

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1969

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA¹

Decision

At its 1464th meeting, on 20 March 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of the United Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: letter dated 14 March 1969 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia (S/9090 and Add.1-3)."²

Resolution 264 (1969) **of 20 March 1969**

The Security Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolutions 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, 2324 (XXII) and 2325

(XXII) of 16 December 1967, 2372 (XXII) of 12 June 1968 and 2403 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 by which the General Assembly of the United Nations terminated the Mandate of South West Africa and assumed direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence,

Recalling its resolutions 245 (1968) of 25 January 1968 and 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Mindful of the grave consequences of South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia,

Reaffirming its special responsibility toward the people and the Territory of Namibia,

1. *Recognizes* that the United Nations General Assembly terminated the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and assumed direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence;

2. *Considers* that the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia is illegal and contrary to the principles of the Charter and the previous decisions of the United Nations and is detrimental to the interests of the population of the Territory and those of the international community;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to withdraw immediately its administration from the Territory;

4. *Declares* that the actions of the Government of South Africa designed to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia through the establishment

¹ Resolutions or decisions on this question, under the previous heading "The question of South West Africa", were also adopted in 1968.

² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1969*.

of Bantustans are contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Declares* that the Government of South Africa has no right to enact the "South West Africa Affairs Bill," as such an enactment would be a violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Condemns* the refusal of South Africa to comply with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI), 2248 (S-V), 2324 (XXII), 2325 (XXII), 2372 (XXII), and 2403 (XXIII) and Security Council resolutions 245 (1968) and 246 (1968);

7. *Invites* all States to exert their influence in order to obtain compliance by the Government of South Africa with the provisions of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* that in the event of failure on the part of the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of the present resolution, the Security Council will meet immediately to determine upon necessary steps or measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 1465th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Decisions

At its 1492nd meeting, on 30 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of Chile to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: letter dated 24 July 1969 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9359)".³

At its 1493rd meeting, on 4 August 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

³ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1969.

Resolution 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General contained in document S/9204,⁴

Mindful of its responsibility to take necessary action to secure strict compliance with the obligations entered into by States Members of the United Nations under the provisions of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful also of its responsibilities under Article 6 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 264 (1969);

2. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its refusal to comply with resolution 264 (1969) and for its persistent defiance of the authority of the United Nations;

3. *Decides* that the continued occupation of the Territory of Namibia by the South African authorities constitutes an aggressive encroachment on the authority of the United Nations, a violation of the territorial integrity and a denial of the political sovereignty of the people of Namibia;

4. *Recognizes* the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia against the illegal presence of the South African authorities in the Territory;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to withdraw its administration from the Territory immediately and in any case before 4 October 1969;

6. *Decides* that in the event of failure on the part of the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph of the present resolution, the Security Council will meet immediately to determine upon effective measures in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the relevant Chapters of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from all dealings with the Government of South Africa purporting to act on behalf of the Territory of Namibia;

8. *Requests* all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the people of Namibia in their struggle against foreign occupation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 1497th meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Finland, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1969.