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**S/14984 16 Abril 1982**

LETTER DATED 16 APRIL 1982  
FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF **ARGENTINA** TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

**Se refiere a: Reafirma la disponibilidad de Argentina para cumplir con la Resolución 502**

**S/14987 20 Abril 1982**

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1982  
FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF **GREAT BRITAIN** AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

**Se refiere a: Respuesta de Gran Bretaña a la nota de Perú S/14981 del 14ABR82**

**S/14988 21 Abril 1982**

LETTER DATED 20 APRIL 1982  
FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF **GREAT BRITAIN** AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

**Se refiere a: Expone la posición de Gran Bretaña referenciando los hechos**

**S/14997 24 Abril 1982**

LETTER DATED 24 APRIL 1982  
FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF **GREAT BRITAIN** AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

**Se refiere a: Comunicación a Argentina del derecho de autodefensa según el artículo 51 del acuerdo de UN**

**S/14998 24 Abril 1982**

LETTER DATED 24 APRIL 1982  
FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF **ARGENTINA** TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

**Se refiere a: Comunica que recibió via embajada suiza la notificación del derecho de autodefensa de Gran Bretaña**

**S/14999 25 Abril 1982**

LETTER DATED 25 APRIL 1982  
FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF **ARGENTINA** TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

**Se refiere a: Comunica que Gran Bretaña ha perpetrado un acto de agresión armada contra Georgias del Sur**

**S/15000 26 Abril 1982**

LETTER DATED 26 APRIL 1982  
FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF **JAPAN** TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

**Se refiere a: Preocupación de Japón por la situación en Malvinas**

**S/15001 26 Abril 1982**

TELEGRAM DATED 21 APRIL 1982

FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE **ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES**

ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**Se refiere a: Convocatoria del TIAR por Argentina**





Security Council

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16 April 1982  
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LETTER DATED 16 APRIL 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to communicate with you in order to reaffirm the readiness of the Argentine Republic to comply with resolution 502 (1982), as stated in my earlier communication of 12 April 1982.

The initiation of negotiations with the friendly intercession of the Secretary of State of the United States of America demonstrates our country's determination to find a peaceful solution to the dispute, and consequently the Argentine side can not be accused of non-compliance.

A few hours after the adoption of resolution 502 (1982), the United Kingdom announced the dispatching of a fleet of war. It later supplemented this measure with the announcement and establishment of a naval blockade and the reinforcing of the armed fleet with new units which include nuclear submarines.

To this is added the United Kingdom's recent communication to the International Civil Aviation Organization, stating that it has declared the air space above the blockade area to be a zone of emergency. To that end, it has invoked article 89 of the Chicago Convention, which provides both for cases of war and for cases of emergency.

These actions are very serious and were taken after the adoption of the Council's resolution. In the face of these actions, it is unreasonable to call on Argentina to comply unilaterally with the aforementioned resolution, thereby placing itself in a state of absolute defencelessness.

The behaviour of the United Kingdom is not coherent: on the one hand, it resorts to the security machinery provided for in the Charter, and on the other hand, it threatens to use force; this attitude harks back to the obsolete concept of punitive expeditions, in a subjective interpretation of international law which was questioned even in the age of the most brutal colonialism.

The measures of self-defence invoked by that country are not applicable to this case; such measures must be reasonable, limited to the need for protection and proportionate to the imminent danger.

It cannot be argued that the measures taken by the United Kingdom are of such a nature. On the contrary, the mobilization of the fleet and the blockade constitute acts of war which endanger international peace and security. At this moment there does not exist, nor did there exist previously, any threat to interests which the United Kingdom has a right to protect. The dispute itself can be resolved by peaceful means, as Argentina is prepared to do.

The Security Council has its own methods of ensuring compliance with its decisions, and they do not authorize one side to use armed force to that end. That would imply, in the circumstances, "recolonization" through the use of force, unprecedented in the history of the United Nations.

The United Kingdom is attempting to separate the situation of the South Georgia Islands from that of the Malvinas, disregarding the fact that the two archipelagos are subject to the same agreements, as was expressly established by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples when it dealt with them in a unified manner.

As can be seen from the records of the Security Council, the United Kingdom Government itself admitted its determination to expel by force, if necessary, the Argentine workers employed by a commercial enterprise which had a valid contract to carry on demolition activities at a whaling station in the South Georgia Islands.

The landing of United Kingdom marines in the South Georgia Islands with that ostensible purpose compelled Argentina to take steps in defence of its unarmed nationals.

