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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH
THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN
THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in document S/13737 of 11 January 1980.

During the week ending 14 June 1980, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The question of South Africa (see S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.43, S/12269/Add.44, S/12269/Add.49, S/12520/Add.4, S/13033/Add.13, S/13033/Add.37 and S/13737/Add.22)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2228th, 2229th and 2231st meetings, held between 9 and 13 June 1980. In addition to the representatives invited previously, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Guyana, Romania, Viet Nam and Zaire, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the 2231st meeting, the President called attention to a draft resolution (S/13995) which had been prepared in the course of consultations.

The Security Council then voted on the draft resolution (S/13995), which received 15 votes in favour and was unanimously adopted as resolution 473 (1980).

Resolution 473 (1980) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 29 May 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations contained in document S/13969,

Gravely concerned over the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the repression and the killings of schoolchildren protesting against apartheid, as well as the repression against churchmen and workers,

Noting also with grave concern that the racist régime has intensified further a series of arbitrary trials under its racist and repressive laws providing for death sentences,

Convinced that this situation has been brought about by the continued imposition by the South African racist régime of apartheid in defiance of resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the question of South Africa, in particular resolutions 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976, 417 (1977) of 31 October 1977 and 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977,

Recalling further resolutions 454 (1979) of 2 November 1979 and 466 (1980) of 11 April 1980, in which South Africa was condemned for the flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States,

Reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic society in accordance with their inalienable human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Taking note of the extensive demands within and outside South Africa for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners,

Gravely concerned over reports of supply of arms and military equipment to South Africa in contravention of resolution 418 (1977),

Taking note of the letter dated 27 March 1980 by the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid concerning an oil embargo against South Africa (S/13869),

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid, for killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 417 (1977);

2. Expresses its profound sympathy with the victims of this violence;

3. Reaffirms that the policy of apartheid is a crime against the

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conscience and dignity of mankind and is incompatible with the rights and dignity of man, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and seriously disturbs international peace and security;

4. Recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny;

5. Calls upon the South African Government urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent measures to eliminate apartheid;

6. Expresses its hope that the inevitable change in South Africa's racial policies can be attained through peaceful means, and declares, however, that the violence and repression by the South African racist régime and its continuing denial of equal human and political rights to the great majority of the South African people greatly aggravate the situation in South Africa and will certainly lead to violent conflict and racial conflagration with serious international repercussions and the further isolation and estrangement of South Africa;

7. Calls upon the South African régime to take measures immediately to eliminate the policy of apartheid and grant to all South African citizens equal rights, including equal political rights, and a full and free voice in the determination of their destiny. These measures should include:

(a) Granting of an unconditional amnesty to all persons imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their opposition to apartheid;

(b) Cessation forthwith of its indiscriminate violence against peaceful demonstrators against apartheid, murders in detention and torture of political prisoners;

(c) Abrogation of the bans on political parties and organizations and the news media opposed to apartheid;

(d) Termination of all political trials;

(e) Provision of equal education opportunities to all South Africans;

8. Urgently calls upon the South African régime to release all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country;

9. Demands that the South African racist régime refrain from committing further military acts and subversion against independent African States;

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10. Calls on all States strictly and scrupulously to implement resolution 418 (1977) and enact, as appropriate, effective national legislation for that purpose;

11. Requests the Security Council Committee established under resolution 421 (1977) in pursuance of resolution 418 (1977) on the question of South Africa to redouble its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa by recommending by 15 September 1980 measures to close all loopholes in the arms embargo, reinforce and make it more comprehensive;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report by 15 September 1980 on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. Decides to remain seized of the question and to consider the situation again not later than 30 September 1980.

The situation in Cyprus (see S/11185/Add.28, S/11185/Add.29, S/11185/Add.32, S/11185/Add.34, S/11185/Add.49, S/11593/Add.7, S/11593/Add.8, S/11593/Add.9, S/11593/Add.10, S/11593/Add.23, S/11593/Add.24, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.23, S/11935/Add.24, S/11935/Add.50, S/12269/Add.24, S/12269/Add.35, S/12269/Add.36, S/12269/Add.37, S/12269/Add.50, S/12520/Add.23, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.49, S/13033/Add.23 and S/13033/Add.49)

At its 2230th meeting, held on 13 June 1980, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the question on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus for the period 1 December 1979 to 31 May 1980 (S/13972 and Add.1). The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. In accordance with the decision taken in the course of prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Nail Atalay.

The President called attention to a draft resolution (S/13993) which had been prepared in the course of consultations among the members of the Council. The Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution and adopted it as resolution 472 (1980) by a vote of 14 votes to none. One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

Resolution 472 (1980) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Noting the report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 3 June 1980 (S/13972 and Add.1),

Noting also the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendations by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the

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stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting further that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1980,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

Reiterating its support of the 10-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 in Nicosia, under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending 15 December 1980;

2. Urges the parties to resume the intercommunal talks within the framework of the 10-point agreement in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution by 30 November 1980.
