



# RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1985

SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTIETH YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

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**New York, 1986**

#### NOTE

The *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* are published on a yearly basis. The present volume contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council during the year 1985 on substantive questions, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out under general headings indicating the questions under consideration, which have themselves been divided into two parts. In each part the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The decisions of the Council concerning its agenda will be found under the heading "Items included in the agenda of the Security Council in 1985 for the first time".

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decision.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Check-lists of Security Council documents (symbol S/ . . .) for the years 1946 to 1949 inclusive will be found in *Check List of United Nations Documents, part 2, No. 1* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 53.1.3), and for 1950 and subsequent years in the *Supplements to the Official Records of the Security Council*.

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## **MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1985**

In 1985 the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

- Australia
- Burkina Faso
- China
- Denmark
- Egypt
- France
- India
- Madagascar
- Peru
- Thailand
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

# RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1985

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

### **LETTER DATED 28 JANUARY 1985 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CHAD TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

#### **Decision**

At its 2567th meeting, on 30 January 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 28 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16911)".<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*.

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### **THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST<sup>2</sup>**

#### **Decisions**

At its 2568th meeting, on 28 February 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Lebanon, Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 25 February 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16983)".<sup>3</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Qatar,<sup>4</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2570th meeting, on 7 March 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2572nd meeting, on 11 March 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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<sup>2</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984.

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*.

<sup>4</sup> Document S/16989, incorporated in the record of the 2568th meeting.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as

those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

*Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At its 2573rd meeting, on 12 March 1985, the Council decided to invite the representative of Nigeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2575th meeting, on 17 April 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/17093)".<sup>5</sup>

#### **Resolution 561 (1985)**

of 17 April 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 520 (1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 11 April 1985,<sup>6</sup> and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

*Taking note* of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General of 27 March 1985,<sup>7</sup>

*Responding* to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 19 October 1985;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,<sup>8</sup> approved by

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/17093.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/17062.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611.

resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council thereon.

*Adopted at the 2575th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).*

#### **Decision**

In a letter dated 29 April 1985,<sup>9</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, Major-General Carl-Gustav Ståhl of Sweden, was resigning and that it was his intention, subject to the usual consultations, to appoint Major-General Gustav Hägglund of Finland to the post of Commander of the Force, effective 1 June. In a letter dated 3 May,<sup>10</sup> the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I wish to inform you that your letter dated 29 April 1985<sup>9</sup> concerning your intention to appoint Major-General Gustav Hägglund of Finland to the post of Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations on 1 May and agreed with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 2581st meeting, on 21 May 1985, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/17177)".<sup>11</sup>

#### **Resolution 563 (1985)**

of 21 May 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>12</sup>

<sup>9</sup> S/17147.

<sup>10</sup> S/17148.

<sup>11</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/17177.



*Decides:*

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1985;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

*Adopted unanimously at the 2581st meeting.*

**Decisions**

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 563 (1985), the President made the following statement:<sup>13</sup>

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force<sup>12</sup> states, in paragraph 26: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

On 24 May 1985, after consultations with the members of the Council, the President issued the following statement<sup>14</sup> on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council express their serious concern at the heightened violence in certain parts of Lebanon in the past few days.

"They take note of and fully support the statement issued on 22 May 1985 by the Secretary-General, which also refers to the situation in and around the Palestinian refugee camps, and his appeal to all concerned to make every possible effort to put an end to violence involving the civilian population.

"They reaffirm that the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon must be respected.

"In response to their humanitarian concern, they strongly appeal for restraint, in order to alleviate the sufferings of civilians in Lebanon."

At its 2582nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, Malta and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 30 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17228)".<sup>15</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

*Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

**Resolution 564 (1985)**

of 31 May 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* the statement made by the President on 24 May 1985<sup>14</sup> on behalf of the members of the Council on the heightened violence in certain parts of Lebanon,

*Alarmed* at the continued escalation of violence involving the civilian population, including Palestinians in refugee camps, resulting in grievous casualties and material destruction on all sides,

1. *Expresses anew* its deepest concern at the heavy costs in human lives and material destruction affecting the civilian population in Lebanon, and calls on all concerned to end acts of violence against the civilian population in Lebanon and, in particular, in and around Palestinian refugee camps;

2. *Reiterates* its calls for respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon;

3. *Calls upon* all parties to take necessary measures to alleviate the suffering resulting from acts of violence, in particular by facilitating the work of United Nations agencies, especially the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, in providing humanitarian assistance to all those affected and emphasizes the need to ensure the safety of all the personnel of these organizations;

4. *Appeals* to all interested parties to co-operate with the Lebanese Government and the Secretary-

<sup>13</sup> S/17206.

<sup>14</sup> S/17215.

<sup>15</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985.*

General with a view to ensuring the implementation of this resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council thereon;

5. *Reaffirms* its intention to continue to follow the situation closely.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2582nd meeting.*

### Decisions

At its 2604th meeting, on 12 September 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Jordan and Qatar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 11 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17456)".<sup>16</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

*Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Qatar,<sup>17</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2605th meeting, on 13 September 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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 Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1985.

<sup>17</sup> Document S/17461, incorporated in the record of the 2604th meeting.

At its 2619th meeting, on 10 October 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Kuwait and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question: letter dated 30 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17507)".<sup>18</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

*Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At its 2620th meeting, on 10 October 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Morocco, Pakistan and Yugoslavia 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 Kuwait,<sup>18</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2621st meeting, on 11 October 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic and Indonesia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>18</sup> Document S/17558, incorporated in the record of the 2620th meeting.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Egypt,<sup>19</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2622nd meeting, on 11 October 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba and Jordan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2623rd meeting, on 17 October 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/17557)".<sup>20</sup>

### **Resolution 575 (1985)**

of 17 October 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 520 (1982), as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 10 October 1985<sup>21</sup> and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

*Taking note* of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General of 3 October 1985,<sup>22</sup>

*Responding* to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 19 April 1986;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,<sup>8</sup> approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council thereon.

*Adopted at the 2623rd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).*

### **Decision**

At the 2630th meeting, on 21 November 1985, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/17628)".<sup>20</sup>

### **Resolution 576 (1985)**

of 21 November 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,<sup>23</sup>

*Decides:*

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1986;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

*Adopted unanimously at the 2630th meeting.*

### **Decision**

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 576 (1985), the President made the following statement:<sup>24</sup>

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Secretary-General:

<sup>19</sup> Document S/17560, incorporated in the record of the 2621st meeting.

<sup>20</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/17557.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/17526.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/17628.

<sup>24</sup> S/17653.

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force<sup>23</sup> states, in paragraph 25: "Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be

potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

## THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ<sup>25</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2569th meeting, on 4 March 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: letter dated 24 February 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16980)".<sup>26</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Qatar,<sup>27</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Chedli Klibi under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

On 5 March 1985, after consultations with the members of the Council, the President issued the following statement:<sup>28</sup>

"As President of the Security Council, I feel it my duty to express alarm over reports that the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of Iraq are attacking or preparing to attack civilian areas. I appeal to both Governments to exercise restraint and to continue to honour their undertakings to the Secretary-General, made last June, not to attack civilian targets which, until now, have saved thousands of innocent lives."

