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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 546 (1984) RELATING TO A  
COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

1. At its 2509th, 2510th and 2511th meetings held on 4, 5 and 6 January 1984, respectively, the Security Council considered an urgent message dated 1 January 1984 from the President of the People's Republic of Angola calling upon it to take necessary action "in the face of the worsening military situation in southern Angola created by the progressive moves by the South African military units further north into Angolan territory and the violent combat that is at the present occurring between these South African military units and Angolan units in localities of Cuvelai, Mulondo, Cahama, Kassinga and Caiundo, more than 200 kilometres distant from the Namibian border ..."

2. At its 2511th meeting on 6 January 1984, the Security Council adopted resolution 546 (1984), the text of which reads 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) and 545 (1983),

"Gravely concerned at the renewed escalation of unprovoked bombing and persistent acts of aggression, including the continued military occupation, committed by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola,

"Grieved at the tragic and mounting loss of human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from those escalated bombing and other military attacks against and occupation of the territory of Angola by South Africa,

"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,

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

"1. Strongly condemns South Africa for its renewed, intensified, premeditated and unprovoked bombing, as well as the continuing occupation of parts of the territory of Angola, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country and endanger seriously international peace and security;

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

"3. Demands that South Africa cease immediately all bombing and other acts of aggression and unconditionally withdraw forthwith all its military forces occupying Angolan territory as well as undertake to scrupulously respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of Angola;

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

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

"6. Renews its request to Member States to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to defend itself against South Africa's escalating military attacks as well as its continuing occupation of parts of Angola;

"7. Reaffirms further that Angola is entitled to prompt and adequate compensation for the damage to life and property consequent upon these acts of aggression and the continuing occupation of parts of its territory by the South African military forces;

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

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up and report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than 10 January 1984;

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

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3. This report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 of the above resolution.
4. In conformity with the mandate entrusted to me, I met separately with the Permanent Representatives of Angola and South Africa on 6 January 1984 to discuss the contents of the resolution and to request that they obtain from their Governments all pertinent information to enable me to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the resolution.
5. At a meeting on 9 January 1984, the Permanent Representative of South Africa informed me that his Government would not respond formally to the resolution which it rejected. However, the Permanent Representative provided me with extracts from recent official statements to indicate South Africa's position on some of the matters raised in the resolution.
6. In connection with the presence of South African forces in Angola, Mr. R. F. Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa, in a statement dated 7 January 1984, in reaction to Security Council resolution 546 (1984), said, inter alia, that the South African Government  
  
"will continue to act against any terrorist organization that seeks to determine the future of SWA through violence. The South African Government accepts that this position can entail confrontation with the whole world. Nevertheless, the Security Council and the world now have to take note that the South African Government is prepared to accept the confrontation and conflict which may ensue and all its consequences."  
  
7. With regard to the demand of the Security Council that South Africa withdraw its armed forces from Angola, the Minister of Defence of South Africa, General M. Malan, in a statement made on 8 January 1984, said, inter alia, that  
  
"The South African security forces have reached their goal with the pre-emptive operations against SWAPO terrorists in southern Angola and the withdrawal has already commenced ... The South African Government believes, as does the international community, that the solution to the problem should be sought at the conference table and not through military force. It is trusted that the Angolan authorities realize the seriousness of the situation and that they will cease protecting and supporting terrorists in their murder plans and actions against the local population of South West Africa/Namibia. We have always been and still remain prepared to negotiate with that Government with a view to obtaining lasting peace in our sub-continent."  
  
8. On 10 January I was in touch with the Permanent Representative of Angola who informed me that there had been no fundamental change in the military situation in Angola and no signs of withdrawal of South African armed forces from Angolan territory. He said that those forces continue to conduct operations and to occupy parts of southern Angola in violation of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
9. I shall continue to monitor the situation closely and keep the Security Council informed of any important developments.

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