



UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/13033/Add.12  
3 April 1979

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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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/13033 of 9 January 1979.

During the week ending 31 March 1979, the Security Council took action on the following item:

Complaint by Angola against South Africa (see S/12520/Add.17 and S/13033/Add.11)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2137th to 2139th meetings, held on 26, 27 and 28 March 1979.

In addition to the representatives invited previously, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the Council's 2138th meeting, the representative of Zambia introduced a draft resolution (S/13197) sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

At the 2139th meeting, the President announced that Gabon had become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

The Security Council then voted on the seven-Power draft resolution (S/13197) and adopted it by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America), as resolution 447 (1979).

Resolution 447 (1979) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered the request by the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations contained in document S/13176, as well as his letter dated 16 March 1979 transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola (S/13177),

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola,

Having heard the statement of the Vice-President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO),

Recalling its resolution 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976 which, inter alia, condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

Bearing in mind its resolution 428 (1978) of 6 May 1978 which, inter alia, solemnly warned that in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, the Council would meet again in order to consider more effective measures in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof,

Gravely concerned at the premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions committed by South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

Convinced that the intensity and timing of these acts of armed invasion are intended to frustrate efforts at negotiated settlements in southern Africa, particularly in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Grieved at the tragic and mounting loss of human life, including that of civilians and Namibian refugees in Angola and other front-line States, and concerned about the damage and wanton destruction of property caused by the South African armed invasions of Angola launched from Namibia, a territory which South Africa illegally occupies,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in accordance with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the exercise of such rights as set forth in United Nations resolutions,

Reaffirming also its condemnation of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, and the militarization of the territory, through which it persists in its suppression of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence, as well as in its armed invasions against neighbouring African States,

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1. Condemns strongly the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of the People's Republic of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country as well as a serious threat to international peace and security;

2. Condemns strongly also South Africa's utilization of the international territory of Namibia as a springboard for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola;

3. Demands that South Africa cease immediately its provocative armed invasions against the People's Republic of Angola and that it respect forthwith the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country;

4. Commends the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States for their steadfast support for the people of Namibia in their just and legitimate struggle against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa and for the enjoyment of their inalienable rights to self-determination and national independence;

5. Requests Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacities;

6. Decides to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to obtain available information from the People's Republic of Angola on the human casualties and material and other damage resulting from repeated acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa;

7. Furthermore, requests the Secretary-General to submit such information to the Security Council not later than 30 April in order to enable it to determine the most effective sanctions in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations so as to ensure the cessation by South Africa of its acts of aggression against Angola and other front-line States.

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