In the face of the announcement of the dispatching of the fleet, which clearly demonstrated a lack of readiness on the part of the United Kingdom to comply with paragraph 1 of resolution 502 (1982), Argentina had no alternative but to take advantage of the right of self-defence provided for in Article 51 of the Charter in order to protect its nationals in its own territory.

The invocation of the principle of self-determination is merely a political excuse, which has always been used by the United Kingdom, in order to prolong indefinitely the fragmentation of our country's territorial integrity and thus continue to maintain the colonial situation. The United Kingdom was thereby avoiding a final settlement of the dispute, in flagrant violation of the provisions of various resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

It is worth while at this point to recall to the Council that the General Assembly has declared that the continuation of colonialism, in any of its forms, is a crime which violates the Charter of the United Nations.

My Government has emphasized to the point of exhaustion its firm and unalterable determination to make no change in the life-style of the islanders and to provide for their welfare. Argentina is a country built by millions of immigrants and has demonstrated that diverse ethnic and cultural groups have developed their customs in the country without restriction.

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To mention only one of the numerous declarations which prove the foregoing, it is of interest to quote one of the paragraphs of the communication sent by the Association of British and British-descended Farmers in Argentina to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, which states:

"We, British farmers and children of British farmers in Argentina, wish to inform Her Majesty's Government that for years, and in some cases for generations, we have lived and worked happily under Argentine Governments of various political orientation. We have lived in accordance with our traditional British life-style with no hindrance of any kind, and our experience has led us to believe that the inhabitants of the Malvinas have nothing to lose and much to gain by placing themselves under Argentine sovereignty."

It is ironic that the United Kingdom should now manifest so much concern for the fate of the islanders after decades of keeping them second-class citizens who cannot settle freely in Great Britain, in a state of virtual isolation, obstructing normal relations between the islands and the continental Argentine territory.

The self-defence invoked by the United Kingdom can be used only to repel an imminent and grave danger. In the present circumstances the United Kingdom cannot allege that such an imminent and grave danger exists.

Argentina has complied with the Security Council resolution with regard to the cessation of hostilities and has not threatened the United Kingdom with any hostile act. On the contrary, it has repeatedly stated that it accepts a peaceful solution of the dispute and that, to that end, it is prepared to negotiate on any proposal, that does not affect its sovereignty over the territory of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.

I should be grateful if you would have this note circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Eduardo A. ROCA  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/14987  
20 April 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE  
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED  
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, with reference to the letter dated 13 April 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations (S/14981), to transmit the text of the reply of the Government of the United Kingdom to the note dated 14 April from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and the enclosed message to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. D. PARSONS

Annex

Text of the reply of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the note dated 14 April 1982 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru

Her Majesty's Government appreciate and share the concern of the Peruvian Government to achieve a peaceful resolution of the situation in the Falkland Islands. This has been their consistent objective in the negotiations on this issue which have hitherto been pursued with the Argentine Government over many years. The Argentine aggression against the Falkland Islands has since demonstrated their own disregard for the path of peaceful negotiation. The first requirement is, therefore, that Argentine forces must withdraw from the Falkland Islands and dependencies in accordance with the mandatory resolution of the United Nations Security Council and with Argentina's obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. Only when this withdrawal of forces has been completed will the right conditions exist for a negotiated solution to the dispute. The British Government hope that the Peruvian Government will be able to lend their support to the achievement of this essential objective.

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21 April 1982

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LETTER DATED 20 APRIL 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, with reference to the letters dated 14 April from the Permanent Representatives of Panama (S/14978) and Venezuela (S/14979) and the letter dated 16 April from the Permanent Representative of Argentina (S/14984), to state the following.

The position of the United Kingdom had been explained in Mr. Whyte's letters of 9 and 11 April (S/14963 and S/14964) and my letter of 13 April (S/14973). The salient facts are as follows.

(a) Argentina used armed force in an effort to settle separate territorial disputes with the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, despite a call from the Security Council on 1 April to refrain from the use of force. Argentina's use of armed force against the Falkland Islands on 2 April, against South Georgia on 4 April and against the South Sandwich Islands violated paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations - the fundamental principles of peaceful settlement of disputes and non-use of force.

(b) The Security Council characterized Argentina's action as an "invasion" and determined that a breach of the peace existed in the region of the Falkland Islands. In the same resolution 502 (1982), the Security Council demanded the immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Falkland Islands.