On 15 March 1985, after consultations with the members of the Council, the President issued the following statement<sup>29</sup> on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council express their deep concern over the scale of the renewed hostilities in the conflict between Iran and Iraq, which have led

to an alarming aggravation of the situation between the two countries, to the detriment of peace and security in the region.

"They believe that combatants and civilians will continue to suffer as long as the conflict, which has already imposed great sacrifices on the two countries in terms of human life and material resources, lasts. They emphasize anew the urgent necessity for a cessation of hostilities commencing with the implementation of the moratorium on attacks against purely civilian population centres with a view to finding a peaceful settlement to the conflict in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and international law and acceptable to both parties.

"The members of the Security Council have decided to remain actively seized of the question and to pursue consultations with the two parties and with the Secretary-General with a view to finding an end to this tragic conflict, which has already lasted far too long."

At its 2576th meeting, on 25 April 1985, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation between Iran and Iraq:

"Report of the Secretary-General on his visit to Iran and Iraq (A/17097);<sup>30</sup>

"Letter dated 17 April 1985 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17127)".<sup>31</sup>

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement:<sup>31</sup>

"On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I am authorized to make the following declaration:

"The members of the Security Council, seized with the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq, are appalled that chemical weapons have been used against Iranian soldiers during the month of March

<sup>25</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1980, 1982, 1983 and 1984.

<sup>26</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*.

<sup>27</sup> Document S/16994, incorporated in the record of the 2569th meeting.

<sup>28</sup> S/17004.

<sup>29</sup> S/17036.

<sup>30</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*.

<sup>31</sup> S/17130.

1985 in the war between the two countries, as concluded in the report of the medical specialist appointed by the Secretary-General.<sup>32</sup>

“They recall the statement of 30 March 1984 by the President of the Security Council on behalf of the members.<sup>33</sup> They strongly condemn the renewed use of chemical weapons in the conflict and any possible future use of such weapons. They again urge the strict observance of the Geneva Protocol of 1925,<sup>34</sup> according to which the use in war of chemical weapons is prohibited and has been justly condemned by the world community.

“The members of the Council condemn all violations of international humanitarian law and urge

<sup>32</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*, document S/17127 and Add.1.

<sup>33</sup> See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1984*, p. 10.

<sup>34</sup> *League of Nations, Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

both parties to observe the generally recognized principles and rules of international humanitarian law which are applicable to armed conflicts and their obligations under international conventions designed to prevent or alleviate the human suffering of warfare. At the same time, they urge a cessation of hostilities and remain convinced that a prompt, comprehensive, just and honourable settlement acceptable to both sides is essential and in the interest of international peace and security.

“The members of the council express their full appreciation and support to the Secretary-General for his report contained in document S/17097. They are ready to issue at the appropriate moment an invitation to both parties to take part in a renewed examination of all aspects of the conflict. They call on the parties to co-operate with the Security Council and with the Secretary-General in their efforts to restore peace to the peoples of Iran and Iraq.”

## THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA<sup>35</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2571st meeting, on 8 March 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Democratic Yemen, Guinea, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The question of South Africa: letter dated 28 February 1985 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16991)”.<sup>36</sup>

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

### Resolution 560 (1985)

of 12 March 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 473 (1980), 554 (1984) and 556 (1984), which, *inter alia*, demanded the cessation of

<sup>35</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984.

<sup>36</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*.

the uprootings, relocation and denationalization of the indigenous African people,

*Noting with deep concern* the aggravation of the situation in South Africa resulting from repeated killings of defenceless opponents of *apartheid* in various townships all over South Africa and, most recently, the killing of African demonstrators against forced removals at Crossroads,

*Gravely concerned* by the arbitrary arrests of members of the United Democratic Front and other mass organizations opposed to the *apartheid* régime,

*Deeply concerned* by the preferment of charges of “high treason” on Mrs. Albertina Sisulu, Mr. Archie Gumede, Mr. George Sewpershad, Mr. M. J. Naidoo, the Reverend Frank Chikana, Professor Ismael Mohammed, Mr. Mewa Ramgobin, Mr. Cassim Saloojee, Mr. Paul David, Mr. Essop Jasset, Mr. Curtis Nkondo, Mr. Aubrey Mokoena, Mr. Thomazile Qweta, Mr. Sisa Njikelana, Mr. Sam Kikine and Mr. Isaac Ngcobo, officials of the United Democratic Front and other opponents of *apartheid* for their participation in the non-violent campaign for a united non-racial and democratic South Africa,

*Aware* that racist South Africa’s intensified repression and charges of “high treason” against leading opponents of *apartheid* constitute an effort further to entrench racist minority rule,

*Concerned* that repression further undermines the possibilities of a peaceful solution of the South African conflict,

*Concerned* over racist South Africa’s policy of the uprooting, denationalization and dispossession of three

and a half million indigenous African people to date, thus swelling the ranks of the other millions already doomed to permanent unemployment and starvation,

*Noting with indignation* that South Africa's policy of bantustanization is also aimed at the creation of internal bases for the fomenting of fratricidal conflict,

1. *Strongly condemns* the Pretoria régime for the killing of defenceless African people protesting against their forced removal from Crossroads and other places;

2. *Strongly condemns* the arbitrary arrests by the Pretoria régime of members of the United Democratic Front and other mass organizations opposed to South Africa's policy of *apartheid*;

3. *Calls upon* the Pretoria régime to release unconditionally and immediately all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country;

4. *Also calls upon* the Pretoria régime to withdraw the charges of "high treason" instituted against the United Democratic Front officials, and calls for their immediate and unconditional release;

5. *Commends* the massive united resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa against *apartheid*, and reaffirms the legitimacy of their struggle for a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution;

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

*Adopted unanimously at the 2574th meeting.*

### Decisions

At its 2600th meeting, on 25 July 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Kenya, Mali and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The question of South Africa:

"Letter dated 24 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17351);<sup>37</sup>

"Letter dated 25 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17356)".<sup>37</sup>

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 2601st meeting, on 26 July 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Central

African Republic, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2602nd meeting, on 26 July 1985, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

### Resolution 569 (1985)

of 26 July 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Deeply concerned* at the worsening of the situation in South Africa and at the continuance of the human suffering that the *apartheid* system, which the Council strongly condemns, is causing in that country,

*Outraged* at the repression, and condemning the arbitrary arrests of hundreds of persons,

*Considering* that the imposition of the state of emergency in thirty-six districts of the Republic of South Africa constitutes a grave deterioration of the situation in that country,

*Considering* as totally unacceptable the practice by the South African Government of detention without trial and of forcible removal, as well as the discriminatory legislation in force,

*Acknowledging* the legitimacy of the aspirations of the South African population as a whole to benefit from all civil and political rights and to establish a united non-racial and democratic society,

*Acknowledging further* that the very cause of the situation in South Africa lies in the policy of *apartheid* and the practices of the South African Government,

1. *Strongly condemns* the *apartheid* system and all the policies and practices deriving therefrom;

2. *Strongly condemns* the mass arrests and detentions recently carried out by the Pretoria Government and the murders which have been committed;

3. *Strongly condemns* the establishment of the state of emergency in the thirty-six districts in which it has been imposed and demands that it be lifted immediately;

4. *Calls upon* the South African Government to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees, first of all, Mr. Nelson Mandela;

5. *Reaffirms* that only the total elimination of *apartheid* and the establishment in South Africa of a free, united and democratic society on the basis of universal suffrage can lead to a solution;

6. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations to adopt measures against South Africa, such as the following:

(a) Suspension of all new investment in South Africa;

(b) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa;

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1985.

