



Security Council

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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 documents S/14840 of 19 January 1982 and S/14840/Add.12 of 5 April 1982.

During the week ending 3 April 1982, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18, S/11935/Add.19, S/11935/Add.20, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.44, S/11935/Add.45, S/13033/Add.9, S/13033/Add.10, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.28, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.8, S/13737/Add.18, S/13737/Add.20, S/13737/Add.22, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.1, S/14840/Add.2, S/14840/Add.3, S/14840/Add.4 and S/14840/Add.12).

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2340th, 2344th and 2348th meetings, held between 30 March and 2 April 1982. In the course of the meetings, in addition to the representatives invited previously, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, India, Iran, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Saudi Arabia, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the Council's 2348th meeting, the President called attention to a draft resolution (S/14943) submitted by Jordan, which read as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter dated 22 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan (S/14917),

1. Denounces measures imposed on the Palestinian population such as the dismissal of elected mayors by Israeli authorities, as well as the violation of the liberties and rights of the inhabitants of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip which followed the measures taken by Israel with regard to the Golan Heights, and which could only damage the prospects for peace;
2. Calls on Israel, the occupying Power, to rescind its decision disbanding the elected municipal council of El Bireh and its decision to remove from their posts the Mayors of Nablus and Ramallah;
3. Reaffirms that all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 continue to apply in full to all of the occupied territories;
4. Calls upon Israel to cease forthwith all measures applied in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the Syrian Golan Heights, which contravene the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949;
5. Calls upon the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council not later than 7 April 1982 on the implementation of this resolution;
6. Decides to remain seized with this item.

The Security Council then voted on the draft resolution (S/14943), which received 13 votes in favour to 1 against (United States of America), with 1 abstention (Zaire), and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

Letter dated 19 March 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (see S/14840/Add.12)

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2339th, 2341st to 2343rd and 2347th meetings, held between 29 March and 2 April 1982. In the course of the meetings, in addition to the representatives invited previously, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Benin, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, El Salvador, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, India, Iran, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the Council's 2347th meeting, the representative of Panama introduced a draft resolution (S/14941) sponsored by his delegation and, subsequently, by Guyana. The draft resolution S/14941 read as follows:

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement by the Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, Commandant of the Revolution,

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Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the statement by the Permanent Representative of the United States and other statements made before the Council,

Gravely concerned at the deterioration of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean,

Taking into account Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant provisions of the Charter concerning the pacific settlement of disputes,

Considering that the present crisis in the region of Central America and the Caribbean affects international peace and security and that all Member States have an interest in the solution of the crisis by peaceful means,

Recalling resolution 2131 (XX) on the inadmissibility of intervention in the domestic affairs of States and the protection of their independence and sovereignty, adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 1965, and resolution 2160 (XXI) on strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations and of the right of peoples to self-determination, adopted by the General Assembly on 30 November 1966,

1. Reminds all Member States of their obligation to respect the principles of the Charter, and in particular those relating to:

- (a) Non-intervention and non-interference in the domestic affairs of States;
- (b) Self-determination of peoples;
- (c) Non-use of force or threat of force;
- (d) The territorial integrity and political independence of States;
- (e) Pacific settlement of disputes;

2. Reminds all Member States that resolution 2131 (XX) condemns the use or threat of force in relations between States as acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Appeals to all Member States to refrain from the direct, indirect, overt or covert use of force against any country of Central America and the Caribbean;

4. Appeals to all parties concerned to have recourse to dialogue and negotiation, as contemplated in the Charter of the United Nations, and calls upon all Member States to lend their support to the search for a peaceful solution to the problems of Central America and the Caribbean;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed concerning the development of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

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Following a suspension of the meeting, the Security Council then voted on the draft resolution (S/14941), which received 12 votes in favour to 1 against (United States of America), with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire), and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.

Letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In a letter dated 1 April 1982 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/14942), the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that his Government had good reason to believe that the armed forces of Argentina were about to invade the Falkland Island and requested that the Security Council be convened urgently to consider the situation in the South Atlantic.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 2345th meeting, held on 1 April 1982. The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Argentina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the meeting, the President informed the Council that after holding consultations with members of the Council, he had been authorized to make a statement on behalf of the Council, the text of which he then read out as follows (S/14944):

"The Security Council has heard statements from the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina about the tension which has recently arisen between the two Governments.

"The Security Council has taken note of the statement issued by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which reads as follows:

'The Secretary-General, who has already seen the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina earlier today, renews his appeal for maximum restraint on both sides. He will, of course, return to Headquarters at any time, if the situation demands it.'

"The Security Council, mindful of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, expresses its concern about the tension in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas). The Security Council, accordingly, calls on the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to exercise the utmost restraint at this time and, in particular, to refrain from the use or threat of force in the region and to continue the search for a diplomatic solution.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the question."

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 2349th and 2350th meetings, on 2 and 3 April 1982. In addition to the representative invited

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previously, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, New Zealand, Paraguay and Peru, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the 2350th meeting, the representative of Panama introduced a draft resolution (S/14950), sponsored by his delegation, which read as follows:

The Security Council,

Having heard the complaint by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning actions recently taken by the Argentine Republic in the region of the Malvinas Islands,

Having taken note of the letter dated 1 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Argentine Republic (S/14940),

Having heard the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic to the effect that the situation which has arisen stems from the existence of a problem of a colonial nature,

Considering that the intention of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to perpetuate its illegal occupation and colonial domination of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands affects the territorial integrity of the Argentine Republic and constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 31/49 of 1 December 1976 of the United Nations General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the paragraphs relating to the question of the Malvinas Islands contained in the Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975, the Political Declaration adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Colombo from 15 to 19 August 1976; the Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978; the Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979; and the Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981,

1. Urgently calls upon the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to cease its hostile conduct, refrain from any threat or use of force and co-operate with the Argentine Republic in the decolonization of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands;

2. Requests both Governments to carry out negotiations immediately in order to put an end to the present situation of tension, duly respecting Argentine sovereignty over those territories and the interests of their inhabitants.

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The Security Council then voted on a motion by Panama to suspend the meeting. The motion received 7 votes in favour to 3 against (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Guyana, Jordan, Togo, Zaire), and, therefore was not adopted. One member (Uganda) did not participate in the voting.

The representative of the United Kingdom introduced the revised text of a draft resolution sponsored by his delegation (S/14947/Rev.1).

Following a suspension of the meeting, the Council voted on the revised draft resolution (S/14947/Rev.1) and adopted it by 10 votes in favour to 1 against (Panama), with 4 abstentions (China, Poland, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), as resolution 502 (1982).

Following the voting, the representative of Panama informed the Council that, at that stage, his delegation would not insist on a vote on the draft resolution contained in document S/14950.

Resolution 502 (1982) read as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council at the 2345th meeting of the Security Council on 1 April 1982 (S/14944) calling on the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to refrain from the use or threat of force in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas),

Deeply disturbed at reports of an invasion on 2 April 1982 by armed forces of Argentina,

Determining that there exists a breach of the peace in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas),

1. Demands an immediate cessation of hostilities;
2. Demands an immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas);
3. Calls on the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to seek a diplomatic solution to their differences and to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
