

467(1980), 474(1980), 483(1980), 488(1981) and 490 (1981).

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon of 11 December 1981, and taking note of the conclusions and recommendations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General dated 14 December 1981, Convinced that the deterioration of the present situation has serious consequences for peace and security in the Middle East.

1. Reaffirms its resolution 425(1978), in which it:

(a) Calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

(b) Calls upon Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;

(c) Decides, in the light of the request of the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for southern Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from Member States;

2. Reaffirms its past resolutions and particularly its repeated calls upon all concerned for the strict respect of the political independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon;

3. Reiterates its determination to implement resolution 425(1978) in the totality of the area of operation assigned to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon up to the internationally recognized boundaries so that the Force may fulfil its deployment and so that the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization may resume its normal functions, unhindered, under the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement of 1949;

4. Calls upon all concerned to work towards the consolidation of the cease-fire called for by the Security Council in resolution 490(1981) and reiterates its condemnation of all actions contrary to the provisions of the relevant resolutions;

5. Calls attention to the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 confirmed by resolution 426(1978), and particularly:

(a) That the Force "must be able to function as an integrated and efficient military unit";

(b) That the Force "must enjoy the freedom of movement and communication and other facilities that are necessary for the performance of its tasks";

(c) That the Force "will not use force except in self-defence";

(d) That "self-defence would include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate of the Security Council";

6. Supports the efforts of the Government of Lebanon in the civilian and military fields of rehabilitation and reconstruction in southern Lebanon, and supports, in particular, the restoration of the authority of the Government of Lebanon in that region and deployment of substantial contingents of the Lebanese army in the area of operation of the Force;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government of Lebanon, with a view to establishing a joint phased programme of activities to be carried out during the present mandate of the Force, aimed at the total implementation of resolution 425(1978), and to report periodically to the Security Council;

8. Decides to renew the mandate of the Force for six months, that is, until 19 June 1982;

9. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and the performance of the Force, as well as the support of the troop-contributing Governments, and of all Member States

who have assisted the Secretary-General, his staff and the Force in discharging their responsibilities under the mandate;

10. Decides to remain seized of the question and to review, within two months, the situation as a whole in the light of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General dated 14 December 1981.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: China, France, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: None.

Abstaining: German Democratic Republic, USSR.

Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) continued in 1981 to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and to ensure, in accordance with its mandate, that there were no military forces in the area of separation. The mandate of the Force was renewed twice by the Security Council, each time for six months.

Both the General Assembly and the Council adopted resolutions dealing with the situation in the Golan Heights occupied by Israel and Israel's decision to apply Israeli law to that territory (p. 307).

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL. Towards the end of each of the six-month UNDOF mandates, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report in which he recommended the extension of the mandate for a further six months.

The first report, dated 20 May,⁽³⁾ gave an account of the Force's activities since 21 November 1980. The Secretary-General observed that UNDOF had continued to supervise the observance of the cease-fire in the area of separation between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and the areas of limitation of armaments and forces, in accordance with the terms of the 1974 Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces in the Golan Heights.⁽⁸⁾ With the use of fixed observation posts and patrols the cease-fire had been maintained, no complaints having been lodged by either side in that regard. The Secretary-General noted, however, that restrictions on the contingents' freedom of movement still existed and efforts to correct that situation would continue.

As at 20 May, the strength of the Force was 1,279, with contingents drawn from Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland, and including 14 military observers from UNTSO. On 25 February, Major-General Erkki Raine Kaira of Finland, formerly Chief of Staff of UNTSO, succeeded Major-General Guenther G. Greindl of Austria as Commander of UNDOF.

The Secretary-General noted that, despite the prevailing quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the Middle East situation as a whole was likely to