- (c) Restrictions on sports and cultural relations;
- (d) Suspension of guaranteed export loans;
- (e) Prohibition of all new contracts in the nuclear field;

(f) Prohibition of all sales of computer equipment that may be used by the South African army and police;

7. *Commends* those States which have already adopted voluntary measures against the Pretoria Government and urges them to adopt new provisions, and invites those which have not yet done so to follow their example;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to reconvene as soon as the Secretary-General has issued his report, with a view to considering the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*Adopted at the 2602nd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

### Decisions

On 20 August 1985, after consultations with the members of the Council, the President issued the following statement,<sup>38</sup> on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council have learned with great concern the intention of the South African authorities to carry out shortly the death sentence imposed upon Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloïse.

"The members of the Council recall Council resolution 547 (1984), which, *inter alia*, called upon the South African authorities not to carry out the execution of Mr. Maloïse.

"The members of the Security Council once again urge the South African authorities to rescind the death sentence imposed on Mr. Maloïse, convinced that the carrying out of the execution, apart from being a direct defiance of the above-mentioned Council resolution, will result in the further deterioration of an already extremely grave situation."

At its 2603rd meeting, on 21 August 1985, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa".

At the same meeting, after consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement<sup>39</sup> on behalf of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council, deeply alarmed by the worsening and deteriorating situation of the oppressed black majority population in South Africa since the imposition of the state of emergency on 21 July 1985, express once again their profound concern at this deplorable situation.

"The members of the Council condemn the Pretoria régime for its continued failure to heed the repeated appeals made by the international community, including Security Council resolution 569 (1985) and, in particular, the demand made in that resolution for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency.

"The members of the Council strongly condemn the continuation of killings and the arbitrary mass arrests and detentions carried out by the Pretoria Government. They call, once again, upon the South African Government to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees, first of all, Mr. Nelson Mandela, whose home has lately been subjected to an act of arson.

"The members of the Council believe that a just and lasting solution in South Africa must be based on the total eradication of the system of *apartheid* and the establishment of a free, united and democratic society in South Africa. Without concrete action towards such a just and lasting solution in South Africa, any pronouncements of the Pretoria régime can represent nothing more than a reaffirmation of its attachment to *apartheid* and underline its continuing intransigence in the face of mounting domestic and international opposition to the continuation of this thoroughly unjustified political and social system. In this context, the members of the Council express their grave concern at the latest pronouncements of the President of the Pretoria régime."

At the 2623rd meeting, on 17 October 1985, prior to the adoption of the agenda,<sup>40</sup> the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:<sup>41</sup>

"The members of the Security Council have learned with indignation and the gravest concern of the South African authorities' intention to implement the death sentence imposed on Malesela Benjamin Maloïse, in spite of the Council's appeals in this regard.

"The members of the Council once again draw the attention of the South African authorities to the Council President's statement of 20 August 1985 and Council resolution 547 (1984), which, *inter alia*, called upon the South African authorities not to carry out the execution of Mr. Maloïse.

"The members of the Council are convinced that the carrying out of the execution will only result in a further worsening of an extremely grave situation.

"Once again, the members of the Council strongly urge the South African Government to extend clemency to Mr. Maloïse and to rescind his death sentence."

<sup>38</sup> S/17408.

<sup>39</sup> S/17413.

<sup>40</sup> The agenda of the meeting was: The situation in the Middle East.

<sup>41</sup> S/17575.

## THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA<sup>42</sup>

### Decision

On 3 May 1985, after consultations with the members of the Council, the President issued the following statement<sup>43</sup> on behalf of the members of the Council:

"Members of the Security Council have learned with indignation and grave concern of the decision taken in Pretoria to establish a so-called interim government in illegally occupied Namibia.

"This manoeuvre is contrary to the expressed will of the international community and in defiance of United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), which declare that any unilateral measures taken by the illegal administration in Namibia in contravention of relevant Council resolutions are null and void.

"The latest action by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia is in disregard of the demands of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine independence and of the will of the international community. It further complicates the efforts to proceed expeditiously with implementation of resolution 435 (1978), which remains the only acceptable basis for a peaceful and internationally recognized settlement of the Namibian question. This once again calls into question South Africa's commitment to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

"Members of the Council condemn and reject any unilateral action by South Africa leading towards an internal settlement outside resolution 435 (1978) as unacceptable, and declare the establishment of the so-called interim government in Namibia to be null and void. They also declare that any further measures taken in pursuance of this action will be without effect. They call upon all States Members of the United Nations and the international community at large to repudiate this action and to refrain from according any recognition to it.

"Members of the Council call upon South Africa to rescind the action taken by it and to co-operate in and facilitate the implementation of the United Nations plan contained in resolution 435 (1978), as called for in Council resolution 539 (1983).

"Members of the Council reaffirm that the United Nations has primary and direct responsibility over Namibia. It is the intention of the Security Council, in fulfilment of that responsibility, to remain seized of the situation in and relating to Namibia, with a view to ensuring full compliance by South Africa in the expeditious and unconditional implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978)."

At its 2583rd meeting, on 10 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, South Africa, the Sudan, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Namibia:

"(a) Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17213);"<sup>44</sup>

"(b) Letter dated 23 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17222);"<sup>45</sup>

"(c) Further report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia (S/17242)".<sup>46</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia led by the Acting President of that body and to the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt and Madagascar,<sup>47</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Sam Nujoma under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2584th meeting, on 11 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Poland, Sri Lanka and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2585th meeting, on 11 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mongolia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>42</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1983.

<sup>43</sup> S/17151.

<sup>44</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*.

<sup>45</sup> Document S/17244, incorporated in the record of the 2583rd meeting.



