



Security Council

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**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/17725 of 8 January 1986, S/17725/Add.5 of 18 February 1986, S/17725/Add.12 of 15 April 1986, S/17725/Add.14 of 23 April 1986 and S/17725/Add.15 of 30 April 1986.

During the week ending 21 June 1986, the Security Council took action on the following item:

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, S/16880/Add.39, S/16880/Add.40 and S/16880/Add.48)

In a letter dated 12 June 1986 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/18148), the representative of Angola requested that a meeting of the Council be convened in connection with the South African aggression against Angola, especially in the light of the recent and continuing acts of terrorism and violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of his country by the South Africa racist régime.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 2691st to 2693rd meetings, between 16 and 18 June 1986.

In the course of the meetings, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Mongolia, Nicaragua, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, Zaire and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

At the 2693rd meeting, the President drew attention to the draft resolution (S/18167) sponsored by the Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Emirates, which read as follows:

The Security Council,

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

Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976), 418 (1977), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980), 545 (1983), 546 (1984), 567 (1985), 571 (1985), 574 (1985) and 577 (1985),

Gravely concerned at the renewed escalation of the persistent acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Indignant at the continued military occupation of parts of the territory of Angola by South Africa in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant Security Council resolutions,

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

Conscious of the need to take effective measures to maintain international peace and security in view of South Africa's continued violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its recent premeditated and unprovoked attack on the port of Namibe of Angola, as well as its continuing occupation of parts of the territory of that State;

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

3. Further strongly condemns South Africa's utilization of the Territory of Namibia as a springboard for armed invasions and destabilization of Angola;

4. Demands that South Africa withdraw forthwith all its military forces from the territory of Angola, cease its violations of Angola's land, sea and air space and henceforth scrupulously respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Angola;

5. Calls upon all Member States to desist from any action which would undermine the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Angola;

6. Calls once more upon all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977;

7. Acting in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

(a) Determines that the policies and acts of aggression of the racist régime of South Africa constitute a threat to international peace and security;

(b) Decides to impose the following selective economic and other sanctions against the South African régime as an effective means of combating the apartheid system and bringing peace and stability to southern Africa:

- (i) Suspension of all new investments in South Africa;
- (ii) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa;
- (iii) Suspension of guaranteed export loans;
- (iv) Restrictions in the field of sports and cultural relations;
- (v) Prohibition of all new contracts in the nuclear field;
- (vi) Prohibition of all sales of computer equipment;

8. Requests Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Angola and other front-line States in order to strengthen their defence capabilities against South Africa's acts of aggression;

9. Requests Member States and international organizations urgently to extend material and other forms of assistance to Angola in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure;

10. Demands that South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Angola for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon by the end of August 1986;

12. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/18163), which received 12 votes to 2 (the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), with 1 abstention (France), and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.