

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

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 should scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity 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) and expresses its appreciation to the members of the Commission;

2. Strongly condemns the racist South African 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 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 the present resolution and, in particular, of paragraphs 7 and 8 thereof;

10. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Security Council resolution 577(1985)

6 December 1985 Meeting 2631 Adopted unanimously
6-nation draft (S/17667).

Sponsors: Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On several occasions in 1985, the General Assembly condemned the repeated acts of aggression and the continued occupation of southern Angola and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops. It did so in resolutions 40/25, 40/64 B, 40/64 I and 40/97 A.

Botswana-South Africa armed incidents

In 1985, the Security Council adopted two resolutions after Botswana complained that South Africa had attacked its capital, Gaborone. In June (resolution 568(1985)), the Council condemned the attack and requested the Secretary-General to send a mission to assess the damage and to propose how to strengthen Botswana's capacity to receive South African refugees. The Council endorsed the mission's report in September (resolution 572(1985)).

Communications. On 14 June,(45) Botswana informed the President of the Security Council that, during an attack on Gaborone that morning by South African forces, 12 persons were killed, including three women and a five-year-old child, and six injured, and four houses were demolished. The raiders apparently entered the country by road. Such violence was particularly deplorable considering Botswana's repeated assurances that it did not permit its territory to be used to launch attacks against neighbouring countries. On 17 June,(46) Botswana requested that the Council convene to consider the situation arising from the attack.

In a statement of 14 June,(47) South Africa provided its version of the events. It said it had repeatedly warned Botswana to curtail the activities of ANC members inside Botswana and in particular their planning and execution of terrorist activities in South Africa, and had provided Botswana with information on such activities. South Africa had no alternative but to protect itself from the increasing terrorist attacks emanating from Botswana.

Several letters were sent to the Council President or the Secretary-General condemning the attack. On 14 June,(48) Zimbabwe said the raid, following closely on the raid into Angola (see p. 180), showed that South Africa was ready to intensify its military aggression against and destabilization of regional