At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of the Sudan,<sup>46</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2586th meeting, on 12 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Mozambique, Seychelles and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2587th meeting, on 12 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Haiti, Japan, the United Arab Emirates and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2588th meeting, on 13 June 1985, the Council decided, at the request of the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt and Madagascar,<sup>47</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Mfanafuthi J. Makatini under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2589th meeting, on 13 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, the Congo and Hungary to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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 on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt and Madagascar,<sup>48</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Gora Ebrahim under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2590th meeting, on 14 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Barbados and Lesotho to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2592nd meeting, on 14 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representative of Malta to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt and Madagascar,<sup>49</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Neo Mnumzana under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2594th meeting, on 17 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2595th meeting, on 19 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representative of Guatemala to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

#### **Resolution 566 (1985)**

**of 19 June 1985**

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General,<sup>50</sup>

*Having heard* the statement by the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,<sup>51</sup>

*Having considered* the statement by Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization,<sup>51</sup>

*Commending* the South West Africa People's Organization for its preparedness to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, in the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966,

*Recalling and reaffirming* its resolutions 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 301 (1971), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983),

*Recalling* the statement by the President of the Security Council<sup>52</sup> of 3 May 1985, on behalf of the Council,

<sup>46</sup> Document S/17255, incorporated in the record of the 2585th meeting.

<sup>47</sup> Document S/17264, incorporated in the record of the 2588th meeting.

<sup>48</sup> Document S/17265, incorporated in the record of the 2589th meeting.

<sup>49</sup> Document S/17271, incorporated in the record of the 2592nd meeting.

<sup>50</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1983*, document S/16237 and *ibid.*, *Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*, document S/17242.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Year*, 2583rd meeting.

<sup>52</sup> See p. 10.

which, *inter alia*, declared the establishment of the so-called interim government in Namibia to be null and void,

*Gravely concerned* at the tension and instability created by the hostile policies of the *apartheid* régime throughout southern Africa and the mounting threat to the security of the region and its wider implications for international peace and security resulting from that régime's continued utilization of Namibia as a spring-board for military attacks against and destabilization of African States in the region,

*Reaffirming* the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for ensuring the implementation of its resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) which contain the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia,

*Noting* that 1985 marks the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, as well as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and expressing grave concern that the question of Namibia has been with the Organization since its inception and still remains unresolved,

*Welcoming* the emerging and intensified world-wide campaign of people from all spheres of life against the racist régime of South Africa in a concerted effort to bring about an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and to *apartheid*,

1. *Condemns* South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in flagrant defiance of resolutions of the General Assembly and decisions of the Security Council;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people against the illegal occupation of the racist régime of South Africa and calls upon all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the Namibian people;

3. *Further condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Windhoek and declares that this action, taken even while the Security Council has been in session, constitutes a direct affront to the Council and a clear defiance of its resolutions, particularly resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978);

4. *Declares* that action to be illegal and null and void and states that no recognition will be accorded to it either by the United Nations or any Member State or to any representative or organ established in pursuance thereof;

5. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa immediately rescind the aforementioned illegal and unilateral action;

6. *Further condemns* South Africa for its obstruction of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) by insisting on conditions contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia;

7. *Rejects once again* South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with resolution 435 (1978), other decisions of the Security Council and the

resolutions of the General Assembly on Namibia, including resolution 1514 (XV);

8. *Declares once again* that the independence of Namibia cannot be held hostage to the resolution of issues that are alien to resolution 435 (1978);

9. *Reiterates* that resolution 435 (1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem and demands its immediate and unconditional implementation;

10. *Affirms* that the consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 532 (1983) have confirmed that all the outstanding issues relevant to resolution 435 (1978) have been resolved, except for the choice of the electoral system;

11. *Decides* to mandate the Secretary-General to resume immediate contact with South Africa with a view to obtaining its choice of the electoral system to be used for the election, under United Nations supervision and control, for the Constituent Assembly, in terms of resolution 435 (1978), in order to pave the way for the adoption by the Security Council of the enabling resolution for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia;

12. *Demands* that South Africa co-operate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Strongly warns* South Africa that failure to do so would compel the Security Council to meet forthwith to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter, including Chapter VII, as additional pressure to ensure South Africa's compliance with the above-mentioned resolutions;

14. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations that have not done so to consider in the meantime taking appropriate voluntary measures against South Africa, which could include the following:

(a) Suspension of new investments and application of disincentives to that end;

(b) Re-examination of maritime and aerial relations with South Africa;

(c) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(d) Restrictions on sports and cultural relations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution not later than the first week of September 1985;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to meet immediately upon receipt of the Secretary-General's report for the purpose of reviewing progress in the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and, in the event of continued obstruction by South Africa, to invoke paragraph 13 of the present resolution.

*Adopted at the 2595th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

### Decisions

At its 2624th meeting, on 13 November 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cameroon, Canada, the German Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Senegal, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Namibia:

"(a) Letter dated 11 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17618);"<sup>53</sup>

"(b) Letter dated 11 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17619)".<sup>53</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia led by the Acting President of that body and to the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of Burkina Faso,

<sup>53</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*.

Egypt and Madagascar,"<sup>54</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Andimba Toivo ja Toivo under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2625th meeting, on 14 November 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2626th meeting, on 14 November 1985, the council decided to invite the representative of Ghana to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

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 2628th meeting, on 15 November 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Islamic Republic of Iran to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>54</sup> Document S/17624, incorporated in the record of the 2624th meeting.

## LETTER DATED 6 MAY 1985 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

### Decisions

At its 2577th meeting, on 8 May 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Mexico, Nicaragua, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17156)".<sup>55</sup>

At its 2578th meeting, on 9 May 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Guate-

<sup>55</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*.

malá, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mongolia, Poland and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2579th meeting, on 10 May 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2580th meeting, on 10 May 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Costa Rica, Honduras, Spain and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

## Resolution 562 (1985)

of 10 May 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Having heard* the statement of the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations,<sup>56</sup>

*Having also heard* the statements of representatives of various States Members of the United Nations in the course of the debate,

*Recalling* resolution 530 (1983), which reaffirms the right of Nicaragua and of all the other countries of the area to live in peace and security, free from outside interference,

*Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 38/10, which reaffirms the inalienable right of all the peoples to decide on their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from all foreign intervention, coercion, or limitation,

*Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 39/4, which encourages the efforts of the Contadora Group and appeals urgently to all interested States in and outside the region to co-operate fully with the Group through a frank and constructive dialogue, so as to achieve solutions to the differences between them,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXVV), in the annex of which the Assembly proclaims the principle that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind,

*Reaffirming* the principle that all members shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, Fortieth Year, 2577th meeting.

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty and inalienable right of Nicaragua and other States freely to decide their own political, economic and social systems, to develop their international relations according to their people's interests free from outside interference, subversion, direct or indirect coercion or threats of any kind;

2. *Reaffirms once again* its firm support to the Contadora Group and urges it to intensify its efforts; it also expresses its conviction that only with genuine political support from all interested States will those peace efforts prosper;

3. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from carrying out, supporting or promoting political, economic or military actions of any kind against any State in the region which might impede the peace objectives of the Contadora Group;

4. *Calls upon* the Governments of the United States of America and Nicaragua to resume the dialogue they had been holding in Manzanillo, Mexico, with a view to reaching accords favourable for normalizing their relations and regional détente;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council apprised of the development of the situation and the implementation of the present resolution;

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

*Adopted unanimously at the 2580th meeting, following a separate vote on each paragraph.<sup>57</sup>*

<sup>57</sup> The eighth paragraph of the preamble and operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the draft resolution contained in document S/17172 were not adopted.

## THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS<sup>58</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2591st meeting, on 14 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/17227 and Add.1 and 2)".<sup>59</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Özer Koray under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

<sup>58</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984.

<sup>59</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*.

### Resolution 565 (1985)

of 14 June 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 31 May and 14 June<sup>60</sup> and of 11 June 1985,<sup>61</sup>

*Noting* the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

*Noting also* that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1985,

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, documents S/17227 and Add.2.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, Add.1.

*Reaffirming* the provisions of its resolution 186 (1964) and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period, ending on 15 December 1985;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1985;

3. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2591st meeting.*

### Decisions

At the 2607th meeting,<sup>62</sup> on 20 September 1985, before adjourning the meeting, the President made the following statement<sup>63</sup> on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has been seized with the Cyprus question since 1964. The members of the Council have been kept informed of the efforts begun by the Secretary-General in August 1984 as part of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Council.

"On 20 September 1985, the members of the Council heard an oral report from the Secretary-General, in the course of which he conveyed his assessment that his initiative had brought the positions of the two sides closer than ever before and expressed his conviction that what had been achieved so far should lead to an early agreement on the framework for a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus question in accordance with the principles of the Charter. Recalling their support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, members of the Council expressed strong support for the mission of the Secretary-General under his mandate from the Council.

"The members of the Security Council, therefore, called upon all parties to make a special effort in co-operation with the Secretary-General to reach an early agreement."

<sup>62</sup> The agenda for the meeting was: Complaint by Angola against South Africa.

<sup>63</sup> S/17486.

At its 2635th meeting, on 12 December 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus" (S/17657).<sup>64</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Özer Koray under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

### Resolution 578 (1985)

of 12 December 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 30 November and 11 December<sup>65</sup> and of 9 December 1985,<sup>66</sup>

*Noting* the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council should extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

*Noting also* that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1985,

*Reaffirming* the provisions of its resolution 186 (1964) and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period, ending on 15 June 1986;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1986;

3. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2635th meeting.*

<sup>64</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, documents S/17657 and Add.2.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, Add.1.

## COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA<sup>67</sup>

### 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)".<sup>68</sup>

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,<sup>69</sup>

*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;

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

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

<sup>69</sup> *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)".<sup>70</sup>

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,<sup>71</sup>

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1985*.

<sup>71</sup> *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,<sup>72</sup> 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)".<sup>73</sup>

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,<sup>74</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Peter Mueshihange under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

<sup>72</sup> S/17506.

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

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

At its 2616th meeting, on 7 October 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ghana, Morocco and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt and Madagascar,<sup>75</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Mfanafuthi J. Makatini under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

### Resolution 574 (1985)

of 7 October 1985

#### *The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the request of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations contained in document S/17510,

*Having heard* the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola,<sup>76</sup>

*Bearing in mind* that all Member States are obliged to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State and from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the United Nations,

*Recalling* its resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980), 545 (1983), 546 (1984), 567 (1985) and 571 (1985), which, *inter alia*, condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa should scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

*Gravely concerned* at the persistent, hostile and unprovoked 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 and, in particular, the armed invasion of Angola carried out on 28 September 1985,

*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 acts of aggression,

1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its latest premeditated and unprovoked aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, as well as its continuing occupation of parts of the territory of that State, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and seriously endanger international peace and security;

2. *Strongly condemns also* South Africa for its utilization of the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia

as a springboard for perpetrating acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, as well as sustaining its occupation of part of the territory of that country;

3. *Demands once again* that South Africa cease immediately all acts of aggression and unconditionally withdraw forthwith all military forces occupying Angolan territory, as well as scrupulously respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of the People's Republic of Angola;

4. *Reaffirms* the right of the People's Republic of Angola, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 51, to take all the measures necessary to defend and safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence;

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

6. *Renews* its request to Member States to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to strengthen its defence capability in the face of South Africa's escalating acts of aggression and the occupation of parts of its territory by the South African military forces;

7. *Requests* the Security Council Commission of Investigation established in pursuance of resolution 571 (1985), consisting of Australia, Egypt and Peru, to report urgently on its evaluation of the damage resulting from South African aggression, including the latest bombings;

8. *Decides* to meet again in the event of non-compliance by South Africa with the present resolution in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter;

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

*Adopted unanimously at the 2617th meeting, following a separate vote on operative paragraph 6.*

### Decisions

In a note dated 15 November 1985,<sup>77</sup> the President of the Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Commission of Investigation established under resolution 571 (1985) to evaluate the damage resulting from the invasion of Angola by South African forces, had informed him that the Commission was still in the process of finalizing its report to the Council and required one week to complete its task, and that the Commission, accordingly, had requested an extension of the date of submission of its report until 22 November. The President added, that after informal consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the request of the Commission.

<sup>75</sup> Document S/17541, incorporated in the record of the 2616th meeting.

<sup>76</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year*, 2612th meeting.

<sup>77</sup> S/17635.



At its 2631st meeting, on 6 December 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Burundi and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Angola against South Africa: report of the Security Council Commission of Investigation established under resolution 571 (1985) (S/17648)".<sup>78</sup>

### Resolution 577 (1985)

of 6 December 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Having examined* the report of the Security Council Commission of Investigation established under resolution 571 (1985),<sup>79</sup>

*Having considered* the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations,<sup>80</sup>

*Gravely concerned* at the numerous hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa violating the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

*Grieved* at the tragic loss of human life and concerned about the damage to and destruction of property resulting from repeated acts of aggression committed by the South African racist régime,

*Convinced* that these wanton acts of aggression by the minority racist régime in South Africa form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations aimed at destroying the economic infrastructure of the People's Republic of Angola and weakening its support of the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and national liberation.

*Recalling* its resolutions 571 (1985) and 574 (1985) by which it, *inter alia*, strongly condemned South Africa's armed invasion perpetrated against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa should scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

*Reaffirming* that the pursuance of these acts of aggression against Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

*Conscious* of the need to take immediate and effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Security Council Commission of Investigation established under resolution 571 (1985) and expresses its appreciation to the members of the Commission;

2. *Strongly condemns* the racist South African régime for its continued, intensified and unprovoked acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola;

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

4. *Demands once again* that South Africa cease immediately all acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and unconditionally withdraw forthwith all forces occupying Angolan territory as well as scrupulously respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of Angola;

5. *Commends* the People's Republic of Angola for its steadfast support for the people of Namibia in their just and legitimate struggle against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa and for the enjoyment of their inalienable rights to self-determination and national independence;

6. *Requests* Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola, in order to strengthen its defence capacity;

7. *Demands* that South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to the People's Republic of Angola for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression;

8. *Requests* Member States and international organizations urgently to extend material and other forms of assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor developments in this situation and report to the Security Council as necessary, but no later than 30 June 1986, on the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, of paragraphs 7 and 8 thereof;

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

*Adopted unanimously at the 2631st meeting, following a separate vote on operative paragraph 6.*

<sup>78</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/17648.

