



Security Council

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 577 (1985) CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT
BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

1. At its 2631st meeting, held on 6 December 1985, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item "Complaint by Angola against South Africa" for the purpose of examining the report of the Security Council Commission of Investigation established under resolution 571 (1985) (S/17648).
2. At the same meeting, on 6 December 1985, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 577 (1985), the text of which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

having examined the report of the Security Council Commission of Investigation established under resolution 571 (1985) (S/17648),

Having considered the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola,

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 scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic 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) (S/17648), and expresses its appreciation to the members of the Commission;
2. Strongly condemns the South African racist 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 the People's Republic 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 this resolution and, in particular, paragraphs 7 and 8 hereof;
10. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

3. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 of the above resolution.

4. In the exercise of the mandate entrusted to me under paragraph 9, immediately following the adoption of resolution 577 (1985), I brought the text of the resolution to the attention of the Minister for External Relations of Angola and of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, by telegram.

5. In the light of the requests contained in paragraphs 6 and 8 of the resolution, on 16 December 1985 I addressed a note to the Permanent Representatives of Member States (see annex I), drawing attention to those paragraphs and requesting information by 31 May 1986 on action taken by Governments in pursuance of the resolution. Subsequently, on 16 May 1986, a reminder was sent to those States which had not yet replied. To date, 12 replies have been received, the substantive parts of which are contained in annex I to this report.

6. In the light of the request contained in paragraph 8 of the resolution, on 16 December I addressed a letter to international organizations (see annex II), drawing attention to paragraph 8 and requesting information by 31 May 1986 on any decisions taken by them in pursuance of the resolution. On 16 May 1986, a reminder was sent to those organizations which had not yet replied. To date, 18 replies have been received, the substantive parts of which are contained in annex II to this report.

7. On 16 May 1986, I addressed a communication to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations (see annex III), in which I informed him that the report of the Secretary-General called for by resolution 577 (1985) was in the process of being prepared and indicated that I would appreciate receiving any information which his Government might wish to provide in connection with the implementation of the resolution, in particular paragraphs 4 and 7 thereof, by 15 June.

8. On 13 June, the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations replied (S/18156) to my note of 16 May (see para. 7 above). I have to report to the Council South Africa's rejection of Security Council resolution 577 (1985), as expressed in the Permanent Representative's reply, the full text of which is reproduced in annex III to this report.

9. Pursuant to the request by the Security Council in paragraph 9 of resolution 577 (1985) that I monitor developments in the situation and report to the Security Council as necessary, I have to report the following developments since the adoption of resolution 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985.

10. On 18 March 1986, the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations transmitted the text of a letter dated 13 March (S/17931, annex) from the President of the People's Republic of Angola, in which the President, inter alia, provided information on the serious situation prevailing in the southern part of Angola. The full text of the letter is reproduced in annex IV to this report.

11. On 3 June, the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations transmitted the text of a letter dated 31 May from the Minister for External Relations of Angola (S/18129, annex), in which the Minister for External Relations provided further information on the situation prevailing in Angola, including developments during the month of May. The full text of the letter is reproduced in annex IV to this report.

12. On 9 June, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations transmitted the text of a statement issued on 8 June by his Government (S/18142, annex), drawing attention to an incident on 5 June in the port of Namibe in south-western Angola. The full text of the statement is reproduced in annex V to this report.

13. Pursuant to a request by Angola contained in a letter dated 12 June (S/18148) (see annex III), the Security Council further considered the item "Complaint by Angola against South Africa" at meetings held between 16 and 18 June (S/PV.2691-2693). In the course of those meetings, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Angola (S/PV.2691 and 2693) and South Africa (S/PV.2691).

14. In conclusion, the attention of Member States and international organizations is drawn to the continuing urgent need for material and other forms of assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure, as requested by the Security Council in paragraph 8 of resolution 577 (1985), and to provide relief for displaced persons or care and protection for refugees from Namibia and South Africa.

15. Pursuant to my mandate, I will continue to monitor developments in the situation and to report to the Security Council as necessary.

Annex I

Note dated 16 December 1985 from the Secretary-General addressed to
the Permanent Representatives of Member States

[Original: English, French
and Spanish]

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of ... to the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith the text of resolution 577 (1985), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 2631st meeting on 6 December 1985 in connection with the item "Complaint by Angola against South Africa" and to draw particular attention to paragraphs 6 and 8 of that resolution, in which the Security Council

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

...

"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".

In the light of the requirement contained in paragraph 9 that the Secretary-General report to the Security Council as necessary, but no later than 30 June 1986, on the implementation of the resolution, in particular paragraph 8, the Secretary-General would appreciate receiving information on action taken by Governments in pursuance of the resolution by 31 May 1986.

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English
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Substantive parts of replies received

AUSTRALIA

BRAZIL

BULGARIA

CANADA

CHINA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NETHERLANDS

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

YUGOSLAVIA

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]

[28 May 1986]

Australia supported the adoption of Security Council resolution 577 (1985). Australia has given careful consideration to the requests contained in the resolution and will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the People's Republic of Angola.

BRAZIL

[Original: English]

[5 June 1986]

Co-operation between Brazil and Angola has always been guided by the acknowledgement that the Angolan people deserved all possible external assistance in order to reconstruct its country. The Brazilian Government has continually stressed that the repeated attacks against the territory and the national sovereignty of Angola pose a great risk to international peace and security and are used by the aggressive régime of South Africa as a shield to protect its illegal racist practices. Recent high-level contacts between Angola and Brazil have not only strengthened their mutual determination to strive jointly for the elimination of apartheid, but served also to reconfirm the desire to maintain their relations as close as possible, so as to have their common sense of identity work for the removal of all sources of tension in southern Africa and for greater co-operation between Brazil and countries of that region.

With reference to paragraph 8 of resolution 577 (1985) of the Security Council, the Permanent Representative of Brazil would like to indicate the following areas in which Brazil has been concentrating its technical co-operation in Angola:

(a) Agriculture

Seeds and bibliographic material have been supplied. The Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture has a study under way on a draft convention in the field of agricultural research and rural expansion.

(b) Energy

An agreement is being negotiated between the Technological Research Institute of the University of the State of São Paulo and the Angolan Ministry of Petroleum to cover the areas of personnel training, consultancy and technological support.

(c) Mineral resources

Ongoing contacts are being maintained at the technical level between the Council for the Ten-Year Master Plan for the Evaluation of Brazilian Mineral

Resources (CPRM) and the National Geological Institute of Luanda (INAGEO), in order to help to survey the mineral resources of Angola.

(d) Telecommunications

A work programme consisting of an exchange of technical missions has been in operation since 1984.

(e) Health

Brazil has donated medicine and has sent Angola scientific and technical papers concerning health matters.

(f) Informatics

In 1985, the Special Informatics Secretariat (SEI) and the University of Agostinho Neto (UAN) of Angola signed a memorandum of understanding to advance technical co-operation in postgraduate work in research and in connected projects. SEI technicians and experts from the Federal Data-Processing Service (SERPRO) of Brazil are co-operating with the Angolan Planning Ministry in drawing up a Master Plan for Informatics and in structuring an Informatics Commission.

