

At its 2616th meeting, on 7 October 1985, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ghana, Morocco and Tunisia 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 Madagascar,<sup>75</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Mfanafuthi J. Makatini under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

### **Resolution 574 (1985)**

of 7 October 1985

#### *The Security Council,*

*Having considered* the request of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations contained in document S/17510,

*Having heard* the statement of the Permanent Representative of Angola,<sup>76</sup>

*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 principles and purposes of the United Nations,

*Recalling* its resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980), 545 (1983), 546 (1984), 567 (1985) and 571 (1985), which, *inter alia*, condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa should scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

*Gravely concerned* at the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions committed by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and, in particular, the armed invasion of Angola carried out on 28 September 1985,

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

1. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its latest premeditated and unprovoked aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, as well as its continuing occupation of parts of the territory of that State, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and seriously endanger international peace and security;

2. *Strongly condemns also* South Africa for its utilization of the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia

<sup>75</sup> Document S/17541, incorporated in the record of the 2616th meeting.

<sup>76</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year*, 2612th meeting.

as a springboard for perpetrating acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, as well as sustaining its occupation of part of the territory of that country;

3. *Demands once again* that South Africa cease immediately all acts of aggression and unconditionally withdraw forthwith all military forces occupying Angolan territory, as well as scrupulously respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of the People's Republic of Angola;

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

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

6. *Renews* its request to Member States to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in order to strengthen its defence capability in the face of South Africa's escalating acts of aggression and the occupation of parts of its territory by the South African military forces;

7. *Requests* the Security Council Commission of Investigation established in pursuance of resolution 571 (1985), consisting of Australia, Egypt and Peru, to report urgently on its evaluation of the damage resulting from South African aggression, including the latest bombings;

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

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

*Adopted unanimously at the 2617th meeting, following a separate vote on operative paragraph 6.*

### **Decisions**

In a note dated 15 November 1985,<sup>77</sup> the President of the Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Commission of Investigation established under resolution 571 (1985) to evaluate the damage resulting from the invasion of Angola by South African forces, had informed him that the Commission was still in the process of finalizing its report to the Council and required one week to complete its task, and that the Commission, accordingly, had requested an extension of the date of submission of its report until 22 November. The President added, that after informal consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the request of the Commission.

<sup>77</sup> S/17635.