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, Fortieth Year, 2631st meeting.

**LETTER DATED 17 JUNE 1985 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOTSWANA  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**Decisions**

At its 2598th meeting, on 21 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Bahamas, Botswana, the German Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Seychelles, South Africa and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17279)".<sup>81</sup>

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

At its 2599th meeting, on 21 June 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

**Resolution 568 (1985)**

of 21 June 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations<sup>82</sup> and having heard the statement of the Minister for External Affairs of Botswana<sup>83</sup> concerning the recent acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa against the Republic of Botswana,

*Expressing its shock and indignation* at the loss of human life, the injuries inflicted, and the extensive damage as a result of that action,

*Affirming* the urgent need to safeguard the territorial integrity of Botswana and maintain peace and security in southern Africa,

*Reaffirming* the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of any State,

*Expressing its profound concern* that the racist régime resorted to the use of military force against the defenceless and peace-loving nation of Botswana,

*Gravely concerned* that such acts of aggression can only serve to aggravate the already volatile and dangerous situation in southern Africa,

*Bearing in mind* that this latest incident is one in a series of provocative actions carried out by South Africa

against Botswana and that the racist régime has declared that it will continue and escalate such attacks,

*Commending* Botswana for its unflagging adherence to the conventions relating to the status of refugees<sup>84</sup> and of stateless persons<sup>85</sup> and for the sacrifices it has made and continues to make in giving asylum to victims of *apartheid*,

1. *Strongly condemns* South Africa's recent unprovoked and unwarranted military attack on the capital of Botswana as an act of aggression against that country and a gross violation of its territorial integrity and national sovereignty;

2. *Further condemns* all acts of aggression, provocation and harassment, including murder, blackmail, kidnapping and destruction of property committed by the racist régime of South Africa against Botswana;

3. *Demands* the immediate, total and unconditional cessation of all acts of aggression by South Africa against Botswana;

4. *Denounces and rejects* racist South Africa's practice of "hot pursuit" to terrorize and destabilize Botswana and other countries in southern Africa;

5. *Demands* full and adequate compensation by South Africa to Botswana for the damage to life and property resulting from such acts of aggression;

6. *Affirms* Botswana's right to receive and give sanctuary to the victims of *apartheid* in accordance with its traditional practice, humanitarian principles and international obligations;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into immediate consultation with the Government of Botswana and the relevant United Nations agencies on measures to be undertaken to assist the Government of Botswana in ensuring the safety, protection and welfare of the refugees in Botswana;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to send a mission to visit Botswana for the purpose of:

(a) Assessing the damage caused by South Africa's unprovoked and premeditated acts of aggression;

(b) Proposing measures to strengthen Botswana's capacity to receive and provide assistance to South African refugees;

(c) Determining the consequent level of assistance required by Botswana and to report thereon to the Security Council;

9. *Requests* all States and relevant agencies and organizations of the United Nations system urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Botswana;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor developments related to this question and to report to the Security Council as the situation demands;

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

*Adopted unanimously at the  
2599th meeting.*

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985.

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/17279.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, Fortieth Year, 2598th meeting.

<sup>84</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 137.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 360, No. 5158, p. 130.

## UNITED NATIONS FOR A BETTER WORLD AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN MAINTAINING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

### Decisions

On 29 August 1985, after informal consultations, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:<sup>86</sup>

"The members of the Council agreed to hold a commemorative meeting of the Council at the level of Foreign Ministers to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations with the following agenda: 'United Nations for a better world and the responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security'.

"It was further agreed that the meeting should be held on 26 September 1985.

"Taking into account practical considerations, it was also agreed that the meeting would be open for statements by the members of the Council."

At its 2608th meeting, on 26 September 1985, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "United Nations for a better world and the responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security".

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement:<sup>87</sup>

"The members of the Security Council have authorized me to make the following statement on their behalf:

"The Security Council met in public at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York on Thursday, 26 September 1985, at the level of Foreign Ministers, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Organization.

"The meeting was chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the President of the Security Council for September. Statements were made by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Thailand and Peru; by the Permanent Representative of Madagascar; by the Minister of State for Commerce of India; and by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of France, Egypt, Denmark, China, Burkina Faso, Australia, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as by the Secretary-General.

"The agenda for the commemorative meeting was:

"United Nations for a better world and the responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security."

"The members of the Council welcomed the opportunity provided by the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations to reaffirm at a high level their obligations under the Charter and their continued commitment to its purposes and principles. They conducted a wide-ranging review of the international situation. They expressed their deep concern at the existence of various threats to peace, including the nuclear threat. While acknowledging that it had not always proved possible for the Organization to eradicate those threats, they underlined the continuing relevance of the United Nations as a positive force for peace and human advancement. They welcomed the continuing growth of the membership of the Organization to a point where the objective of universality of membership, which they endorsed, had almost been achieved.

"The members of the Council were cognizant of the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security conferred by the Charter on the Security Council and of the special rights and responsibilities of its permanent members. They stressed that a collegial approach within the Council was desirable to facilitate considered and concerted action by the Council as the main instrument for international peace. They acknowledged that the high hopes placed in the Organization by the international community had not been fully met and undertook to fulfil their individual and collective responsibility for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace with renewed dedication and determination. They agreed to employ appropriate measures available under the Charter when considering international disputes, threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. They recognized the valuable contribution made on many occasions by the United Nations peace-keeping forces. They called again upon the entire membership of the United Nations to abide by their obligations under the Charter to accept and carry out decisions of the Security Council.

"They agreed that there was an urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal role of maintaining international peace and security. Accordingly, they resolved to continue the examination of the possibilities for further improvement of the functioning of the Security Council in carrying out its work in accordance with the Charter. In this context, they paid special attention to the suggestions addressed to the members of the Council in the Secretary-General's annual reports on the work of the Organization. They thanked the Secretary-General for those reports and encouraged him to play an active role within the scope of his functions under the Charter."

<sup>86</sup> S/17424.

<sup>87</sup> S/17501.