(g) Education

Various proposals for co-operation are already being implemented in the area of education and the formation of administrative cadres.

In spite of an increasing scarcity of financial resources, which has affected both countries, and, in particular, the extension of assistance to the People's Republic of Angola, Brazil remains confident that it will be possible to develop further the areas covered by our channels of bilateral co-operation. The Brazilian Government renews its pledge in favour of helping the Angolan people overcome its present difficulties, especially in a moment when their efforts towards national reconstruction are constantly menaced by foreign aggression and externally supported internal rebellion and subversion.

BULGARIA

[Original: French]

[27 May 1986]

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is following carefully and with concern developments in southern Africa, where the situation has remained tense for the past few years. Despite the strong protests of international public opinion and in defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, the racist South African régime is pursuing its policy of apartheid and massive terror against the indigenous population and its illegal occupation of Namibia and continues to resort to force in international affairs. With the support and protection of imperialist forces, first and foremost the United States of America,

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the South African régime unremittingly engages in acts of military diversion and aggression against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States, maintaining tension in the region and creating a serious threat to international peace and security. The People's Republic of Bulgaria joins the world community in condemning the policy of State terrorism whereby South Africa and its allies wish to extinguish the flame of national liberation in the region, hinder the progressive changes undertaken by independent African States and reverse the march of history in southern Africa.

The armed attacks of the Republic of South Africa are primarily aimed at the People's Republic of Angola, which, since independence and for over a decade, has been the victim of aggression on the part of the South African racists. Their goal is to stifle the people's régime, destroy its progressive attainments and prevent the People's Republic of Angola from actively participating in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid. Following the repeated attacks of South Africa and the bandit operations of UNITA, which has lately been receiving more generous military, financial and political assistance from Washington and Pretoria, the Angolan economy has suffered enormously and the people of that country have endured hardships and innumerable losses of human lives.

Ignoring the evidence of the political will and flexibility with which the Angolan Government approaches the search for a peaceful settlement of the region's problems through negotiations, the apartheid régime continues to lay down political conditions and to occupy a part of Angolan territory, causing enormous material and human losses. An example of this is provided by the South African attacks against the People's Republic of Angola in September and October 1985, which the Security Council unanimously condemned in resolutions 571 (1985) and 574 (1985) as premeditated and unprovoked attacks constituting a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, and seriously endangering international peace and security.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria welcomed and fully supported resolution 577 (1985), unanimously adopted by the Security Council, endorsing the report of the Security Council Commission of Investigation on the damage to the People's Republic of Angola following the two South African attacks. It reiterates its strong condemnation of the racist régime for its acts of aggression, its utilization of Namibian territory for the launching of those armed attacks and for the destabilization of Angola.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the Security Council's insistent demand that South Africa cease all acts of aggression against Angola, unconditionally withdraw its military forces occupying Angolan territory, scrupulously respect the sovereignty, airspace and independence of the People's Republic of Angola and fully compensate Angola for the material and human losses which it has caused. The report of the Commission of Investigation provides irrefutable proofs of these material and human losses, of which the most recent alone are estimated at more than \$US 36 million. According to other estimates, total losses to Angola caused by South African attacks from 1975 to 1985 amount to \$US 10 billion. The Security Council demand, reiterated in three resolutions, reflects generally accepted international norms as well as a basic sense of justice. The Council is duty bound to spare no effort to obtain satisfaction and to ensure that the Republic of South Africa does not shirk its responsibility under international law.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates Security Council efforts to encourage international solidarity and to provide material assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to strengthen its defence capacity and reconstruct its economic infrastructure, as reflected in the appeal to States Members of the United Nations and to international organizations contained in paragraphs 6 and 8 of resolution 577 (1985). The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is responding readily to that appeal, because Bulgaria is in solidarity with those countries which are combating imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid and which are defending their freedom and independence against foreign intervention and because the independent, sovereign and non-aligned People's Republic of Angola, a Member of the United Nations, is a victim of imperialist aggression and plots.

During the period of its free development, as during the struggle to cast off colonial domination, the People's Republic of Angola has enjoyed the solidarity and support of Bulgaria, one of the first countries to recognize its independence and establish diplomatic relations with it. Bilateral relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields are furthered on the basis of the 1978 Agreement on Co-operation and Friendship between those two countries. According to its means, Bulgaria provides Angola with material and other assistance to build up the Angolan economy and strengthen its national independence. Early in 1985, Bulgaria provided the People's Republic of Angola with free assistance in the form of drugs, dressings and clothing valued at 5 million leva and, later that year, supplementary free assistance valued at 400,000 leva in the form of food, drugs and clothing.

Aware of the Angolan Government's difficulties, the People's Republic of Bulgaria deferred payment of loans falling due in 1984 and 1985 and rescheduled them for the period from 1 January 1986 to the end of 1988.

Within the framework of technical assistance, nearly 200 Bulgarian co-operation assistants are presently working in Angola as teachers and medical and agricultural personnel. Under technical assistance agreements, 54 Bulgarian specialists are preparing to work in architectural and planning organizations in Angola. Co-operation assistants have the additional task of training Angolan personnel.

Ninety-seven young Angolans are pursuing secondary or university studies in Bulgaria. Bulgaria grants Angola 17 scholarships yearly. The possibility of increasing the number of such scholarships is under consideration.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria provides assistance in wood production in the province of Uige, and phosphorite mining in the province of Zaire.

The competent bodies in both countries are, on the basis of the agreements, studying the possibility of implementing projects in agriculture, mining, industry, energy, construction and transport.

With a view to implementing most of those projects, the Bulgarian side is granting concessionary loans.

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to be sympathetic to Angolan needs, and will, as far as possible, make efforts and provide assistance so that the difficulties resulting from the subversive and aggressive actions of South Africa and the other enemies of the Angolan people may be overcome.

CANADA

[Original: English]

[3 June 1986]

Canada is providing relief and development assistance to Angola through several channels.

Canada supports projects through the Canadian Embassy in Angola, Canadian and international non-governmental organizations, multilateral institutions and a programme of action sponsored by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). In 1985/86 over one million dollars was provided by Canada to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross and other non-governmental organizations for assistance to Angola. Angola also received \$75,000 from Canada in small project assistance in addition to funds provided to SADCC.

CHINA

[Original: Chinese]

[5 May 1986]

The Government of the People's Republic of China strongly condemns the South African racist régime for its acts of repeated armed invasion into the People's Republic of Angola and continued occupation of parts of its territory in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola. The Chinese Government demands that the South African authorities implement immediately the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, unconditionally cease their acts of aggression against Angola and withdraw forthwith all their troops from Angola.

