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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/14326 of 9 January 1981.

During the week ending 2 May 1981, 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 and S/14326/Add.16).

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2274th to 2277th meetings, held between 27 to 30 April 1981.

In the course of the discussion, in addition to the representatives invited previously, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Guyana and Singapore, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote. In accordance with his request dated 28 April 1981, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 to 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.

At the 2276th meeting, on 29 April 1981, the representative of Uganda introduced, on behalf of the sponsors, five draft resolutions, contained in documents S/14459, S/14460, the text of which was subsequently revised (S/14460/Rev.1), S/14461, S/14462 and S/14463.

The draft resolution contained in document S/14459, sponsored by Mexico, Niger, Panama, Tunisia and Uganda, read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the situation in Namibia,

"Having heard all the statements made before the Council,

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

"Taking into account the statement of Mr. Peter Meushihange, Secretary for Foreign Relations of the South West Africa People's Organization,

"Taking into account the statements made by the Foreign Ministers mandated by the Organization of African Unity and the movement of non-aligned countries,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/14333,

"Reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights,

"Reaffirming its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 269 (1969), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),

"Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V),

"Deeply concerned at the persistent refusal by South Africa to implement the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly demanding immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its illegal administration from Namibia,

"Deploring the fact that the attitude of the Government of South Africa towards the Council's resolutions and decisions on Namibia undermines the authority of the United Nations,

"Gravely concerned at the blatant refusal by South Africa to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

"Deeply concerned at the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated against independent and sovereign States in southern Africa,

"Conscious of the obligations of States Members under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

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"Conscious also of the duties incumbent upon it under Article 6 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. Determines, in the context of Article 39:

"(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 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 resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, thus defying the authority of the United Nations and violating the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

"3. Further condemns South Africa for its repeated acts of aggression against the independent and sovereign States in southern Africa;

"4. 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 comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

"5. Decides therefore to this end, and as an urgent measure, under Article 41, to adopt effective measures, including:

"(a) Economic and political sanctions;

"(b) Oil embargo;

"(c) Arms embargo;

"6. Calls upon all States Members of the United Nations, in conformity with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, to assist effectively in the implementation of the measures called for by the present resolution and as elaborated in the appropriate resolutions before the Security Council;

"7. Further calls upon the specialized agencies to take all necessary measures to implement these resolutions;

"8. Urges, having regard to the principles stated in Article 2 of the

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Charter of the United Nations, States not members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

"9. 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;

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

"11. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the implementation of this resolution and to submit his first report by \_\_\_\_\_ at the latest;

"12. Decides to maintain this item on its agenda for further action, as appropriate, in the light of developments in the situation."

The revised draft resolution contained in document S/14460/Rev.1, sponsored by Niger, Tunisia and Uganda, read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the situation in Namibia,

"Having heard all the statements made before the Council,

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

"Taking into account the statement of Mr. Peter Meushihange, Secretary for Foreign Relations of the South West Africa People's Organization,

"Taking into account the statements made by the Foreign Ministers mandated by the Organization of African Unity and the movement of non-aligned countries,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/14333,

"Reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 276 (1970), 283 (1970), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), as well as the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia,

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"Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations with respect to Namibia in terms of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V),

"Strongly condemning South Africa for its continued refusal to implement United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia,

"Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, continue to co-operate with South Africa in respect of its illegal administration in Namibia,

"Further deploring the fact that those States continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa as well as military and strategic collaboration all of which have the effect of supporting and encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

"Deeply concerned about the present critical situation created by South Africa in and around Namibia, which constitutes a serious breach to international peace and security,

"Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other offshore islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI) as well as in subsequent resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly related to the question of Namibia;

"2. Reiterates that Namibia is the legal responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory;

"3. Determines that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, its persistent defiance of the United Nations, its war of repression being waged against Namibians, its repeated acts of aggression launched from Namibian territory against independent African States, its colonialist expansion and its policy of apartheid constitute a breach of international peace and security;

"4. Decides that all States shall sever all diplomatic, consular and trade relations with South Africa;

"5. Decides that, in furtherance of the objective of bringing to an end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia in accordance with United Nations resolutions and decisions, all States shall prevent:

"(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in South Africa and in illegally occupied Namibia and exported therefrom after the date of this resolution (whether or not the commodities or products are for consumption or processing in their territories, whether or

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not they are imported in bond and whether or not any special legal status with respect to the import of goods is enjoyed by the port or other place where they are imported or stored);

"(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export of any commodities or products from South Africa and occupied Namibia, and any dealings by their nationals or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in South Africa and occupied Namibia and exported therefrom after the date of this resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to South Africa and occupied Namibia for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

"(c) The shipment in vessels or aircraft of their registration or under charter to their nationals, or the carriage (whether or not in bond) by land transport facilities across their territories of any commodities or products originating in South Africa and occupied Namibia and exported therefrom after the date of this resolution;

