



## Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/16880/Add.40  
5 November 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

---

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH  
THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN  
THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/16880 of 7 January 1985, S/16880/Add.4 of 13 February 1985, S/16880/Add.18 of 20 May 1985, S/16880/Add.24 of 9 July 1985 and S/16880/Add.39 of 1 November 1985.

At the 2618th meeting, held on 9 October 1985, prior to the adoption of the agenda, the President of the Security Council read out the following statement (S/17554) which he said he had been authorized to make on behalf of the members of the Security Council:

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

During the week ending 12 October 1985, the Security Council took action on the following items:

Complaint by Angola against South Africa (See S/12520/Add.17, S/13033/Add.11, S/13033/Add.12, S/13033/Add.43, S/13737/Add.25, S/14326/Add.34, S/14326/Add.35, S/15560/Add.50, S/15560/Add.51, S/16270, S/16880/Add.24, S/16880/Add.37 and S/16880/Add.39).

The Security Council continued its consideration of the item at its 261st and 2617th meetings held on 7 October 1985.

In the course of these meetings, in addition to the representatives previously invited, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Ghana, Morocco and Tunisia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In accordance with the request dated 4 October 1985 from Burkina Faso, Madagascar (S/17541), the Council extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Mfanafuthi J. Makatini.

At the 2616th meeting, held on 7 October 1985, the President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/17531) submitted by Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago.

At the 2617th meeting, the Security Council proceeded to vote on the draft resolution contained in document S/17531. At the request of the President, in his capacity as representative of the United States, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution (S/17531), which received 14 votes in favour, to none against, with one abstention (United States of America) and was adopted.

The Security Council then voted on the draft resolution as a whole (S/17531) which was unanimously adopted as resolution 574 (1985).

Resolution 574 (1985) read as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered the request of the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations contained in document S/17510,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations,

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 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 (1980), 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 scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic 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 United Nations Charter, 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 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 appropriate provisions of the Charter;

9. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question (See S/11935/Add.2, S/11935/Add.3 and S/11935/Add.4)

In a letter dated 30 September 1985 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17507), the representative of India, referring to the decision of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 8 September 1985, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries requested urgent convening of the Security Council under the item "The Middle East problem including the Palestinian question".

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2618th and 2622nd meetings, held between 9 and 11 October 1985.

At the 2619th meeting, held on 10 October 1985, the President drew attention to the request contained in the letter dated 9 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations (S/17552) that the Head of the Political Department and Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) be invited to participate in the debate. He said that the proposal was not formulated under rules 37 or 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council but that, if the Council were to adopt it, the invitation would confer on PLO the same rights of participation as those conferred on Member States invited pursuant to rule 37.

Following the discussion, the Security Council adopted the proposal by 10 votes in favour, to one against (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

In the course of the meetings, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

In response to a request dated 9 October 1985 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to the Chairman of that Committee.

In accordance with the request dated 10 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations (S/17558) and another request dated 10 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations (S/17560), the Security Council extended an invitation under rule 39 to Dr. Clovis Moksooud at its 2620th meeting and to Mr. Seid Sheriffudin Pirzada, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, at the 2621st meeting.

-----