The Chinese Government firmly supports Angola and other African front-line States in their just struggle against South Africa's armed aggression, political subversion and economic sabotage, and in defence of their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. In order to implement resolution 577 (1985), the Chinese Government has, together with the departments concerned, extended within its ability such material assistance to Angola as follows:

1. The Chinese Government has, through the World Food Programme (WFP), offered Angola as a grant port unloading equipments valued at about 100,000 yuan renminbi which arrived at the port of Luanda on 24 December 1985;

2. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has donated to União Nacional des Trabalhadores Angolanos 100 tons of wheat and the said cargo reached the port of Luanda on 9 January 1986;

3. Following a grant of 3,000 tons of wheat in 1984 and 1985, the Chinese Government has made another grant to the Angolan Government of 2,000 tons of corn which is scheduled to arrive at the port of Lobito between the end of March and early April of this year.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[16 April 1986]

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic resolutely condemns the acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola. Maintaining friendly relations with the People's Republic of Angola, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic provides to that country assistance in all fields, including material aid, in accordance with the needs of the People's Republic of Angola and its own possibilities.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[23 April 1986]

With indignation and concern the people and the Government of the German Democratic Republic took note of the renewed acts of aggression perpetrated by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola. In relevant statements and declarations made within the United Nations and particularly during the fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council meetings last year on the situation in southern Africa, the German Democratic Republic has resolutely condemned the continued occupation of Angolan territory by South African troops and the repeated incursions into other areas of that country. This permanent, completely unjustifiable aggression of the apartheid State against a sovereign neighbouring country constitutes a serious threat to peace in the region and beyond its confines. At the same time, attention is again focused on the alarming fact that the territory of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South Africa, is misused as a springboard for such operations.

The German Democratic Republic emphatically supports the calls contained in relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, including its resolution 577 (1985), and of the United Nations General Assembly for the immediate cessation of South Africa's acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, for the unconditional withdrawal of all South African occupying forces, and for unrestricted respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Angola.

The sympathy and solidarity of the German Democratic Republic's population go to the Angolan people in their heroic struggle. A considerable part of the donations that were paid into the account of the German Democratic Republic Solidarity Committee last year totalling 200 million marks, has been used in support of the front-line States in southern Africa and of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC). Solidarity consignments mainly comprise means of transportation, clothing, medicaments and foodstuff. At the end of 1985 and at the beginning of this year two additional comprehensive solidarity consignments were handed over in Luanda as relief for the victims of the aggressions perpetrated by the apartheid régime in autumn last year. These shipments included lorries, medical equipment, medicaments and dressing as well as clothing, blankets, 400 tons of wheat flour and 13.5 tons of powdered milk. Since November last, 40 Angolan nationals who were seriously wounded during attacks by the South African racist régime, have been undergoing medical treatment in health facilities of the German Democratic Republic. Also in the future, the People's Republic of Angola can count on the firm solidarity of the people and the Government of the German Democratic Republic in its efforts to repulse imperialist and racist attacks on its sovereignty and to build a new society worthy of man.

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]

[25 April 1986]

The Netherlands' assistance to the reconstruction of Angola's economic infrastructure, in particular assistance in the forms of mixed credits, continues as far as present circumstances in the country permit.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[30 May 1986]

The Soviet Union voted for Security Council resolution 577 (1985) and fully supports the strong condemnation it contains of the South African racist régime's acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and its utilization of the territory of Namibia as a springboard for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola. The Soviet Union shares the conclusion drawn by the Security Council that the pursuance of these acts of aggression against Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

Far from improving since the adoption of Security Council resolution 577 (1985), the situation in southern Africa is becoming even more explosive in nature. Faced with increasing resistance on the part of the majority of South Africa's population to the inhuman apartheid system and with the intensification of

the Namibian people's struggle for liberation, the racist régime is stepping up its repression within South Africa itself and actively engaging in a policy of State terrorism against Angola and other neighbouring independent African States - Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Lesotho.

The United States of America, in pursuance of the "constructive engagement" with the apartheid régime which has been condemned by the United Nations, is conniving at the Pretoria racists' attempts to destabilize the front-line States, and encouraging the undeclared wars they are waging against independent African peoples. The United States Administration has gone on to take direct hostile action against Angola by supplying the UNITA puppet gangs with the most modern weapons.

The Soviet Union advocates decisive action to stop the acts of aggression and other encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and the other front-line States, and supports the proposals that the Security Council should institute comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist régime in South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

In accordance with the request made of the States Members of the United Nations in resolution 577 (1985) and a number of other Security Council resolutions to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to strengthen its defence capacity, the Soviet Union is assisting in the building up of Angola's national armed forces. This assistance involves both the supply of the weapons and military technology that Angola needs, and the training of national military personnel.

As requested in Security Council resolution 577 (1985), the Soviet Union is extending assistance to Angola in the speediest possible reconstruction of its economic infrastructure, which has suffered severely from the prolonged struggle for liberation from colonial dependence and the incessant aggressive actions of South Africa since Angola's attainment of independence.

As part of the Soviet Union's assistance to Angola, bridges and roads destroyed as a result of hostile action are being rebuilt, oil storage facilities have been constructed in Malanje and Kuanza Sul provinces, a large maintenance workshop for Soviet motor vehicles has been built and handed over as a gift, geological surveys and topographical and geodesic studies are being conducted, Angolan ships are being repaired, State farms have been set up to grow cotton and other agricultural crops and preparatory work on the construction of a large hydro-electric power station has begun.

In January 1986, agreement was reached on co-operation in the establishment in Angola of a number of new projects, including a number of machinery and tractor pools and a meat processing plant. The Soviet Union will also provide assistance in the construction in the south of Angola of a large fisheries complex comprising moorings, ship repair yards, fish processing plants and a training centre.

Questions of Soviet-Angolan economic and trade co-operation and ways of further improving its effectiveness were discussed in detail during the visit to the USSR by the President of Angola, J. E. dos Santos, in May 1986.

One of Angola's most pressing problems is the training of national personnel. With a view to solving it, Soviet assistance has been provided to build and equip four vocational and technical training centres for agricultural experts, mechanics, electricians and automobile repairmen, as well as a training college for instructors in industry. About 12,000 Angolan experts and skilled workers have received training at these institutions, as well as directly on the job in Soviet-Angolan projects. In late 1985/early 1986, the Soviet Government took the decision to assist Angola in establishing a petroleum and gas faculty at the University of Angola, a technical school and 10 vocational and technical training centres.

About 1,040 Angolan nationals are studying at institutions of higher and intermediate specialized education in the Soviet Union. In April 1986, a protocol was signed concerning the training of Angolan personnel in educational institutions in the Soviet Union over the period 1986-1995.

In view of Angola's difficult foreign exchange and financial situation, Soviet-Angolan economic, technical and trade co-operation takes place on terms favourable to Angola. The Government of Angola has more than once been granted deferrals of payments for machinery and equipment provided from the Soviet Union. The last such deferral was granted at the beginning of 1986.

In the spirit of the Soviet-Angolan Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation of 8 October 1976, the Soviet Union confirms its full solidarity with the self-sacrificing struggle of the Angolan people in defence of their sovereignty and independence. As the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, M. S. Gorbachev, emphasized on 6 May 1986, "it is very important that the entire international community should come forward still more actively in support of Angola and in favour of decisive action to stop the aggressive encroachments on its independence and territorial integrity".

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[Original: English]

[5 June 1986]

The United Kingdom maintains friendly relations with the People's Republic of Angola. During the debate which preceded the adoption of Security Council resolution 577 (1985), the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom expressed the British Government's support for Angola and deep concern about the situation under discussion. Together with other members of the Security Council, the United Kingdom voted in favour of resolution 577 (1985).

