

**Security Council**Distr.
GENERALS/16880/Add.45
26 November 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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 documents S/16880 of 7 January 1985, S/16880/Add.4 of 13 February 1985, S/16880/Add.18 of 20 May 1985, S/16880/Add.24 of 9 July 1985 and S/16880/Add.39 of 1 November 1985.

At its 2627th meeting, held in private on 15 November 1985, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1984 to 15 June 1985. The Security Council adopted the draft report unanimously.

During the week ending 16 November 1985, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in Namibia (see S/8367, S/8424, S/8428, S/8438, S/8450, S/8468, S/9107, S/9373, S/9382, S/9395, S/9636, S/9898, S/10351, S/10369, S/10375, S/10377, S/10757, S/10770/Add.15, S/10770/Add.16, S/10855/Add.3, S/10855/Add.50, S/11185/Add.50, S/11593/Add.21, S/11593/Add.22, S/11935/Add.4, S/11935/Add.35, S/11935/Add.39, S/11935/Add.40, S/11935/Add.41, S/11935/Add.42, S/12520/Add.29, S/12520/Add.38, S/12520/Add.43, S/12520/Add.44, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.48, S/14326/Add.4, S/14326/Add.16, S/14326/Add.17, S/15560/Add.21, S/15560/Add.22, S/15560/Add.42, S/15560/Add.43, S/16880/Add.23 and S/16880/Add.24)

In a letter dated 11 November 1985 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17618), the representative of India requested, pursuant to a decision taken at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 8 September 1985, that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to resume its consideration of the situation in Namibia.

In a letter dated 11 November 1985 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17619), the representative of Mauritius requested on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations members of the African Group, that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened on the question of Namibia.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2624th to 2626th and 2628th and 2629th meetings, held between 13 and 15 November 1985, on the basis of the above requests.

In the course of the meetings, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Senegal, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In response to a request dated 13 November 1985 from the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the President, with the consent of the Security Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to the Acting President and the rest of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

In response to a request dated 11 November 1985 from the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to the Chairman of that Committee.

In accordance with the request dated 12 November 1985 from Burkina Faso, Egypt and Madagascar (S/17624), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo.

In response to a request dated 14 November 1985 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to the Chairman of that Committee.

At the 2628th meeting of the Council, on 15 November, the President drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago (S/17631), which read as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/17442) of 6 September 1985,

Taking into account the statement by the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Taking into account also the statement by Mr. Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, Secretary-General of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Commending once again the South West Africa People's Organization for its preparedness to co-operate fully with the United Nations Secretary-General and his Special Representative, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, in the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 301 (1971), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985),

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for ensuring the implementation of its resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),

Taking note of the Final Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries, held at Luanda, Angola, from 4 to 8 September 1985, urging, inter alia, the Security Council to meet again in order to consider the question of Namibia, and also renewing the call for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Commending those States, agencies and organizations which have already adopted a variety of economic measures against South Africa, and urging them and the international community as a whole to adopt further effective measures in a concerted effort to bring about an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and an end to apartheid,

Gravely concerned at the further aggravation of the already tense situation and the instability created by the repeated and systematic acts of aggression and occupation perpetrated by the apartheid régime over a period of several years throughout southern Africa, which constitutes a serious threat to the peace of the region as well as to international peace and security,

Conscious of the imperative need, in the light of South Africa's continued prevarication and refusal to comply with the provisions of resolution 566 (1985), to assume its responsibilities fully in order to secure, as soon as possible, the implementation of resolution 435 (1978),

Conscious also of the obligation of States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the said Charter and pursuant to Security Council resolution 566 (1985), in particular paragraph 13 thereof,

/...

1. Determines,
 - (a) That the persistent refusal of South Africa to comply with Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Namibia constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;
 - (b) That the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes a breach of international peace and an act of aggression;
 - (c) That the repeated armed attacks perpetrated from Namibia by South Africa against independent and sovereign States in southern Africa constitute grave acts of aggression;
2. Condemns South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly, thus defying the authority of the United Nations and violating the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people against the illegal occupation of their country by the racist Pretoria régime, and calls upon all States to increase their moral and material assistance to them;
4. Demands once again that the racist régime of South Africa immediately dismantle the so-called interim government installed at Windhoek on 17 June 1985, in clear defiance of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;
5. Declares once again that the independence of Namibia cannot be held hostage to extraneous and irrelevant issues such as linkage, which have already been rejected by the Security Council as being extraneous and incompatible with resolution 435 (1978), which is the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem;
6. Solemnly declares that racist South Africa's refusal to co-operate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in terms of resolution 566 (1985) constitutes a direct challenge to the authority of the United Nations and violates the principles of its Charter;
7. Decides, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, to impose mandatory selective sanctions against South Africa;
8. Decides, accordingly and as a matter of utmost urgency, under Article 41, to adopt enforcement measures, including:
 - (a) Oil embargo;
 - (b) Arms embargo;