"(d) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories of any commodities or products (whether or not originating in their territories, but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, educational equipment and material for use in schools and other educational institutions, publications, news material and, in special humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs) to any person or body in South Africa and occupied Namibia or to any other person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from South Africa and occupied Namibia and any activities by their nationals or in their territories, which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply;

"(e) The shipment in vessels or aircraft of their registration, or under charter to their nationals, or the carriage (whether or not in bond) by land transport facilities across their territories of any such commodities or products which are consigned to any person or body in South Africa and occupied Namibia, or to any other person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"6. Decides that all States shall not make available to the illegal régime in South Africa and occupied Namibia, or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking, including tourist enterprises, in South Africa and occupied Namibia, any funds for investment or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from making available to the régime or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within South Africa and occupied Namibia, except payments exclusively for pensions or for strictly medical, humanitarian or educational purposes or for the provision of news material and in special humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;

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"7. Decides that all States shall prevent the entry into their territories, save on exceptional humanitarian grounds, of any person travelling on a South African passport, regardless of its date of issue, or on a purported passport issued by or on behalf of the illegal administration of South Africa in Namibia;

"8. Calls upon all States to prohibit all travel including tourism, sports and scientific and cultural exchanges by their nationals to South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"9. Decides that all States shall prevent airline companies constituted in their territories and aircraft of their registration or under charter to their nationals from operating to or from South Africa and occupied Namibia and from linking up with any airline company constituted or aircraft registered in South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"10. Decides that all States shall take all possible measures to prevent activities by their nationals and persons in their territories aimed at promoting, assisting or encouraging emigration to South Africa and occupied Namibia, with a view to stopping such emigration;

"11. Decides that all States shall withhold from their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct government control, government loans, credit guarantees and other forms of financial support that would be used to facilitate trade or commerce with South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"12. Decides that all States shall ensure that companies and other commercial enterprises owned by the State or under direct control of the State cease all further investment activities in South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"13. Decides that all States shall enact the appropriate measures to prohibit investments or obtaining concessions in South Africa and occupied Namibia by their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control and, to this end, shall withhold protection of such investment against claims of a future lawful Government of Namibia for compensation and reparation;

"14. Calls upon all States to take all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations in order to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and bring about its genuine independence in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

"15. Calls upon all States to ensure that their national legislation includes penalties for violations of the provisions of this resolution;

"16. Calls upon all States to carry out, in accordance with Article 25 and Article 2, paragraph 6, of the Charter of the United Nations, the provisions of the present resolution, and reminds them that failure or refusal by any one of them to do so would constitute a violation of the Charter;

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"17. Further calls upon the specialized agencies to take all necessary measures to implement this resolution;

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

"19. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution not later than \_\_\_\_\_;

"20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

The draft resolution contained in document S/14461, sponsored by Niger, Tunisia and Uganda read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the situation in Namibia,

"Having heard all the statements made before the Council,

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

"Taking into account the statement of Mr. Peter Meushihange, Secretary for Foreign Relations of the South West Africa People's Organization,

"Taking into account the statements made by the Foreign Ministers mandated by the Organization of African Unity and the movement of non-aligned countries,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/14333,

"Reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights,

"Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations with respect to Namibia in terms of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V),

"Strongly condemning South Africa for its continued refusal to implement United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia,

"Convinced of the urgent need for the imposition of a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa,

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"Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. Decides to impose a mandatory embargo on the direct and indirect supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"2. Decides that all States shall prohibit:

"(a) The sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products to any person or body in South Africa and occupied Namibia, or to any person or body for the purpose of eventual supply to South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"(c) The shipment in vessels, aircraft or any other means of transportation of their registration, or under charter to their nationals, of any petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"(d) Any investments in, or provision of technical and other assistance, including technical advice and spare parts, to the petroleum industry in South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"(e) The provision of transit facilities in their territory, including the use of their ports, airports, roads or railway network by vessels, aircraft or any other means of transportation carrying petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"(f) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the prospecting for petroleum in South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"3. Calls upon all States to take all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations in order to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and bring about its genuine independence in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

"4. Calls upon all States to ensure that their national legislation includes penalties for violations of the provisions of this resolution;

"5. Calls upon all States to carry out, in accordance with Article 25 and Article 2, paragraph 6, of the Charter of the United Nations, the provisions of the present resolution, and reminds them that failure or refusal by any one of them to do so would constitute a violation of the Charter;

"6. Further calls upon the specialized agencies to take all necessary measures to implement this resolution;

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

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution not later than \_\_\_\_\_;

"9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

The draft resolution contained in document S/14462, sponsored by Niger, Tunisia and Uganda, read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the situation in Namibia,

"Having heard all the statements made before the Council,

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

"Taking into account the statement of Mr. Peter Meushihange, Secretary for Foreign Relations of the South West Africa People's Organization,

"Taking into account the statements made by the Foreign Ministers mandated by the Organization of African Unity and the movement of non-aligned countries,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/14333,

"Reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 276 (1970), 283 (1970), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) as well as the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia,

"Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations with respect to Namibia in terms of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V),

"Reaffirming also resolutions 418 (1977) and 421 (1977) concerning the arms embargo against South Africa,

"Strongly condemning South Africa for its continued refusal to implement United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia,

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"Gravely concerned with the repeated acts of aggression committed by the armed forces of South Africa against neighbouring States, including such acts launched from military bases in Namibia,

"Deeply concerned about the present critical situation created by South Africa in and around Namibia which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

"Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. Determines, having regard to the critical situation created by South Africa in and around Namibia, arising from its continued illegal occupation of the territory, that the repeated acts of aggression carried out by the racist régime of South Africa against neighbouring African States, the supply to South Africa and the collaboration in the manufacture of arms and related matériel constitute a breach to international peace and security;

"2. Decides that all States shall cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related matériel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and shall cease as well the provision of all types of equipment and supplies and grants of licensing arrangements for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned, which would further strengthen South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia;

"3. Decides that all States shall ensure that arms-export agreements provide for guarantees which would prevent embargoed items or any components thereof from reaching South Africa through third countries, under any circumstances including subcontracts by firms from one country to another;

"4. Decides that all States shall prohibit the export of spare parts for embargoed aircraft and other military equipment belonging to South Africa, and the maintenance and servicing of such equipment;

"5. Decides that all States shall seize any embargoed items destined for South Africa which may be found on their territories, including items in transit;

"6. Decides that all States shall prohibit government agencies and corporations under their jurisdiction from transferring technology for the manufacture of arms and related matériel of all types to South Africa;

"7. Decides that all States shall prohibit government agencies, corporations and individuals under their jurisdiction from investing in the manufacture of arms and related matériel in South Africa;

"8. Decides that all States shall prohibit all imports of arms and related matériel of any type from South Africa and shall seize any such items which may be found in their territories, including items in transit;

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"9. Decides that all States which have not yet done so, shall put an end to exchange with South Africa of military personnel, as well as experts in weapons technology and employees of arms factories under their jurisdiction;

"10. Decides that all States shall take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries for service in South Africa and occupied Namibia;

"11. Calls upon all States to cease and prevent any direct or indirect co-operation or activities by public or private corporations, individuals or groups of individuals in conjunction with South Africa in the development of a nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa;

"12. Calls upon all States to take all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations in order to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and bring about its genuine independence in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

"13. Calls upon all States to ensure that their national legislation includes penalties for violations of the provisions of this resolution;

"14. Calls upon all States to carry out, in accordance with Article 25 and Article 2, paragraph 6, of the Charter of the United Nations, the provisions of the present resolution, and reminds them that failure or refusal by any one of them to do so would constitute a violation of the Charter;

"15. Further calls upon the specialized agencies to take all necessary measures to implement this resolution;

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

"17. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution not later than \_\_\_\_\_;

"18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

The draft resolution contained in document S/14463, sponsored by Niger, Tunisia and Uganda, read as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Convinced of the need to have appropriate machinery in order to examine the progress of the implementation of the measures envisaged in resolutions \_\_\_\_\_ (1981),

"Recalling its resolutions \_\_\_\_\_ (1981) on comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa on the question of Namibia,

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"Noting that it requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of resolutions \_\_\_\_\_ (1981),

"1. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a committee of the Security Council, provided with powers and means commensurate with its responsibilities, to undertake the following tasks and to report to it with its observations:

"(a) To seek from any State information relevant to the strict implementation of these resolutions including any activities by any nationals of that State or in its territories that may constitute an evasion of the provisions of this resolution;

"(b) To examine such reports on the implementation of the above resolutions as may be submitted by the Secretary-General;

"2. Calls upon all States to co-operate fully with the Committee in regard to the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the effective implementation of the provisions of resolutions \_\_\_\_\_ (1981) and to supply such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide every assistance to the Committee established in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council in the implementation of its mandate."

At its 2277th meeting, the Security Council proceeded to vote on the five draft resolutions contained in documents S/14459, S/14460/Rev.1, S/14461, S/14462 and S/14463, with the following result:

The draft resolution contained in document S/14459 received 9 votes in favour, to 3 votes against (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Ireland, Japan, Spain), and was therefore not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

The revised draft resolution contained in document S/14460/Rev.1 received 9 votes in favour to 3 votes against (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Ireland, Japan, Spain), and was therefore not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

The draft resolution contained in document S/14461 received 11 votes in favour to 3 votes against (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America), with 1 abstention (Japan), and was therefore not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

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The draft resolution contained in document S/14462 received 12 votes in favour to 3 votes against (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America), with no abstentions, and was therefore not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

The President stated that in the light of the results of the voting on the four draft resolutions, it seemed unnecessary to put the draft resolution contained in S/14463 to the vote. There being no objection, it was so decided.

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