**LETTER DATED 26 SEPTEMBER 1985 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOTSWANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**Decision**

At its 2609th meeting, on 30 September 1985, the Council decided to invite the representative of Botswana to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17497);"<sup>88</sup>

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 568 (1985) (S/17453)".<sup>89</sup>

**Resolution 572 (1985)**

of 30 September 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 568 (1985),

*Having considered* the report of the mission to Botswana appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 568 (1985),<sup>89</sup>

*Having heard* the statement of the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations<sup>90</sup> expressing the deep concern of his Government over the attack by South Africa against the territorial integrity of Botswana,

*Deeply concerned* that the attack by South Africa resulted in the loss of life and casualties to many residents and refugees in Gaborone as well as the destruction of and damage to property,

*Noting with satisfaction* the policy which Botswana follows in regard to the granting of asylum to people

<sup>88</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1985*.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/17453.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Year*, 2609th meeting.

fleeing from the oppression of *apartheid* as well as its respect for and adherence to the international conventions on the status of refugees,

*Reaffirming* its opposition to the system of *apartheid* and the right of all countries to receive refugees fleeing from the oppression of *apartheid*,

*Noting further* the urgent needs of Botswana to provide adequate shelter and facilities to refugees seeking asylum in Botswana,

*Convinced* of the importance of international support for Botswana,

1. *Commends* the Government of Botswana for its steadfast opposition to *apartheid* and for the humanitarian policies it is following in regard to refugees;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for having arranged to send a mission to Botswana to assess the damage caused by South Africa's unprovoked and premeditated acts of aggression and for proposing measures to strengthen Botswana's capacity to receive and provide assistance to South African refugees as well as for determining the level of assistance required by Botswana to cope with the situation resulting from the attack;

3. *Endorses* the report of the mission to Botswana under resolution 568 (1985);

4. *Demands* that South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from its act of aggression;

5. *Requests* Member States, international organizations and financial institutions to assist Botswana in the fields identified in the report of the mission to Botswana;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the matter of assistance to Botswana his continued attention and to keep the Security Council informed;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the situation.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2609th meeting.*

**LETTER DATED 1 OCTOBER 1985 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TUNISIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

**Decisions**

At its 2610th meeting, on 2 October 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Tunisia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the

United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509)".<sup>91</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*.

representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

*Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).*

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Kuwait,<sup>92</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2611th meeting, on 2 October 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Cuba, Greece, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen 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 Kuwait,<sup>93</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Adnan Omran under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2613th meeting, on 3 October 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, the German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malta, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Yugoslavia 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 Egypt,<sup>94</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2615th meeting, on 4 October 1985, the Council decided to invite the representative of Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

<sup>92</sup> Document S/17513, incorporated in the record of the 2610th meeting.

<sup>93</sup> Document S/17515, incorporated in the record of the 2611th meeting.

<sup>94</sup> Document S/17524, incorporated in the record of the 2613th meeting.

## Resolution 573 (1985)

of 4 October 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the letter dated 1 October 1985,<sup>95</sup> in which Tunisia made a complaint against Israel following the act of aggression which the latter committed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia,

*Having heard* the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia,<sup>96</sup>

*Having noted with concern* that the Israeli attack has caused heavy loss of human life and extensive material damage,

*Considering* that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, all States Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

*Gravely concerned* at the threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean region posed by the air raid perpetrated on 1 October by Israel in the area of Hammam Plage, situated in the southern suburb of Tunis,

*Drawing attention* to the serious effect which the aggression carried out by Israel and all acts contrary to the Charter cannot but have on any initiative designed to establish an overall, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

*Considering* that the Israeli Government claimed responsibility for the attack as soon as it had been carried out,

1. *Condemns vigorously* the act of armed aggression perpetrated by Israel against Tunisian territory in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and norms of conduct;

2. *Demands* that Israel refrain from perpetrating such acts of aggression or from threatening to do so;

3. *Urges* Member States to take measures to dissuade Israel from resorting to such acts against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States;

4. *Considers* that Tunisia has the right to appropriate reparations as a result of the loss of human life and material damage which it has suffered and for which Israel has claimed responsibility;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1985 at the latest;

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

*Adopted at the 2615th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).*

<sup>95</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17509.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, Fortieth Year, 2610th meeting.

## STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

### Decision

At the 2618th meeting, on 9 October 1985, prior to the adoption of the agenda,<sup>97</sup> the President made the following statement<sup>98</sup> on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council welcome the news of the release of the passengers and the crew of

<sup>97</sup> The agenda for the meeting was: The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question.

<sup>98</sup> S/17554.

the cruise ship *Achille Lauro* and deplore the reported death of a passenger.

"They endorse the Secretary-General's statement of 8 October 1985, which condemns all acts of terrorism.

"They resolutely condemn this unjustifiable and criminal hijacking as well as other acts of terrorism, including hostage-taking.

"They also condemn terrorism in all its forms, wherever and by whomever committed."

## LETTER DATED 6 DECEMBER 1985 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

### Decisions

At its 2633rd meeting, on 10 December 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17671)".<sup>99</sup>

<sup>99</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*.

At its 2634th meeting, on 11 December 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Costa Rica, Cuba, Honduras and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2636th meeting, on 12 December 1985, the Council decided to invite the representative of Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

## LETTER DATED 16 DECEMBER 1985 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

### Decision

At its 2637th meeting, on 18 December 1985, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 16 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17685)".<sup>100</sup>

<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*

### Resolution 579 (1985)

of 18 December 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Deeply disturbed* at the prevalence of incidents of hostage-taking and abduction, several of which are of protracted duration and have included loss of life,

*Considering* that the taking of hostages and abductions are offences of grave concern to the international community, having severe adverse consequences for the rights of the victims and for the promotion of friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Recalling the statement of 9 October 1985 by the President of the Security Council, resolutely condemning all acts of terrorism, including hostage-taking,<sup>101</sup>

Recalling also resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985 of the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted on 17 December 1979,<sup>102</sup> the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted on 14 December 1973,<sup>103</sup> the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed on 23 September 1971,<sup>104</sup> the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed on 16 December 1970,<sup>105</sup> and other relevant conventions,

1. *Condemns unequivocally* all acts of hostage-taking and abduction;

2. *Calls for* the immediate safe release of all

<sup>101</sup> See p. 24, Statement by the President.

<sup>102</sup> General Assembly resolution 34/146, annex.

<sup>103</sup> General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

<sup>104</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 974, No. 14118, p. 178.

<sup>105</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 860, No. 12325, p. 105.

hostages and abducted persons wherever and by whom-ever they are being held;

3. *Affirms* the obligation of all States in whose territory hostages or abducted persons are held urgently to take all appropriate measures to secure their safe release and to prevent the commission of acts of hostage-taking and abduction in the future;

4. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider the possibility of becoming parties to the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and other relevant conventions;

5. *Urges* the further development of international co-operation among States in devising and adopting effective measures which are in accordance with the rules of international law to facilitate the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of hostage-taking and abduction as manifestations of international terrorism.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2637th meeting.*

## COMPLAINT BY LESOTHO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA<sup>106</sup>

### Decisions

At its 2638th meeting, on 30 December 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Burundi, Lesotho, Senegal and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa: letter dated 23 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Lesotho to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17692)".<sup>107</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt and Madagascar,<sup>108</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Neo Mnumzana under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

### Resolution 580 (1985)

of 30 December 1985

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the letter dated 23 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of

<sup>106</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1976, 1977, 1982 and 1983.

<sup>107</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*.

<sup>108</sup> Document S/17700, incorporated in the record of the 2638th meeting.

