

put an end to its illegal occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories.

Gravely concerned at reports indicating measures being taken by the Israeli authorities to enact legislation embodying changes in the character and status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

1. Condemns the persistence of Israel in Changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights;

2. Strongly condemns the refusal by Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights are null and void and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. Strongly condemns Israel for its attempts and measures to impose forcibly Israel citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights;

5. Calls upon Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

6. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to desist forthwith from enacting such legislative or administrative measures;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Recorded vote In Assembly as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Dominican Republic, Guatemala, United States.

Annexation by Israel

The Security Council and the General Assembly adopted resolutions on 17 December 1981 in connection with the enactment by the Israeli Parliament, on 14 December, of a law which many speakers in the Council characterized as

tantamount to annexation by Israel of the Golan Heights. The legislation extended Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration to the area.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION. Meeting at the request of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Security Council, on 17 December, unanimously adopted a resolution⁽¹⁷⁾ prepared in the course of consultations, by which it decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the Golan Heights was null and void, and demanded that Israel rescind that decision. It determined that all the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied since 1967 (p. 307). Requesting the Secretary-General to report to the Council within two weeks on implementation of the resolution, the Council decided that, in the event of Israel's non-compliance, it would meet not later than 5 January 1982 to consider taking appropriate measures.

Speaking after the Council acted, Israel said it could not accept the resolution, which ignored the Syrian Arab Republic's persistent aggressions against Israel since 1948 and its refusal to recognize Israel, negotiate and make peace with it. The resolution could only be construed by the Syrian Arab Republic as an encouragement to persist in its aggression.

The United States said that, in voting for the resolution, it expressed opposition to Israel's action purporting to extend permanent control over the Golan Heights; the United States called on Israel to reaffirm its commitment to a negotiated settlement, including the future status of the Golan Heights.

The Council met on 16 and 17 December in response to a request by the Syrian Arab Republic on 14 December⁽⁷⁾ for an urgent meeting. By a note verbale of 14 December,⁽²⁾ Cuba transmitted a communiqué adopted at a plenary meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on the same day, supporting that request and calling on the Council to take appropriate measures to restore the full sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic over all its occupied territories.

The Council invited Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire, at their request, to participate without vote in the discussion, in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.^f

The Council also invited, at Tunisia's request of 16 December,⁽⁹⁾ the Permanent Observer of

^f See footnote a on p. 277.