The United Kingdom has played an active part in assisting Angola through its bilateral aid programme and also through its contribution to the development programme of the European Community. In addition, the United Kingdom has provided food aid through the International Committee of the Red Cross. On 14 May 1986 the Government of the United Kingdom signed a General Co-operation Agreement with the

Government of the People's Republic of Angola. The purpose of this Agreement is to promote economic, cultural, scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries. The British Government's participation in this Agreement is a further sign of its concern.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]

[30 May 1986]

The United States is not in a position at this time to provide the kind of assistance called for in operative paragraphs 6 and 8 of United Nations Security Council resolution 577 (1985).

YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English]

[14 January 1986]

The Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has decided to extend to the People's Republic of Angola assistance in food, drugs and other medical equipment in the total amount of 10 million dinars in order to relieve the consequences of the attacks of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.

Annex II

Letter dated 16 December 1985 from the Secretary-General*
addressed to international organizations

[Original: English]

I wish to refer to resolution 577 (1985), adopted by the Security Council at its 2631st meeting on 6 December 1985 in connection with the item "Complaint by Angola against South Africa", a copy of which is attached. In particular, I should like to draw your attention to paragraph 8 of that resolution in which the Security Council

"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".

In the light of the requirement contained in paragraph 9 that the Secretary-General report to the Security Council on the implementation of the resolution, in particular paragraph 8, as necessary, but no later than 30 June 1986, I would appreciate receiving information on any decisions taken by organizations in pursuance of the resolution by 31 May 1986.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR
Secretary-General

* A copy of this letter was also sent to the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in view of its ongoing programme of activities in Angola.

Substantive parts of replies received

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
WORLD BANK
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]

[15 April 1986]

Resolution 577 (1985) presents indeed a great challenge for the United Nations system, particularly for all the organizations concerned with technical co-operation for economic and social development. Since it requires information relating to activities of international organizations in the People's Republic of Angola, I take this opportunity to forward to you a list of the ongoing programme of activities of the Department in the country.

Moreover, the Department stands ready, in co-operation with the Government, to address its activities to the solution of the most pressing economic and social problems of Angola.

(Signed) Xie QIMEI
Under-Secretary-General
Department of Technical
Co-operation for Development

Appendix

Assistance to Angola

The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development continued to improve and reconstruct the economic infrastructure of Angola through programmes in the fields of population, minerals, national accounts and women in development.

Notable were the following projects:

ANG/78/PO1 - Population Census. With expert services in cartography, data processing and census organization and a number of fellowships, the Department assisted Angola in the taking of the first post-independence partial census. The objective of the project was to provide the Government with up-to-date reliable statistics for economic and social planning. So far \$285,354 has been expended with another \$150,711 earmarked for 1986.

ANG/78/O17 - Mineral Exploration. This project aimed at strengthening the infrastructure of the ministry and agency involved in the exploration of the country's mineral resources. The project has terminated its operations involving expenditures of \$2,592,579.

ANG/82/WO2 - This project aims at reactivating the process of economic and social development of the communities of Icolo and Bengo emphasizing the integration of women. Due to technical reasons, the project activities have not yet started. An amount of \$183,200 has been made available for the 1986 calendar of activities.

ANG/84/001 - Establishment of a National Accounts System. It is the objective of this project to establish an integrated system of national accounting through systematic collection and compilation of basic economic and fiscal data, thereby strengthening the planning capacity of the National Planning Ministry. The project foresees the intervention of three experts in national accounts and related fields and also provides 30 m/m of fellowships in the same field. The project provides \$518,308 over a period of about two years.

An interregional adviser on mining engineering and mineral institutions visited the country from 25 November to 3 December 1985 for consultations on the mineral programme.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

[Original: English]

[5 June 1986]

Within the framework of the Rehabilitation and Revival Plan, adopted by the European Community in November 1985 for the benefit of eight African countries affected by famine, the Commission of the European Communities has allocated a total amount of ECU 2,590,000 to Angola. This amount has been granted in order to continue ongoing emergency actions, to start the rehabilitation of agriculture in the country, and to examine the possibilities of improving its logistic capacity. The Commission is at present studying the possibility of extending further aid to Angola under this Plan.

Within the framework of the Third Lomé Convention, the European Community will provide Angola with an amount of at least ECU 95 million in aid, together with aid under regional co-operation arrangements under which ECU 110 million have been allocated to the nine African countries which are members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

(Signed) Michael HARDY
Head of the Delegation of the
Commission of the European
Communities to the United Nations

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

[4 February 1986]

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is providing assistance to Angola with a wide range of activities. Thirteen projects totalling \$US 9,064,450 are currently under implementation in Angola. These projects are in the areas of fisheries, agricultural services, human resources development, water development,

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agricultural credit, animal health, agricultural co-operatives, agricultural statistics, seed production, milk development and banana production. Other projects, for a total of \$US 1,318,000, are financed by the United Nations Emergency Operations Fund and by the FAO Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme for Africa. Seventeen additional projects are also in the pipeline for financing by Trust Funds and by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The assistance provided also includes the dispatch, at the Government's request, of an identification mission by the FAO Investment Centre. It is hoped that these activities will contribute to the reconstruction and strengthening of the economic infrastructure of Angola.

In addition to these development activities, I approved, in April 1985, the delivery of emergency food assistance to displaced persons for a total value of \$US 1,046,000.

(Signed) Edouard SAOUMA
Director-General

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

[Original: English]

[15 January 1986]

Although the People's Republic of Angola is not a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, we will be pleased to render technical assistance to Angola from our own resources in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Any request for such assistance on behalf of Angola would have to be channelled through a State member of the Agency or a group of member States. Also, the Agency would be prepared to execute any programme of assistance for Angola financed by UNDP, but so far no projects in this category have emerged.

(Signed) Christopher HERZIG
Director
Division of External Relations

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[17 January 1986]

A project executed by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and designed to provide instruction at the Luanda Civil Aviation Training Centre in aeronautical communications operations, electronics maintenance and air traffic control and to offer fellowships in these disciplines is expected to terminate in 1986. Additionally, operational assistance has been provided to the Department of

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Civil Aviation in the field of air traffic control for duties at the Luanda International Airport. A large mission was completed in late 1984 to identify additional requirements of the Government of Angola for assistance in the field of civil aviation. However, sources of funding have yet to be found. Further efforts through a mission are planned for the first quarter of 1986.

(Signed) Yves LAMBERT
Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]

[28 January 1986]

Angola was accepted in 1984 as an International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) member country (Category III). Studies were undertaken to determine how IFAD could best assist Angola in view of the country's circumstances. Following preliminary discussions with the Government, IFAD launched a six-member special programming mission to Angola in October/November 1985. The purpose of such missions to selected countries is to identify constraints which negatively affect the production capacity and incomes of smallholders and to formulate recommendations which can be used to define a sectoral programme and to establish a basis for IFAD's operation. The field work of IFAD's Special Programming Mission to Angola was completed last year under the difficult security situation prevailing in the country, and the mission's report is currently being finalized.