Lesotho to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,<sup>109</sup>

*Having heard* the statement by the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Mr. M. V. Makhele,<sup>110</sup>

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

*Recalling* its resolution 527 (1982),

*Gravely concerned* at the recent unprovoked and premeditated killings for which South Africa is responsible, in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Lesotho, and their consequences for peace and security in southern Africa,

*Gravely concerned* that this act of aggression is aimed at weakening the determined and unrelenting humanitarian support given by Lesotho to South African refugees,

*Grieved* at the tragic loss of life of six South African refugees and three nationals of Lesotho resulting from this act of aggression committed against Lesotho,

*Alarmed* at the fact that the continued existence of *apartheid* in South Africa is the root cause of increased

<sup>109</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17692.

<sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Year*, 2638th meeting.

violence both within South Africa and from South Africa against neighbouring countries,

1. *Strongly condemns* these killings and recent acts of unprovoked and premeditated violence, for which South Africa is responsible, against the Kingdom of Lesotho in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country;

2. *Demands* the payment by South Africa of full and adequate compensation to the Kingdom of Lesotho for the damage and loss of life resulting from this act of aggression;

3. *Calls upon* all parties to normalize their relations and to employ established channels of communication on all matters of mutual concern;

4. *Reaffirms* Lesotho's right to receive and give sanctuary to the victims of *apartheid* in accordance with its traditional practice, humanitarian principles and its international obligations;

5. *Requests* Member States to extend urgently all necessary economic assistance to Lesotho in order to strengthen its capacity to receive, maintain and protect South African refugees in Lesotho;

6. *Calls upon* the South African Government to resort to peaceful means in resolving international problems in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation

among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;<sup>111</sup>

7. *Further calls* upon South Africa to live up to its commitment not to destabilize neighbouring countries nor to allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks against neighbouring countries and to declare publicly that it will, in future, comply with provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and that it will not commit acts of violence against Lesotho, either directly or through its proxies;

8. *Demands* that South Africa forthwith take meaningful steps towards the dismantling of *apartheid*;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Government of Lesotho, an appropriate presence comprising one or two civilians in Maseru, for the purpose of keeping him informed of any development affecting the territorial integrity of Lesotho;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, through appropriate means, to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and the prevailing situation and to report to the Security Council as the situation demands;

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

*Adopted unanimously at the 2639th meeting.*

<sup>111</sup> General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

## STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

### Decision

At the 2639th resumed meeting<sup>112</sup> of the Council, on 30 December 1985, after a suspension for consultations, the President read out the following statement<sup>113</sup> on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council strongly condemn the unjustifiable and criminal terrorist attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports which caused the taking of innocent human lives.

<sup>112</sup> The agenda for the meeting was: Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa.

<sup>113</sup> S/17702.

"They urge that those responsible for these deliberate and indiscriminate killings be brought to trial in accordance with due process of law.

"They call upon all concerned to exercise restraint and to refrain from taking any action inconsistent with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant rules of international law.

"They affirm the statement by the President of the Security Council of 9 October 1985,<sup>101</sup> Security Council resolution 579 (1985), and endorse the Secretary-General's statement of 27 December 1985, in which he noted General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985 and expressed the hope that it would be followed by determined efforts by all Governments and authorities concerned, in accordance with established principles of international law, in order that all acts, methods and practices of terrorism may be brought to an end."



## ***Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council***

### **THE FORMAT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

#### **Decision**

In a note dated 29 January 1985,<sup>114</sup> and in accordance with the decision taken at the 2566th meeting of the Council held in private that day, the President of the Council stated the following:

"At its 2566th meeting, the Security Council adopted the annual report to be submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations.

"In preparing the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly for the period from 16 June 1983 to 15 June 1984, the members of the Council were of the opinion that the report could be shortened without changing its general format.

"In the spirit of the decision to that effect taken in 1974,<sup>115</sup> they therefore agreed that the report, which since then has not included abstracts of statements made in the Council, would no longer summarize documents addressed to the President of the Council or to the Secretary-General and circulated as official Council documents, the full text of which was available elsewhere. Henceforth, the report would simply indicate the subject-matter of those documents which related to the Council's procedure, such as requests for meetings or requests to take part in the discussions. The report covering the period from 16 June 1983 to 15 June 1984 was prepared accordingly."

<sup>114</sup> S/16913.

<sup>115</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1974*, document S/11586.

### **THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE<sup>116</sup>**

#### ***A. Date of elections to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice***

At its 2604th meeting, on 12 September 1985, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "Date of elections to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice."<sup>117</sup>

#### **Resolution 570 (1985)**

**of 12 September 1985**

*The Security Council,*

*Noting with regret* the resignation of Judge Platon D. Morozov on 23 August 1985,

*Noting further* that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of Judge Morozov's term of office has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

*Noting* that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the elections to fill this vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

*Decides* that elections to fill the vacancy shall take place on 9 December 1985 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

*Adopted unanimously at the 2604th meeting.*

<sup>116</sup> Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1948, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1984.

<sup>117</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*.

**B. *Election of a member of the International Court of Justice***

**Decision**

On 9 December 1985, the Security Council, at its 2632nd meeting, and the General Assembly, at the 108th meeting of its fortieth session, elected Mr. Nikolai Konstantinovich Tarasov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) to the International Court of Justice to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Platon Dimitrievich Morozov.

## ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1985 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE: The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of a provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1985 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year*, 2566th (private) to 2639th meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the council decided, in 1985, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Letter dated 28 January 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2567th	30 January 1985
Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2577th	8 May 1985
Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2598th	21 June 1985
United Nations for a better world and the responsibility of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security . . . . .	2608th	26 September 1985
Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2609th	30 September 1985
Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2610th	2 October 1985
Letter dated 6 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . .	2633rd	10 December 1985
Letter dated 16 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council . . . . .	2637th	18 December 1985

# **CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1985**

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
560 (1985)	12 March 1985	The question of South Africa	7
561 (1985)	17 April 1985	The situation in the Middle East	2
562 (1985)	10 May 1985	Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	14
563 (1985)	21 May 1985	The situation in the Middle East	2
564 (1985)	31 May 1985	The situation in the Middle East	3
565 (1985)	14 June 1985	The situation in Cyprus	14
566 (1985)	19 June 1985	The situation in Namibia	11
567 (1985)	20 June 1985	Complaint by Angola against South Africa	16
568 (1985)	21 June 1985	Letter dated 17 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	20
569 (1985)	26 July 1985	The question of South Africa	8
570 (1985)	12 September 1985	Date of elections to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	27
571 (1985)	20 September 1985	Complaint by Angola against South Africa	16
572 (1985)	30 September 1985	Letter dated 26 September 1985 from the Permanent Represen- tative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	22
573 (1985)	4 October 1985	Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	23
574 (1985)	7 October 1985	Complaint by Angola against South Africa	18
575 (1985)	17 October 1985	The situation in the Middle East	5
576 (1985)	21 November 1985	The situation in the Middle East	5
577 (1985)	6 December 1985	Complaint by Angola against South Africa	19
578 (1985)	12 December 1985	The situation in Cyprus	15
579 (1985)	18 December 1985	Letter dated 16 December 1985 from the Permanent Represen- tative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	24
580 (1985)	30 December 1985	Complaint by Lesotho against South Africa	25