



UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/13737/Add.4  
6 February 1980

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 document S/13737 of 11 January 1980.

During the week ending 2 February 1980, the Security Council took action on the following item:

Question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia (see S/7382, S/7628, S/7644, S/8502, S/8555, S/8564, S/8612, S/9258, S/9276, S/9293, S/9687, S/9714, S/9721, S/9981, S/9996, S/10402, S/10435, S/10462, S/10492, S/10542, S/10554, S/10557, S/10751, S/10770/Add.6, S/10855/Add.20, S/10855/Add.21, S/11935/Add.14, S/12269/Add.21, S/12269/Add.39, S/12520/Add.9, S/12520/Add.10, S/12520/Add.40, S/13033/Add.8, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.16, S/13033/Add.17 and S/13033/Add.50)

By a letter dated 25 January 1980 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13764), the representative of Malawi, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider "the explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia arising from the gross violations of the Lancaster House Agreement on Southern Rhodesia by the United Kingdom, which was the administering colonial Power".

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2192nd meeting on 30 January on the basis of the request from the representative of Malawi. The Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2193rd to 2196th meetings, held between 31 January and 2 February 1980. In the course of the meetings, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Somalia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. At its 2192nd meeting, in accordance with the requests contained in letters dated 30 January from Nigeria, Tunisia and Zambia (S/13770 and S/13771), the Security Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of its

provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Tirivafi J. Kangai and Mr. Johnstone Makatini. At its 2195th meeting on 1 February, the Council also extended an invitation under rule 39 to Dr. Callistus Ndlovu, in accordance with the request contained in a letter dated 1 February 1980 from Niger, Tunisia and Zambia (S/13776).

At the Council's 2196th meeting, the President called attention to the revised draft resolution (S/13777/Rev.1) sponsored by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, the Philippines, Tunisia and Zambia.

The Security Council adopted the revised draft resolution by 14 votes to none, with no abstentions, as resolution 463 (1980). One member (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) did not participate in the voting.

Resolution 463 (1980) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered the latest developments in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Recalling Security Council resolutions on the situation in Southern Rhodesia, and in particular resolution 460 (1979),

Noting that the Lancaster House Conference in London has produced agreement on the Constitution for a free and independent Zimbabwe providing for genuine majority rule, on arrangements for bringing that Constitution into effect and on a cease-fire,

Noting also that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having resumed its responsibility as the administering Power, is committed to decolonize Southern Rhodesia on the basis of free and democratic elections, which will lead Southern Rhodesia to genuine independence acceptable to the international community in accordance with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Concerned at the numerous violations of the terms of the Lancaster House Agreement,

Reaffirming the need for strict compliance with the terms of paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 460 (1979), which called upon the administering Power to ensure that no South African or other external forces, regular or mercenary, would remain in or enter Southern Rhodesia, except those forces provided for under the Lancaster House Agreement,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom, and independence, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. Calls upon all parties to comply with the Lancaster House Agreement;

/...

3. Calls upon the administering Power to ensure the full and impartial implementation of the letter and spirit of the Lancaster House Agreement;

4. Calls upon the British Government, while noting its announcement that the South African troops have been withdrawn from the Beit Bridge, to ensure the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of any other South African forces, regular or mercenary, from Southern Rhodesia;

5. Calls upon the British Government to take all necessary steps in order to ensure that eligible Zimbabwe nationals freely participate in the forthcoming electoral process including:

- (i) The speedy and unimpeded return of Zimbabwe exiles and refugees in conformity with the Lancaster House Agreement;
- (ii) The release of all political prisoners;
- (iii) The strict compliance by all the forces with the terms of the Lancaster House Agreement and the confinement forthwith of the Rhodesian and auxiliary forces to their bases in conformity with that Agreement;
- (iv) The according of equal treatment to all parties to the Agreement; and
- (v) The rescinding of all emergency measures and regulations inconsistent with the conduct of free and fair elections;

6. Calls upon the British Government also to create conditions in Southern Rhodesia which will ensure a free and fair election and thereby avert the danger of the collapse of the Lancaster House Agreement, which could have serious consequences for international peace and security;

7. Calls upon the British Government to release any South African political prisoners, including captured freedom fighters in Southern Rhodesia, and to ensure their safe passage to any country of their choice;

8. Strongly condemns the racist régime in South Africa for interference in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia;

9. Calls upon all Member States of the United Nations to respect only the free and fair choice of the people of Zimbabwe;

10. Decides to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review until the Territory attains full independence under genuine majority rule.

-----