(c) Argentina has not withdrawn its armed forces from the Falkland Islands and, on the contrary, has increased their numbers very considerably. Argentina has also purported to install an Argentine administration.

(d) The people of the Falkland Islands are a permanent population, the majority of them being able to trace their ancestry on the Islands back to 1850. In free and fair elections, they have chosen to maintain a British administration in which they have been able to take part through elected representatives. The

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people speak English and have their own, British-style culture. They are not Argentine and have expressed the wish not to be subjected to alien domination. The people have a right to self-determination as guaranteed by the Charter of the United Nations, as well as by article 1 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the United Kingdom ratified on behalf of the Falkland Islands.

In the light of the foregoing, the United Kingdom will continue to take whatever measures may be needed in exercise of its inherent right of self-defence in the face of Argentina's unlawful invasion of British territory and serious violations of the rights of the people of the Falkland Islands (who are practically all of British nationality).

As regards the reference in the letter from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the International Civil Aviation Organization, I have the honour to inform you that the true position is as follows. On the morning of 2 April, as the Argentine invasion of Port Stanley was beginning, the Governor of the Falkland Islands declared a state of emergency. On 8 April, the United Kingdom representative on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization made the following notification:

"I am directed by Her Majesty's Government to notify the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, in accordance with article 89 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944, that on Friday, 2 April 1982, a state of emergency was declared with regard to the Falkland Islands."

As will be apparent, the formal notification to the Council of ICAO under article 89 had nothing whatsoever to do with the notification of a maritime exclusion zone, which formed the subject of paragraph 3 of Mr. Whyte's letter of 9 April (S/14963).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. D. PARSONS

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UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



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S/14997  
24 April 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 24 APRIL 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to Mr. Whyte's letter dated 9 April 1982 (S/14963), I have the honour, on instructions from my Government, to inform you that the following communication was conveyed to the Government of Argentina on 23 April 1982:

"In announcing the establishment of a maritime exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands, Her Majesty's Government made it clear that this measure was without prejudice to the right of the United Kingdom to take whatever additional measures may be needed in the exercise of its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. In this connection, Her Majesty's Government now wishes to make clear that any approach on the part of Argentine warships, including submarines, naval auxiliaries, or military aircraft which could amount to a threat to interfere with the mission of the British forces in the South Atlantic, will encounter the appropriate response. All Argentine aircraft including civil aircraft engaging in surveillance of these British forces will be regarded as hostile and are liable to be dealt with accordingly."

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. D. PARSONS

82-11415

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SECURITY  
COUNCIL



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S/14998  
24 April 1982.  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

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LETTER DATED 24 APRIL 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF  
ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform the Security Council that, on 23 April 1982, the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires delivered to the Argentine Government the following communication from the United Kingdom Government:

"In announcing the establishment of a maritime exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands, Her Majesty's Government made it clear that this measure was without prejudice to the right of the United Kingdom to take whatever additional measures may be needed in the exercise of its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. In this connection, Her Majesty's Government now wishes to make clear that any approach on the part of Argentine warships, including submarines, naval auxiliaries, or military aircraft which could amount to a threat to interfere with the mission of the British forces in the South Atlantic, will encounter the appropriate response. All Argentine aircraft including civil aircraft engaging in surveillance of these British forces will be regarded as hostile and are liable to be dealt with accordingly."

The Argentine Government, in note No. 49/82/404 (S/14961) dated 9 April 1982, informed the Security Council that the United Kingdom had established a blockade zone around the Malvinas Islands within which any Argentine warships and naval auxiliaries would be treated as hostile and be liable to be attacked by British forces.

The statement reproduced above demonstrates that the United Kingdom is not confining its threat of aggression to a specific zone, but is extending its warlike activities to the South Atlantic, even against Argentine civil aircraft, in violation of the express provisions of a number of international instruments.

If to these specific declarations are added the statements by Mr. Nott, the United Kingdom Minister of Defence (to the effect that his country would not hesitate to shoot first) and the statements made to the British Parliament on 21 April 1982 by Mr. Pym, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, (in which he stressed that the British Government was not ruling out the possibility of using force even while negotiations were under way), then it is clear that the United

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English  
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Kingdom has no intention at all of complying with the provisions of Security Council resolution 502 (1982), although it was directly responsible for the situation arising out of its constant refusal to do away with a vestige of colonialism created by an act of aggression on the part of the British Empire.