Preliminary findings indicate that an urgent need exists to improve institutional infrastructure in order to facilitate the transfer of material goods to rural areas, both agricultural inputs and consumer goods. There is also scope for certain rehabilitation work on the dilapidated physical infrastructures, like livestock service units, watering points and institutions serving agriculture.

In consultation with the Government of Angola, IFAD will, within a few months, identify area(s) of action. Upon the completion of discussions with the Government, a full identification mission will be dispatched to Angola in 1986, to formulate project(s) for IFAD financial and technical assistance. In response to the Security Council resolution to which you referred in your communication, please be assured that every effort will be made to expedite the initiation of IFAD-sponsored projects in Angola.

I wish to confirm IFAD's intention to co-operate fully within the means at our disposal, to improve the economic infrastructure in Angola.

(Signed) Idriss JAZAIRY
President

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[19 June 1986]

In accordance with usual practice, resolution 577 (1985) along with other resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council were reported to the Council of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) at its fifty-sixth session on 17 June 1986. The Council noted Security Council resolution 577 (1985) with interest and requested me to follow closely and contribute appropriately to measures which may be undertaken by the United Nations system to assist Angola in pursuance of the request of the Security Council.

C. P. SRIVASTAVA
Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

[Original: English]

[28 May 1986]

I note that Angola is not a member of the International Monetary Fund and that consequently the Fund could not take any decisions of the nature indicated in your letters and in paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 577 (1985).

(Signed) Jan-Maarten ZEGERS
Special Representative to the United Nations

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[19 March 1986]

The assistance that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) extends to Angola falls in the context of the country programme of assistance to short- and long-term development activities. The resolution under consideration having been adopted only on 6 December 1985, no assistance has to date been approved in specific response to it. This notwithstanding, UNDP has since the beginning of 1985 assisted the Government of Angola in activities that have been a direct result of South African aggression. These activities are:

1. Assistance to the Reconstruction of Southern Angola, covering infrastructure, agriculture, livestock, education, industry, public administration and trade: \$533,000 (ANG/84/008);
2. Logistic Support to Emergency Operations, covering storage and distribution of emergency relief supplies to approximately 122,000 displaced persons in southern Angola: \$225,000 (ANG/84/010);
3. Rehabilitation of Veterinary Services, providing for vaccination of 1.5 million head of cattle in southern Angola: \$289,300 (ANG/85/010);
4. Logistic Support to Displaced Persons for transportation and relocation of displaced persons: \$409,400 (ANG/85/U01).

The total UNDP contribution since 1985 for assisting the People's Republic of Angola to cope with the consequences of South African aggression thus amounts to \$1,456,700.

(Signed) G. Arthur BROWN
The Associate Administrator

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

(Original: English)

[29 May 1986]

With regard to paragraph 8 of resolution 577 (1985) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will continue, as in the past, to assist Angola within the framework of its regular programme and extrabudgetary resources. In 1985 Angola was granted \$US 76,600 from the Participation Programme.

(Signed) D. DIENE
Deputy Assistant Director-General
External Relations and Information Sector

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

(Original: French)

[28 February 1986]

Within the framework of its mandate, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has no specific programmes directed towards the reconstruction of the economic infrastructure of the People's Republic of Angola, but, in view of the presence of various groups of refugees and the variety of sectors covered by UNHCR programmes, certain forms of assistance may contribute to that end.

In the People's Republic of Angola, UNHCR provides assistance mainly to three groups of refugees, namely:

Namibian refugees: Through SWAPO, UNHCR provides assistance to approximately 70,000 Namibian refugees, 40,000 of whom are in the Kwanza Sul camps and 30,000 in the other provinces.

In 1986, a programme in the amount of \$US 2,800,070 is envisaged, which will consolidate the efforts undertaken in previous years to improve the living conditions of this group of refugees and which will cover the sectors of household goods, health, education, transport, agriculture, technical assistance, water supply and the construction of a ready-made clothing workshop.

In 1985, UNHCR assistance totalled \$US 2,017,000 and covered largely the same sectors as are covered in 1986.

South African refugees: The 1986 programme of assistance to 9,000 South African refugees, generally of urban origin, in the amount of \$US 700,000 will be implemented, as in the past, by the African National Congress (ANC) and will cover the sectors of transport and agriculture with the aim of consolidating the results obtained in previous years.

In 1985, UNHCR assistance totalled \$US 732,000 and covered largely the same sectors as those targeted for 1986.

Zairian refugees: The 13,200 Zairian refugees living in Moxico and Kwanza Norte provinces receive UNHCR assistance through the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs (SEAS).

In 1986, only a lump-sum allocation of \$US 50,000 is envisaged for assistance to this group of refugees, owing to serious delays in implementation connected with questions of security and difficulties encountered in obtaining access to sites during the implementation of the 1985 programme, whose allocation of \$US 208,000 had to be reduced to \$US 50,000.

Within the framework of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II), the Angolan Government has submitted a programme for "Agricultural extension work and the strengthening of production and marketing associations in Uige province".

The European Economic Community (EEC) has agreed to finance a part of this programme and has allocated the sum of ECU 2,000,000 (\$US 1,800,000) to the corresponding project entitled "Permanent settlement of former refugees in Uige province".

Two protocols of agreement were signed on 12 June 1984 and 22 May 1985, respectively, between EEC and the Government of Angola, on the one hand, and between EEC and UNHCR, on the other, for the implementation of this project.

Two hundred and eighty thousand persons, mostly Angolans repatriated from Zaire, who live in the cantons of Maquela do Zambo and Damba, will benefit from this project, which covers the sectors of health assistance, the construction of collective installations, the intensification of agricultural production and the strengthening of supply and marketing circuits.

By the protocol of agreement signed on 22 May 1985 with EEC, UNHCR assumes general responsibility for the project and its follow-up. It will be responsible, in particular, for the procurement of the materials required for the project, co-ordination with the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs (SEAS) and the EEC expert. It will take all necessary steps to ensure that the project is implemented under the most favourable conditions.

(Signed) Jean-Pierre HOCHE
High Commissioner for Refugees

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[2 June 1986]

UNIDO at present taking the following measures to support ANGOLA Government's efforts for immediate reconstruction:

(a) SI/AMG/85/801.Rev.1 - Rehabilitation of slaughterhouses in the provinces of Huila, Namibe, Benguela and Kunene. Project approved October 1985 for financing from the UNIDO-administered Special Industrial Services programme (SIS), amounting \$US 27,400. It aims rehabilitation slaughterhouses in southern provinces of Lubango and Namibe in the field of management technical upgrading of the communal slaughterhouses in Benguela, Camabatela, Catumbela, Quilengues, Quingungo and Matala and improvement of the distribution system and commercialization of livestock products and by-products. After completion of this project, large-scale follow-up project, with a budget \$US 437,000 may be considered: project concept has already been prepared at UNIDO. Provided recommendations of SI/ANG/85/801.Rev.1 be favourable for continuation assistance to rehabilitation of slaughterhouses in the provinces of Huila, Namibe, Benguela and Kunene, this large-scale project can be submitted to special purpose donors for consideration of financing;

