

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1984

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

COMPLAINT BY ANGOLA AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA²

Decisions

At its 2509th meeting, on 4 January 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Africa, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Angola against South Africa: letter dated 1 January 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16244)".³

At its 2510th meeting, on 5 January 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Nigeria, the Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 546 (1984)

of 6 January 1984

The Security Council,

Having considered the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations,⁴

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

² Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1983.

³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 2509th meeting.

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 Angola, in order that Angola may defend itself against the escalating military attacks by South Africa as well as the continuing occupation of parts of Angola by South Africa;

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;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the present resolution and report to the Security Council thereon not later than 10 January 1984;

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

Adopted at the 2511th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA⁵

Decision

At its 2512th meeting, on 13 January 1984, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 10 January 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16265)".⁶

Resolution 547 (1984)

of 13 January 1984

The Security Council,

Having considered the question of the death sentence passed on 6 June 1983 in South Africa on Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloise,

Recalling its resolutions 503 (1982), 525 (1982) and 533 (1983),

Gravely concerned over the current decision of the South African authorities to reject an appeal against the death sentence imposed upon Mr. Maloise,

Conscious that carrying out the death sentence will further aggravate the situation in South Africa,

1. *Calls upon* the South African authorities to commute the death sentence imposed upon Mr. Maloise;

2. *Urges* all States and organizations to use their influence and to take urgent measures, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments, to save the life of Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloise.

Adopted unanimously at the 2512th meeting.

Decisions

At its 2548th meeting, on 16 August 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Nigeria, South Africa and Thailand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 8 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16692)".⁷

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

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

⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1984.

⁵ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983.

⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*.

Egypt and Zimbabwe,⁸ to extend invitations to Mr. Mfanafuthi J. Makatini and to Mr. Ahmed Gora Ebrahim under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2549th meeting, on 16 August 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin, Cuba, Mongolia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

At its 2550th meeting, on 17 August 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Congo, Indonesia, Kuwait, Qatar and Sri Lanka to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2551st meeting, on 17 August 1984, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Guyana, Kenya and Togo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Burkina Faso, Egypt and Zimbabwe,⁹ to extend an invitation to Mr. Lesaona Makhanda under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 554 (1984)

of 17 August 1984

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 473 (1980) and General Assembly resolution 38/11 of 15 November 1983, as well as other relevant United Nations resolutions calling upon the authorities in South Africa to abandon *apartheid*, end oppression and repression of the black majority and seek a peaceful, just and lasting

⁸ Documents S/16698 and S/16699, incorporated in the record of the 2548th meeting.

⁹ Document S/16704, incorporated in the record of the 2551st meeting.

solution in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Convinced that the so-called "new constitution" endorsed on 2 November 1983 by the exclusively white electorate in South Africa would continue the process of denationalization of the indigenous African majority, depriving it of all fundamental rights, and further entrench *apartheid*, transforming South Africa into a country for "whites only",

Aware that the inclusion in the "new constitution" of the so-called "coloured" people and people of Asian origin is aimed at dividing the unity of the oppressed people of South Africa and fomenting internal conflict,

Noting with grave concern that one of the objectives of the so-called "constitution" of the racist régime is to make the "coloured" people and people of Asian origin in South Africa eligible for conscription into the armed forces of the *apartheid* régime for further internal repression and aggressive acts against independent African States,

Welcoming the massive united resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa against these "constitutional" manœuvres,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Firmly convinced that the so-called "elections" to be organized by the Pretoria régime in the current month of August for the "coloured" people and people of Asian origin and the implementation of this "new constitution" will inevitably aggravate tension in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole,

1. *Declares* that the so-called "new constitution" is contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, that the results of the referendum of 2 November 1983 are of no validity whatsoever and that the enforcement of the "new constitution" will further aggravate the already explosive situation prevailing inside *apartheid* South Africa;

2. *Strongly rejects and declares as null and void* the so-called "new constitution" and the "elections" to be organized in the current month of August for the "coloured" people and people of Asian origin as well as all insidious manœuvres by the racist minority régime of South Africa further to entrench white minority rule and *apartheid*;

3. *Further rejects* any so-called "negotiated settlement" based on bantustan structures or on the so-called "new constitution";

4. *Solemnly declares* that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and unfragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation in South Africa;