The repressive intention of the United Kingdom thus becomes so clear that it cannot be tolerated, accepted or endorsed by the international community. On the other hand, it authorizes the Argentine Republic to exercise immediately the right of self-defence.

I request that this letter be urgently circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eduardo A. ROCA  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative



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S/14999  
25 April 1982  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

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LETTER DATED 25 APRIL 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to communicate with you on the express instructions of my Government and, in connexion with my previous communications concerning the situation in the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands, find myself obliged to inform you of the following:

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having begun its aggressive escalation with the dispatch of a fleet of warships that includes nuclear submarines, and having continued it with the naval and air blockade of part of Argentina's territory, today, 25 April, perpetrated an act of armed aggression against the South Georgia Islands, which form part of Argentine territory, using naval units and helicopters.

This aggression began during the morning hours with an attack on an Argentine submarine, which was anchored at the surface and was unloading provisions, medicines and mail in the port of Grytviken, and continued with a steady bombardment of that port carried out by British naval units.

For more than four hours the defence force was subjected to constant cannon fire from the destroyer Exeter, in addition to raids carried out by heavily-armed helicopters, which machine-gunned the defensive positions. After a short, tactical withdrawal, the Exeter took up a position off Port Leigh, with the support of the remainder of the units of the task force (one tanker ship, one troop carrier and one logistical-support vessel), presumably waiting for suitable conditions for a new assault on the Argentine position. According to the latest information on the events in Port Leigh, which lies north-west of Grytviken, the small naval force stationed there managed to hold out until its defence capability was exhausted.

The Argentine Government wishes to point out that this attack was carried out at a time when the negotiations undertaken with the participation of United States Secretary of State, Mr. Alexander Haig, were still open.

These negotiations involved the simultaneous consideration of all aspects of Security Council resolution 502, dated 3 April 1982.

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English  
Page 2

My Government considers that this new act of British aggression constitutes a grave breach of international peace and security.

I request that this letter be distributed urgently as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eduardo A. ROCA  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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S/15000  
26 April 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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LETTER DATED 26 APRIL 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the dispute over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas). I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Masahiro NISIBORI  
Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative of  
Japan to the United Nations

Annex

Statement dated 26 April 1982 of the Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of Japan on the dispute over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

1. The Government of Japan is seriously concerned that the situation regarding the dispute between the United Kingdom and Argentina over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) has now become even more critical.
2. Japan once again calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities and the immediate withdrawal of the Argentine armed forces in accordance with the resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations adopted on 3 April 1982, and urges the two countries concerned to exercise self-restraint and to prevent further escalation of the military engagement. Believing, at the same time, that the way to a solution of this dispute through diplomatic efforts has not been closed, Japan strongly hopes that the countries concerned will continue their efforts for a peaceful resolution of the situation.
3. The Government of Japan, in view of Japan's position as a member of the Security Council, intends to exert further efforts, both in and out of the United Nations, for the prevention of an enlargement of the dispute and for its peaceful settlement.

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26 April 1982  
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TELEGRAM DATED 21 APRIL 1982 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES ADDRESSED TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

In accordance with Article 54 of the United Nations Charter, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of resolution CP/RES. 360 (493/82) adopted today by the Permanent Council of the Organization, in which it convenes the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs:

"CP/RES. 360 (493/82)

"CONVOCACTION OF THE TWENTIETH MEETING OF CONSULTATION  
OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

"WHEREAS:

"In its note dated April 19, 1982, the Government of Argentina requested convocation of the Organ of Consultation, pursuant to Article 6 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, to consider the measures that it would be advisable to take for the maintenance of the peace and security of the hemisphere, and

"The Permanent Council of the Organization of American States has heard the statement by the Permanent Representative of Argentina denouncing a grave situation that threatens the peace and security of the hemisphere and that affects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of his country, and describing the measures that the Argentine Government has adopted in exercise of the right of legitimate self-defense,

"THE PERMANENT COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

"RESOLVES:

"1. To convene the Organ of Consultation under the provisions of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and in accordance with Article 70 of the Rules of Procedure of this Permanent Council, to consider the grave situation that has arisen in the South Atlantic.

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English  
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"2. To decide that the Organ of Consultation shall meet at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the Organization on April 26, 1982, at 10 a.m.

"3. To constitute itself and to act provisionally as Organ of Consultation, pursuant to Article 12 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance."

Alejandro ORFILA  
Secretary-General  
Organization of American States

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