- (c) Prohibition of all new investments in South Africa and Namibia;
 - (d) Prohibition of all new government and bank loans and credit guarantees to the racist Pretoria régime and the so-called interim government at Windhoek;
 - (e) Termination of all export credit guarantees for exports to South Africa and Namibia;
 - (f) Prohibition of importation or enrichment of uranium from Namibia and South Africa;
 - (g) Prohibition of supply of technology, equipment and licences for nuclear plants in South Africa, including exchange of nuclear information with it;
 - (h) Prohibition of visits to and from South Africa and Namibia by military, security, intelligence and other defence personnel;
 - (i) Prohibition of the sale and export of computers and other electronic equipment capable of being used by the racist army, police and security forces;
 - (j) Cessation of funding for permanent or temporary trade missions or for participating in exhibitions and trade fairs in South Africa and Namibia;
 - (k) Termination of double taxation agreements with South Africa;
 - (l) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa or Namibia;
9. Calls upon all States, in conformity with Article 25 of the Charter, to assist effectively in the implementation of the present resolution and all the other relevant Security Council resolutions;
10. Further calls upon the specialized agencies to ensure the effective implementation of the present resolution and all the other relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions;
11. Urges, having regard to the principles stated in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, States not members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;
12. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council to monitor the implementation of this resolution;
13. Calls upon States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

14. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on progress in the implementation of this resolution and to submit his first report by the end of May 1986 at the latest;

15. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

At the Council's 2629th meeting, on 15 November 1985, the President called attention to a draft resolution (S/17633) submitted by Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago, which read as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/17442) of 6 September 1985,

Taking into account the statement by the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Taking into account also the statement by Mr. Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, Secretary-General of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Commending once again the South West Africa People's Organization for its preparedness to co-operate fully with the United Nations Secretary-General and his Special Representative, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, in the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 301 (1971), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985),

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for ensuring the implementation of its resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),

Taking note of the Final Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries, held at Luanda, Angola, from 4 to 8 September 1985, urging, inter alia, the Security Council to meet again in order to consider the question of Namibia, and also renewing the call for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Commending those States, agencies and organizations which have already adopted a variety of economic measures against South Africa, and urging them and the international community as a whole to adopt further effective measures in a concerted effort to bring about an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia,

Gravely concerned at the further aggravation of the already tense situation and the instability created by the repeated and systematic acts of aggression and occupation perpetrated by the apartheid régime over a period of several years throughout southern Africa, which constitutes a serious threat to the peace of the region as well as to international peace and security,

Conscious of the imperative need, in the light of South Africa's continued prevarication and refusal to comply with the provisions of resolution 566 (1985), to assume its responsibilities fully in order to secure, as soon as possible, the implementation of resolution 435 (1978),

Conscious also of the obligation of States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the said Charter and pursuant to Security Council resolution 566 (1985), in particular paragraph 13 thereof,

1. Determines,

(a) That the persistent refusal of South Africa to comply with Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Namibia constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

(b) That the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes a breach of international peace;

(c) That the repeated armed attacks perpetrated from Namibia by South Africa against independent and sovereign States in southern Africa constitute grave acts of aggression;

2. Condemns South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly, thus defying the authority of the United Nations and violating the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people against the illegal occupation of their country by the racist Pretoria régime, and calls upon all States to increase their moral and material assistance to them;

4. Demands once again that the racist régime of South Africa immediately dismantle the so-called interim government installed at Windhoek on 17 June 1985, in clear defiance of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

5. Declares once again that the independence of Namibia cannot be held hostage to extraneous and irrelevant issues such as linkage, which have already been rejected by the Security Council as being extraneous and incompatible with resolution 435 (1978), which is the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem;

6. Solemnly declares that racist South Africa's refusal to co-operate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in terms of resolution 566 (1985) constitutes a direct challenge to the authority of the United Nations and violates the principles of its Charter;

7. Decides, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, to impose mandatory selective sanctions against South Africa;

8. Decides, accordingly and as a matter of utmost urgency, under Article 41, to adopt enforcement measures, including:

- (a) Oil embargo;
- (b) Arms embargo;
- (c) Prohibition of all new investments in South Africa and Namibia;
- (d) Prohibition of all new government and bank loans and credit guarantees to the racist Pretoria régime and the so-called interim government at Windhoek;
- (e) Termination of all export credit guarantees for exports to South Africa and Namibia;
- (f) Prohibition of importation or enrichment of uranium from Namibia and South Africa;
- (g) Prohibition of supply of technology, equipment and licences for nuclear plants in South Africa, including exchange of nuclear information with it;
- (h) Prohibition of visits to and from South Africa and Namibia by military, security, intelligence and other defence personnel;
- (i) Prohibition of the sale and export of computers capable of being used by the racist army, police and security forces;
- (j) Cessation of funding for permanent or temporary trade missions or for participating in exhibitions and trade fairs in South Africa and Namibia;
- (k) Termination of double taxation agreements with South Africa;
- (l) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa or Namibia;

9. Calls upon all States, in conformity with Article 25 of the Charter, to assist effectively in the implementation of the present resolution and all the other relevant Security Council resolutions;

10. Further calls upon the specialized agencies to ensure the effective implementation of the present resolution and all the other relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions;

11. Urges, having regard to the principles stated in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, States not members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

12. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council to monitor the implementation of this resolution;

13. Calls upon States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

14. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on progress in the implementation of this resolution and to submit his first report by the end of May 1986 at the latest;

15. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The Security Council then voted on the latter draft resolution (S/17633), which received 12 votes in favour to 2 against (the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), with 1 abstention (France) and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.
