

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

In a note dated 29 June 1979,²⁸ the President of the Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, had informed him on behalf of the Commission that, in view of the current heavy schedule of the Council and also the extensive volume of testimony and other documentary information received by the Commission during its visit to the area, the Commission requested an extension of the date of submission of its report until 15 July. The President, after holding consultations with the members of the Council, stated that it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the request of the Commission.

At its 2156th meeting, on 18 July 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel and Jordan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: report of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) (S/13450 and Corr.1 and Add.1)".²⁹

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

²⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979, document S/13426.*

²⁹ *Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1979.*

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (France, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At its 2157th meeting, on 19 July 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 452 (1979)

of 20 July 1979

The Security Council

Taking note of the report and recommendations of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979 to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, contained in document S/13450 and Corr.1 and Add.1,²⁹

Strongly deploring the lack of co-operation of Israel with the Commission,

Considering that the policy of Israel in establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories has no legal validity and constitutes a violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹⁰

Deeply concerned by the practices of the Israeli authorities in implementing that settlements policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its consequences for the local Arab and Palestinian population,

Emphasizing the need for confronting the issue of the existing settlements and the need to consider measures to safeguard the impartial protection of property seized,

Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem and reconfirming pertinent Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem, and in particular the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in that city,

Drawing attention to the grave consequences which the settlements policy is bound to have on any attempt to reach a peaceful solution in the Middle East,

1. *Commends* the work done by the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979)

in preparing the report on the establishment of Israeli settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. *Accepts* the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission;

3. *Calls upon* the Government and people of Israel to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. *Requests* the Commission, in view of the magnitude of the problem of settlements, to keep under close survey the implementation of the present resolution and to report back to the Security Council before 1 November 1979.

Adopted at the 2159th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

Decisions

In a letter dated 24 July 1979,³⁰ the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council as follows:

“I have taken note of the recent Security Council consultations concerning the United Nations Emergency Force. I understand that members of the Council are agreed that there should be no extension of the mandate of the Force, which, accordingly, will lapse at midnight on 24 July. It is my intention, therefore, to make all the necessary arrangements for an orderly withdrawal of the Force.”

In a letter dated 26 July 1979³¹ addressed to the President of the Council, the Secretary-General stated that, for reasons of economy, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) had hitherto relied to a great extent on the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) for third-line logistic support in such areas as transport and maintenance, movement control, postal services and field engineering. With the termination of the mandate of UNEF, that logistic support was no longer available and, consequently, it had become necessary to strengthen the existing Canadian and Polish logistic units of UNDOF. In that connexion, he proposed that the logistic component of UNDOF should be increased by 200 men. He added that it was his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to make the necessary arrangements to that effect. In a letter dated 1 August,³² the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

“I have brought your letter of 26 July 1979 concerning the United Nations Disengagement Observer

Force to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who agree with the proposal contained therein.

“The representative of China has informed me that China, not having participated in the voting on resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 and subsequent resolutions relating to the Force, dissociates itself from the matter.”

At its 2160th meeting, on 27 July 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of the German Democratic Republic to participate, without vote, in the further discussion of the item entitled “The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights: letters dated 13 March 1979 and 27 June 1979 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the President of the Security Council (S/13164⁶ and S/13418)”.¹⁵

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Rapporteur of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At its 2161st meeting, on 23 August 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Cuba, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2162nd meeting, on 24 August 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Morocco, Senegal and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

In a note dated 9 August 1979,³³ the Secretary-General recalled that, when the Iranian battalion was repatriated in March 1979, he had taken action, after consultation with the Security Council, as a temporary measure, to transfer a company of the Finnish battalion of UNEF to UNDOF. The replacement of the Iranian battalion by a Finnish company had resulted in a reduction of 139 men in the total strength of UNDOF. As a consequence, the workload of the contingents had markedly increased and the number of UNDOF daily

³⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/13468.

³¹ *Ibid.*, document S/13479.

³² *Ibid.*, document S/13480.

³³ *Ibid.*, document S/13499.