

COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA⁶⁷

Decisions

At its 2596th meeting, on 20 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Argentina, the Bahamas, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Liberia, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Angola against South Africa: letter dated 13 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17267)".⁶⁸

At its 2597th meeting, on 20 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 567 (1985)

of 20 June 1985

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Minister for External Relations of the People's Republic of Angola,⁶⁹

Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976), 418 (1977), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980), 545 (1983) and 546 (1984),

Gravely concerned at the renewed escalation of unprovoked and persistent acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, as evidenced by the recent military attack in the province of Cabinda,

Conscious of the need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security posed by South Africa's military attacks;

1. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its recent act of aggression against the territory of Angola in the Province of Cabinda as well as for its renewed intensified, premeditated and unprovoked acts of aggression, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country and seriously endanger international peace and security;

2. *Further strongly condemns* South Africa for its utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating its armed attacks as well as sustaining its occupation of parts of the territory of Angola;

⁶⁷ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983 and 1984.

⁶⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Year*, 2596th meeting.

3. *Demands* that South Africa should unconditionally withdraw forthwith all its occupation forces from the territory of Angola, cease all acts of aggression against that State and scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola;

4. *Considers* that Angola is entitled to appropriate redress and compensation for any material damage it has suffered;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and report to the Security Council;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 2597th meeting.

Decisions

At its 2606th meeting, on 20 September 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Cyprus, Guyana, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Angola against South Africa: letter dated 19 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17474)".⁷⁰

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

At its 2607th meeting, on 20 September 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Greece and Qatar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 571 (1985)

of 20 September 1985

The Security Council,

Having considered the request by the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations, contained in document S/17474,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola,⁷¹

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1985*.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Year*, 2606th meeting.

Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980), 545 (1983), and 567 (1985), in which it, *inter alia*, condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Gravely concerned at the further renewed escalation of hostile, unprovoked and persistent acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions committed by the racist régime of South Africa, in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

Convinced that the intensity and timing of these acts of armed invasions are intended to frustrate efforts at negotiated settlements in southern Africa, particularly in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978),

Grieved at the tragic loss of human life, mainly that of civilians, and concerned about the damage and destruction of property, including bridges and livestock, resulting from the escalated acts of aggression and armed incursions by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola,

Gravely concerned that these wanton acts of aggression by South Africa form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations and are aimed at weakening the unrelenting support of front-line States for the movements for freedom and national liberation of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa,

Conscious of the need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security posed by South Africa's military attacks,

1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of the People's Republic of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country, as well as a serious threat to international peace and security;

2. *Strongly condemns also* South Africa for its utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola;

3. *Demands* that South Africa withdraw forthwith and unconditionally all its military forces from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, cease all acts of aggression against that State and scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola;

4. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in resolution 418 (1977);

5. *Requests* Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacity against South Africa's acts of aggression;

6. *Calls* for payment of full and adequate compensation to the People's Republic of Angola for the damage to life and property resulting from those acts of aggression;

7. *Decides* to appoint and send immediately to Angola a commission of investigation, comprising three members of the Security Council, in order to evaluate the damage resulting from the invasion by South African forces and to report to the Council not later than 15 November 1985;

8. *Urges* Member States, pending the report of the Commission of Investigation, to take prompt, appropriate and effective action to bring pressure to bear upon the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of the present resolution and of the Charter of the United Nations, to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, and to desist from all acts of aggression against neighbouring States;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 2607th meeting, following a separate vote on operative paragraph 5.

Decisions

In a note dated 30 September 1985,⁷² the President of the Council stated that, following consultations with the members of the Council, agreement had been reached that the Commission of Investigation established under paragraph 7 of resolution 571 (1985) would be composed of Australia, Egypt and Peru.

At its 2612th meeting, on 3 October 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Cameroon, Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Angola against South Africa: letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17510)".⁷³

At its 2614th meeting, on 4 October 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Burkina Faso,⁷⁴ to extend an invitation to Mr. Peter Mueshahange under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

⁷² S/17506.

⁷³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*.

⁷⁴ Document S/17525, incorporated in the record of the 2614th meeting.