(b) SI/ANG/86/010 - Techno-economic feasibility study. Conversion of sugar enterprise into agro-industrial complex. Following Angolan government official request, this project was recommended early April 1986 for financing from UNIDO-administered SIS programme in the amount of \$US 71,000. After minor modifications of the project budget final approval is expected first half June 1986. Immediate objective of the project is to determine the feasibility and amount of investment required for the conversion of the sugar plant "Friendship Angola-Cuba" into an agro-industrial complex. Thus the project addresses the

economic recovery and physical reconstruction programme for agro-industries recently launched by Angolan Government. UNIDO will contribute with the services of a consulting firm which is supposed to provide highly specialized experts in food engineering, processing, storing and marketing, as well as in financial and economic analysis;

(c) Rehabilitation of selected food industries. Following an official government request April 1986, UNIDO presently preparing draft project proposal for preparatory two-month consultant mission to Angola to assess the possibilities for the rehabilitation of selected food industries, i.e., salt, bread-making equipment, margarine and yeast. Some details regarding the terms of reference still remain to be clarified with UNDP Angola before the draft of project proposal can be submitted for financing from the indicative planning figures;

(d) Reconstruction and expansion of the welded steel tube factors (FATA). Angolan Government has requested UNIDO consultancy in reconstruction and expansion of welded steel tube factory (FATA). For the supervision of project implementation a contract has been signed between Angola and an Italian company. In co-operation with UNDP Angola, UNIDO is presently working on a draft proposal for this assistance.

Erich BECKER-BOOST
Officer-in-Charge
Department for Industrial Promotion,
Consultations and Technology and
Officer-in-Charge, UNIDO

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

[Original: French]

[13 March 1986]

I am pleased to transmit herewith the list of technical assistance activities programmed by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) for the benefit of Angola in the sector of postal services.

(Signed) A. O. BOTTO DE BARROS
Director-General

Appendix

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED OR PLANNED BY THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL
UNION FROM ITS OWN RESOURCES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POSTAL
ADMINISTRATION OF ANGOLA

1986

- One consultant mission in programming (15 days)
- One consultant mission in international settlements (15 days)
- One fellowship for the seminar on international settlements (15 days)

1987

- One consultant mission in accelerated international mail (one month)
- One fellowship in postal management (three months)

THE WORLD BANK

[Original: English]

[8 January 1986]

The Bank's Articles of Agreement (article III, section 1) specify that its resources and facilities "shall be used exclusively for the benefit of members". The People's Republic of Angola is not a member of the Bank, and accordingly there is no basis on which we may extend the material and other assistance called for in Security Council resolution 577 (1985).

(Signed) A. W. CLAUSEN
President

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[22 January 1986]

The World Food Programme (WFP) has been active in Angola since its independence, with total food assistance of \$US 42.2 million for ongoing and \$US 16 million completed development and reconstruction projects. In addition, we intend to support a large-scale multi-purpose development project as a continuation of our ongoing project ANG 2813Q, for the reconstruction of southern Angola once an official request has been received; and subject to approval by our governing body, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, at a future session.

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Attached please find a statement of ongoing WFP development activities and emergency operations in Angola, by category, approximate cost to the Programme and number of beneficiaries.

The Programme would be pleased to consider any further specific requests for assistance by the Government of Angola.

(Signed) James C. INGRAM
Executive Director

Appendix

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE TO ANGOLA

1. Current development activities

<u>Project No. and title</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>No. of benef.</u>	<u>Total WFP costs - \$-</u>
ANG.2480: Assistance to kindergard., orphanage and centres for physically handicapped	Supplem. feeding	12/81-6/85 (4 1/2 years)	23 700	\$2 028 000
ANG.2506 Q: Assistance to Namibian Refugees Exp. II	Refugee feeding	6/85-6/86 (1 year)	62 000	\$7 609 600
ANG.2636: Rehabilitation of coffee production	Agric. product.	4/83-3/88 (5 years)	203 000	\$13 121 000
ANG.2738: Assistance to Peasants Association in the Province of Malanje	Agric. product.	4/85-3/90 (5 years)	277 278	\$15 995 000
ANG.2813 Q: Reconstruction of southern Angola	Agric./indust. recon-struction	1986 (1 year)	34 480	\$3 431 500

2. Emergency operations

ANG.1428: Emergency Food Aid for displaced persons	Refugee feeding	2 months	97 100	\$ 1 046 000
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3. Future

Project ANG.2813 Q would be followed by a three-year development project. The Government of Angola attaches a high priority to this reconstruction programme, and

the United Nations Co-ordinator in Luanda is proposing to launch a co-ordinated effort of all United Nations agencies in this regard. WFP is willing to support this effort once official request has been received.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[28 May 1986]

The Thirty-ninth World Health Assembly in its resolution WHA 39.24 entitled "Liberation struggle in southern Africa: Assistance to the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland" (copy attached) called upon the member States according to their capabilities to continue to provide adequate health assistance to liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to the front-line States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and Lesotho and Swaziland.

(Signed) H. MAHLER, M.D.
Director-General

RESOLUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

THIRTY-NINTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

WHA 39.24

Agenda item 39.4

16 May 1986

COLLABORATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Liberation struggle in southern Africa: Assistance to the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland

The Thirty-ninth World Health Assembly,

Considering that the front-line States continue to suffer from the consequences of military, political and economic destabilization by South Africa which hamper their economic and social development;

Considering that the front-line States have to accept enormous sacrifices to rehabilitate and develop their health infrastructure which has suffered as a result of destabilization by South Africa;

Considering also resolutions AFR/RC31/R12 and AFR/RC32/R9 of the Regional Committee for Africa, which call for a special programme of health co-operation with the People's Republic of Angola;

/...

Bearing in mind that the consequences of these destabilization activities still force the countries concerned to divert large amounts of financial and technical resources from their national health programmes to defence and reconstruction:

1. THANKS the Director-General for his report; a/
2. RESOLVES that WHO shall:
 - (1) continue to take appropriate and timely measures to help the front-line States, and Lesotho and Swaziland solve the acute health problems of the Namibian and South African refugees;
 - (2) continue to provide countries which are or have been targets of destabilization by South Africa with technical co-operation in the health field, for the rehabilitation of their damaged health infrastructures;
3. CALLS UPON the Member States according to their capabilities to continue to provide adequate health assistance to liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to the front-line States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and Lesotho and Swaziland;
4. REQUESTS the Director-General:
 - (1) to intensify humanitarian assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;
 - (2) to make use, when necessary, of funds from the Director-General's Development Programme to assist the countries concerned to overcome the problems arising both from the presence of the Namibian and South African refugees and displaced persons and from destabilization activities, as well as for the rehabilitation of their damaged health infrastructure;
 - (3) to report to the Fortieth World Health Assembly on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution.

Fifteenth plenary meeting, 16 May 1986
A39/VR/15

a/ Document A39/28 of the World Health Assembly.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[26 May 1986]

1. Within the framework of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) development co-operation programme for Africa, WIPO organized with the co-operation of the Government of Angola a Seminar on Intellectual Property in Luanda from 17 to 21 February 1986. This Seminar was attended by about 30 officials from Angola as well as two participants from each of four other countries, namely, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe. The participation of the officials from the four latter countries was financed by WIPO. The inauguration session of the Seminar was presided over by the Minister of Culture of Angola and a Deputy Director General, on behalf of the Director General of WIPO.

