425 (1978) and subsequent resolutions remained unfulfilled. The level of hostilities in the area had increased since the Secretary-General's last report. Of particular concern was the number of civilians who had been killed or injured. UNIFIL continued to make every effort to limit the conflict and to protect inhabitants from the hostilities. The Secretary-General reiterated that although there had been no progress towards the implementation of the UNIFIL mandate, the Force's contribution to stability in the area remained important. He therefore recommended that the Council accept the request of the Government of Lebanon and extend the UNIFIL mandate for another period of six months, until 31 January 1996. Further, he intended, with the concurrence of the Council, to carry out the streamlining of UNIFIL outlined in paragraphs 11 and 12 of his report.

At its 3558th meeting, on 28 July 1995, the Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. The President (Honduras) drew the attention of the members of the Council to the letter from the representative of Lebanon and to a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.⁴⁸

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 1006 (1995), which reads:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 19 July 1995 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 10 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

⁴⁴ S/PRST/1995/29.

⁴⁵ S/1995/554.

⁴⁶ See S/25125, S/26083, S/1994/30, S/1994/826 and S/1995/45 and Corr.1.

⁴⁷ S/1995/595.

⁴⁸ S/1995/619.

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 January 1996;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Condemns* the increase in acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;

6. *Concurs* with the streamlining of the Force, described in paragraph 11 of the report of the Secretary-General, and stresses that its implementation will not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Subsequent to the adoption of resolution 1006 (1995), the President stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:⁴⁹

The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 19 July 1995 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, submitted in conformity with resolution 974 (1995).

The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the Council again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement of 22 October 1989 and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese

⁴⁹ S/PRST/1995/35.

Government for its successful efforts to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

The Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commends the troops of the Force and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances.

Decisions of 28 November 1995 (3599th meeting): resolution 1024 (1995) and statement by the President

On 17 November 1995, pursuant to resolution 996 (1995), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on UNDOF for the period from 17 May to 17 November 1995.⁵⁰ The Secretary-General noted that UNDOF had continued to perform its functions effectively, with the cooperation of the parties. Despite the quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, however, the situation in the Middle East continued to be potentially dangerous and was likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be reached. In the circumstances, he considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential and recommended that the Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further six months, until 31 May 1996, as agreed to by the Governments of the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel.

At its 3599th meeting, on 28 November 1995, the Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. The President (Oman) drew the attention of the members of the Council to a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.⁵¹

The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 1024 (1995), which reads:

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 November 1995 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

⁵⁰ S/1995/952.

⁵¹ S/1995/990.

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1996;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Subsequent to the adoption of resolution 1024 (1995), the President stated that, following

consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Council:⁵²

As is known, the report of the Secretary-General of 17 November 1995 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states, in paragraph 14: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.

⁵² S/PRST/1995/59.

25. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

Decision of 18 March 1994 (3351st meeting): resolution 904 (1994)

By a letter dated 25 February 1994,¹ the observer of Palestine² informed the Secretary-General that a group of Israeli settlers had opened fire at Palestinian worshippers in a mosque in Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi in Al-Khalil (Hebron), which had resulted in more than 50 killed and more than 200 wounded. The massacre was followed by the killing of more than 10 Palestinians in confrontations with the Israeli army in Al-Khalil and other locations throughout the occupied Palestinian territory and by the closure of several areas by the Israeli authorities. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) believed that the underlying cause of those actions remained the official Israeli policy regarding settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory and that the Government of Israel should be held responsible for the massacre. In that connection, it recalled Security Council resolutions which considered settlements to be illegal and obstacles to peace, and which called for their dismantlement. The PLO called upon the international community to bring an end to such acts committed against the Palestinian people and reiterated its request for international protection through a direct international presence in the occupied Palestinian territory. It also called upon the Council to fulfil its responsibilities and to take the necessary measures in reaction to the situation in a meeting to be held immediately.

¹ S/1994/218.

² For details concerning the use of the designation "Palestine" in lieu of Palestine Liberation Organization, see General Assembly resolution 43/177.

By a letter also dated 25 February 1994 addressed to the President of the Council,³ the representative of Egypt, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group, referred to the above-mentioned letter from the observer of Palestine and requested that the Council be convened immediately to discuss the serious situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem. By a letter of the same date addressed to the President of the Council,⁴ the representative of Pakistan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Group at the United Nations, transmitted a statement adopted at a meeting of the States members of OIC at which they had, inter alia, requested that the Council be convened immediately in order to discuss the grave situation resulting from the attack in a mosque in Al-Khalil. The States members of OIC also called for an investigation of the situation which could have serious implications for peace and security in the region as well as for the ongoing peace process.

At its 3340th meeting, on 28 February 1994, the Council included the letters from the representatives of Egypt and Pakistan in its agenda. The Council considered the item at its 3340th, 3341st, 3342nd and 3351st meetings, on 28 February and 1, 2 and 18 March 1994.

The Council invited the following, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote: at the 3340th meeting, the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Greece, Indonesia, the

³ S/1994/222.

⁴ S/1994/223.