

Taking note of the letter of the Chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of Portugal,¹³

Having heard the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Senegal,¹⁴

Bearing in mind that all States Members of the United Nations must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purpose of the United Nations,

Conscious of its duty to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace and security and for the suppression of acts of aggression,

Disturbed by the increasingly serious situation created by acts of violence perpetrated by the Portuguese armed forces against Senegal since the adoption of Security Council resolution 273 (1969) of 9 December 1969,

Deeply distressed by the repeated laying of mines in Senegalese territory,

Gravely concerned that incidents of this nature, by threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Senegal, might endanger international peace and security,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 178 (1963) of 24 April 1963, 204 (1965) of 19 May 1965 and 273 (1969) of 9 December 1969,

Having taken note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights concerning Portuguese acts of violence in Senegalese territory,¹⁵

Noting that Portugal has not complied with the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 273 (1969),

1. *Demands* that the Government of Portugal should stop immediately any acts of violence and destruction in Senegalese territory and respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Senegal;

2. *Condemns* the acts of violence and destruction perpetrated since 1963 by the Portuguese armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) against the population and villages of Senegal;

3. *Condemns* the unlawful laying of anti-tank and anti-personnel mines in Senegalese territory;

4. *Requests* the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to send to the spot, as a matter of urgency, a special mission of members of the Council assisted by their military experts to carry out an inquiry into the facts of which the Council has been informed, to examine the situation along the border between Guinea (Bissau) and Senegal and to report to the Council, making any recommendations aimed at guaranteeing peace and security in this region.

Adopted at the 1572nd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Decisions

At its 1586th meeting, on 29 September 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of Senegal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Senegal: report of the Special Mission of the Security Council established under resolution 294 (1971) (S/10308 and Corr.1)".¹⁶

At its 1599th meeting, on 23 November 1971, the Council again decided to invite the representatives of Guinea, Mali, the Sudan, Mauritania, Mauritius, Togo and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 302 (1971) of 24 November 1971

The Security Council,

Considering the complaints by Senegal against Portugal contained in documents S/10182¹⁷ and S/10251,¹⁸

Recalling its resolutions 178 (1963) of 24 April 1963, 204 (1965) of 19 May 1965 and 273 (1969) of 9 December 1969,

Having considered the report of the Special Mission of the Security Council established in accordance with resolution 294 (1971) of 15 July 1971,¹⁹

Deeply concerned at the climate of insecurity and instability, fraught with a threat to peace and security in the region,

Affirming the need to ensure the prerequisites for eliminating the causes of tension in the region and creating an atmosphere of trust, peace and security, as recommended by the Special Mission in its report,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work accomplished by the Special Mission of the Security Council established under resolution 294 (1971);

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the recommendations of the Special Mission contained in paragraph 128 of its report;

3. *Reaffirms* the provisions of its resolution 294 (1971) condemning the acts of violence and destruction perpetrated since 1963 by the Portuguese armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) against the population and villages of Senegal;

4. *Strongly deplores* the lack of co-operation with the Special Mission on the part of the Portuguese Government, which prevented the Special Mission from implementing fully the mandate given to it under paragraph 4 of resolution 294 (1971);

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1971.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1971.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.*

¹³ *Ibid.*, document S/10255.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year*, 1569th meeting, paras. 14-72.

¹⁵ See E/CN.4/1050, chap. V.

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to take immediate effective measures:

(a) So that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Senegal shall be fully respected;

(b) To prevent acts of violence and destruction against the territory and the people of Senegal, in order to contribute to the safeguarding of peace and security in the region;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to respect fully the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of the people of Guinea (Bissau);

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to take without further delay the necessary measures, so that this inalienable right of the people of Guinea (Bissau) shall be exercised;

8. *Requests* the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to keep this question under review and report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Council within an appropriate period and at the latest within six months;

9. *Declares* that, in the event of failure by Portugal to comply with the provisions of the present resolution, the Security Council will meet to consider the initiatives and steps that the situation requires;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the question.

Adopted at the 1601st meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

COMPLAINT BY GUINEA²⁰

Decision

At its 1573rd meeting, on 3 August 1971, the Council decided to invite the representative of Guinea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Guinea: letter dated 3 August 1971 from the Permanent Representative of Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10280)".²¹

Resolution 295 (1971) of 3 August 1971

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Representative of Guinea,²²

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Guinea,²³

Bearing in mind that all States Members of the United Nations must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

1. *Affirms* that the territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Guinea must be respected;

2. *Decides* to send a special mission of three members of the Security Council to Guinea to consult with the authorities and to report on the situation immediately;

3. *Decides* that this special mission be appointed after consultation between the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General;

4. *Decides* to maintain the matter on its agenda.

Adopted unanimously at the 1573rd meeting.

Decisions

At its 1576th meeting, on 26 August 1971, the Council approved the following statement, expressing the consensus of the Council on the question of the implementation of paragraph 2 of resolution 295 (1971):

"It is the consensus of the Security Council that the Special Mission called for in resolution 295 (1971) should be composed of two members of the Council instead of three. The Special Mission will proceed to Conakry to consult the Government of the Republic of Guinea on its complaint and will report back to the Council as soon as possible."

At the same meeting, the President announced that the President of the Security Council and the Secre-

²⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1969 and 1970.

²¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1971.*

²² *Ibid.*, document S/10280.

²³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Year, 1573rd meeting, paras. 8-23.