2. In response to the circulation of an announcement by WIPO concerning the services of an interregional sectoral adviser, a request was received for such services by the International Bureau of WIPO from Angola. The request is now under consideration.

3. Furthermore, the Government of Angola extended an invitation to the Director General of WIPO to visit Luanda and to hold discussions with the competent authorities with a view to strengthening co-operation between Angola and WIPO. The visit will take place on dates to be decided later.

(Signed) Arpad BOGSCH
Director General

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[4 April 1986]

I wish to bring to your attention the activities in which the World Meteorological Organization is particularly involved for the reconstruction of Angola's economic infrastructure.

Angola has already benefited from a project to strengthen the National Meteorological Service, whose objective is to provide the necessary meteorological support for the planning and implementation of the country's socio-economic development. Implementation of this project is under way.

At the regional level, Angola is participating in the programme "Assistance to drought stricken countries in Eastern and Southern Africa in the fields of agrometeorology and hydrology". The main objective of this programme is to create two regional drought-monitoring centres (Nairobi and Harare). Through co-ordinated

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regional action, the programme will supply the participating countries, including Angola, with information and advice to facilitate monitoring of the crops and planning of farming activities as well as the mitigation of drought and desertification. A national programme to strengthen the meteorological services of Angola has also been prepared and will soon be funded by various donors, including Finland.

I also wish to mention that a proposal aimed at finding resources for the Regional Meteorological Training Centre for the Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa, in Luanda, has been prepared and will soon be submitted to UNDP.

I am convinced that such a regional programme along with that of the Economic Commission for Africa for the creation of meteorological applications to development will provide Angola with an appreciable contribution towards the reconstruction of its economic infrastructure.

In welcoming the resolution, I hope that it will receive all the required support to fulfil its goals.

(Signed) G. O. P. OBASI
Secretary-General

Annex III

NOTE DATED 16 MAY 1986 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED
TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to resolution 577 (1985), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 2631st meeting, held on 6 December 1985 in connection with the item "Complaint by Angola against South Africa". The Secretary-General has the honour to recall that resolution 577 (1985) was transmitted by telegram to His Excellency Mr. Roelof F. Botha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, on 6 December 1985, an information copy being provided to the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations on the same date.

The Secretary-General has the honour further to inform the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations that the report of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 9 of resolution 577 (1985) is in the process of being prepared. As the Security Council has requested that the Secretary-General report to it no later than 30 June 1986 on the implementation of the resolution, the Secretary-General would appreciate receiving any information which His Excellency's Government may wish to provide in connection with the implementation of the resolution, in particular paragraphs 4 and 7 thereof, by 15 June 1986.

LETTER DATED 13 JUNE 1986 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL*

[Original: English]

With reference to your note SCPC/2-5/85 (4) of 16 May 1985, I have the honour to refer you to the statement made by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs on 27 November 1985 (S/17662), in which the report of the Security Council Commission of Investigation was rejected on account of its one-sidedness and its misrepresentation of the facts. The same considerations apply to Security Council resolution 577 (1985)

As has been stated repeatedly, and as I reiterated most recently on 22 May 1986 in the Security Council the South African Government has no quarrel with any of its neighbours.

* Also issued as document S/18156.

The actions it is compelled to undertake in Angola are aimed exclusively at the terrorist forces who use the safe haven offered them by that Government to perpetrate acts of violence against the people of South West Africa/Namibia.

The South African Government rejects the inference in Security Council resolution 577 (1985) that it is involved in "acts of aggression" against Angola, and considers itself under no obligation to pay compensation to that country. Indeed, by allowing SWAPO terrorists to carry out their campaign of terror from Angolan territory, contrary to international law, Angola must shoulder the responsibility for the loss of life and property suffered by the people of the territory.

Similarly Angola must bear responsibility for the loss of life and damage to property which has occurred in South Africa as a result of the violence perpetrated by ANC, which also receives terrorist training and succour in Angola.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) K. R. S. von SCHIRNDING

Annex IV

LETTER DATED 13 MARCH 1986 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL*

[Original: English]

The Angolan people have tenaciously resisted the occupation of their national territory in the south of the country by the armed forces of the Pretoria régime. Our defence against the systematic acts of aggression by such forces has caused considerable additional military expense, heavy damage to property and loss of human life in the People's Republic of Angola.

Direct military intervention by the South African armed forces has been seconded by Angolan insurgent subversive action, organized, orchestrated and backed by the South African Government, which provides not only military and financial aid, but also political and diplomatic support, with the objective of imposing, with the use of force, political changes in a sovereign State, a Member of the United Nations. I am alluding to the notorious UNITA group which, in the past, was associated with the colonial Portuguese forces then waging war on MPLA and is today an instrument of destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola by racist South Africa.

The situation is a serious one. Even more serious, however, is the fact that foreign interference in the internal affairs of Angola tends to gain a broader, more dangerous dimension. At the invitation, or rather, with the complicity, of the Reagan Administration, the leader of that group, Jonas Savimbi, recently visited the United States. The United States Government's attitude left the Angolan people deeply outraged, in that such an attitude shows not only flagrant interference in the internal affairs of their sovereign State, a Member of the United Nations, but also open hostility, and implies the direct involvement of the United States of America, hand in hand with Pretoria, in the acts of aggression and destabilization which the racist régime continues to perpetrate against the People's Republic of Angola, causing further destruction of the economic and social infrastructure, kidnapping of foreign nationals, the random, savage massacring of unarmed civilians and other acts of terrorism. Such acts, similar to those that occurred recently in the municipal districts of Camabatela, Damba, Andrada and Caconda, where more than 300 poor peasants lost their lives, have been condemned by the international community.

We are, therefore, in the presence of a flagrant violation of the norms of international law governing relations between States and of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, an Organization of which the People's Republic of Angola, as well as the Republic of South Africa and the United States of America are Members, and we call upon Your Excellency to see to it that the rules of the United Nations are respected.

* Also issued as document S/17931, annex.

The People's Republic of Angola, anxious to make its contribution to the efforts toward a peaceful, negotiated solution to the problems afflicting southern Africa, and willing to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), proposed, during the visit of Your Excellency to the People's Republic of Angola in August 1983, the conditions for a gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. These conditions were further formalized with specific action proposals, contained in the platform for the negotiation of a global peace agreement for south-western Africa (Angola and Namibia) and its complementary text, transmitted to Your Excellency in November 1984 (S/16838).

Simultaneously, and in an effort to reaffirm our political will, expressed in the platform proposal, a government delegation of the People's Republic of Angola held successive talks with a United States Government delegation on the one hand, and with the South Africans themselves, on the other. Consequently, in January 1984, a United States Government leader and an Angolan Government leader signed the Mindelo Act, in which future action was agreed upon, specifically the disengagement of South African forces from the territory of Angola, the cessation of acts of aggression against Angola and support to UNITA, the cessation of hostilities between South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in Namibia, the announcement of the date for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and the announcement of the gradual withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. In this context, on 16 February 1984 the Lusaka understanding for the withdrawal of South African forces from the southern province of Kunene was concluded as the initial step towards the creation of concrete conditions for the commencement of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and, subsequently, the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, as well as the necessary mechanisms for the supervision of the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution.

Unfortunately, and despite the flexibility displayed by the Angolan Government, none of the necessary conditions were fully met, neither the cessation of acts of aggression on the part of the South African armed forces against Angola, nor the cessation of aid to UNITA's armed groups, nor the cease-fire agreement between SWAPO and South Africa. A mere abstract indication of a date to mark the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) cannot be considered sufficient as in itself it does not provide an indication of the sequence of complementary steps. Furthermore, it is conditional on a prior agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, in contradiction to the Mindelo Act.

In fact, the Angolan Government submitted a package of concrete proposals, which are included in the platform document and its complementary text, forwarded to Your Excellency in November 1984 (S/16838). These documents set forth the measures to be adopted for the gradual withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban forces, thus respecting the Mindelo Act.

In the last meeting with a United States delegation, headed by the United States Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Chester Crocker, in January 1986, the Angolan delegation reasserted its willingness to pursue talks on the basis of the constructive proposals previously submitted. Nevertheless, in contrast to the willingness and flexibility displayed by the Angolan side throughout the negotiating

process, the Reagan Administration has not only repealed the Clark Amendment, which banned aid to the puppet Angolan groups of UNITA, but overtly made a commitment to provide military and financial support and other assistance, thus making the situation even worse and aggravating the suffering of our people.

In view of the attitude of the current United States Administration, we have to conclude that the United States Administration is not, unlike ourselves, seriously and impartially engaged in negotiations for an honourable, peaceful solution to the problems of southern Africa. On the other hand, the United States Administration has made the Angolan issue part of the so-called East-West regional conflict, in order to delay resolution of the Namibian problem and extend the life of the apartheid system. In overtly supporting UNITA and South Africa, in their armed aggression against Angola, the Reagan Administration has jeopardized its credibility as a mediator.

In conclusion, bearing in mind that the question of the decolonization of Namibia flows from the mandate conferred on the Secretary-General by the United Nations, it is the understanding of the Angolan Government that, in the context of the United Nations, Your Excellency has the responsibility to conduct the negotiations for the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) leading to the independence of Namibia and security and peace in this region. Accordingly, the Angolan Government requests Your Excellency to undertake all necessary measures towards these ends.

In the specific case of Angola's security, the moral and material responsibility for the escalation of the military situation and for the disastrous consequences of the war must lie with those who support violence, supplying military financial and other aid to the aggressive apartheid régime and its UNITA puppet surrogate forces.

It is our wish to attain a just and lasting peace, beneficial on the one hand to the Angolan people, as far as their needs and aspirations are concerned, and on the other hand to the colonized people of Namibia, in terms of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Angolan Government, therefore, reiterates its willingness to continue to develop diplomatic efforts in order to make its contribution honestly to the independence of Namibia and to the creation of a climate of lasting peace in southern Africa, and in doing so it will not tolerate that the sovereignty and independence of the Angolan people, so hard won, be at stake.

The Angolan Government will also not relinquish the right to which it is entitled under the Charter of the United Nations, nor will it disregard its responsibilities to defend its people and the privileges they have won. Thus, as for the increased acts of aggression against our territory, our Government will not hesitate to request support from the international community, in particular from among its allies.

I wish to inform Your Excellency that one part of the Angolan province of Kuando Kubango is still under occupation; more than 10 South African battalions are stationed around the Kunene province, in contravention of the Lusaka understanding.

Thus, considering that such signals indicate a possible escalation of the situation, the Angolan Government trusts that Your Excellency will not spare any effort to seek, like us, and together with us, solutions likely to safeguard peace, in this year proclaimed as "International Year of Peace" by the United Nations.

We pledge to Your Excellency as best possible a co-operation as we can extend in the negotiation process aimed at leading Namibia to independence within the parameters of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and reiterate our wish for peace and respect for the integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola.

(Signed) José Eduardo dos SANTOS
President of the People's
Republic of Angola

LETTER DATED 31 MAY 1986 FROM THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS
OF ANGOLA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL*

[Original: French]

I have the honour to refer to resolution 577 (1985) by which the Security Council entrusted you with the mandate of monitoring developments in the situation resulting from the acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.

I wish to bring to your knowledge that, since the adoption of the aforesaid resolution, the acts of aggression by the South African régime have increased steadily. During this period, the racist régime has increased to seven battalions the troop strength of its land forces stationed in Angolan territory, in defiance of the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations and in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

As a result, its aggressive actions have increased considerably and the month of May 1986, for instance, was marked by almost daily violations of Angola's airspace and the build-up of South African regular troops inside its national territory. These actions culminated in the treacherous attacks near Xangongo, in the south of the country, in which 53 people were killed and 5 wounded.

I beg you to convey the urgent appeal of the Angolan people to the international community so that South Africa might be compelled to put an end to its army's wave of criminal violence and I likewise appeal to the international community to show compassion for the increase in human and material losses occasioned by these treacherous acts.

(Signed) Afonso VAN DUNEN
Minister of External Relations of
the People's Republic of Angola

* Also issued as document S/18129.

LETTER DATED 12 JUNE 1986 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL*

[Original: English]

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to request that a meeting of the Security Council be convened in connection with the South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, especially in light of the recent and continuing acts of terrorism and violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of my country by the South African racist régime.

(Signed) Elísio DE FIGUEIREDO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Also issued as document S/18148.

Annex V

STATEMENT BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DATED 8 JUNE 1986*

[Original: Russian]

On 5 June 1986, unarmed Soviet and Cuban merchant ships unloading in the Angolan port of Namibe were the target of a pirate attack. According to a report of the Angolan authorities, the trail from this act of sabotage, as a result of which the Soviet ships were damaged and the Cuban ship sank, leads to South Africa. That country's racist régime has engaged in an act of terrorism that may have far-reaching and dangerous consequences.

This attack, which follows the recent raid against the capital cities of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, signals an escalation of Pretoria's acts of aggression. The international community cannot tolerate acts of international terrorism committed for the specific purpose of taking human lives. Those who embark on a course of terrorism and violate the generally accepted rules of international law, including the freedom of navigation, must realize where this may lead.

It is clear that the aggressive policy pursued by South Africa against neighbouring African States and other members of the world community exacerbates international tension in general. South Africa's patrons, chiefly the United States of America, also bear responsibility for this situation.

The United States, which is vociferously advocating the eradication of international terrorism, has a good opportunity to show its worth in action by contributing to the suppression of the terror and violence perpetrated by South Africa. It is absolutely clear that Pretoria has interpreted the veto by the United States and the United Kingdom of the draft resolution submitted to the Security Council by the African States, concerning the recent aggression committed by South Africa against the three front-line States, as direct encouragement to continue such a policy.

The Soviet Union condemns most categorically the actions of South Africa, which are creating a threat to peace and international security, and demands that they should cease immediately. South Africa is responsible for the act of terrorism committed in the Angolan port of Namibe; such actions cannot be left unpunished.

* Also issued as document S/18142, annex.