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S/15122 26 Mayo 1982

GUYANA, IRELAND, JORDAN, TOGO, UGANDA AND ZAIRE: DRAFT RESOLUTION

S/15123 26 Mayo 1982

TELEGRAM DATED 21 MAY 1982

FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF **ECUADOR**
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Requiere una reunión urgente del Consejo de Seguridad

S/15125 26 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 26 MAY 1982

FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF **ARGENTINA** TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Comunicado 90 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, ataque a la Río Iguazú

S/15128 26 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 26 MAY 1982

FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Comunicado 92 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, ataque a los buques Coventry y Atlantic Conveyor

S/15129 26 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 26 MAY 1982

FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Comunicado 94 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, el buque hospital Uganda está en un lugar de riesgo dentro del estrecho de San Carlos

S/15131 27 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1982

FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Comunicado 93 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, buques y aviones perdidos por Gran Bretaña

S/15126 28 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 26 MAY 1982

FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF **COLOMBIA** TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Mensaje enviado a la Primer Ministra M. Thatcher y su respuesta

S/15134 28 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1982

FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF **GREAT BRITAIN** AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Relata las operaciones del 23 al 25MAY

S/15136 28 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1982
FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Comunicados 95 a 99 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, operaciones en Malvinas y situación anormal del buque Uganda

S/15137 28 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 28 MAY 1982
FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF **GREAT BRITAIN** AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Situación del buque Uganda

S/15139 29 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1982
FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: El buque Uganda está afectando las operaciones de los combatientes y por tanto actúa bajo su propio riesgo

S/15140 29 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1982
FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Comunicado 103 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, daños a las fuerzas británicas

S/15142 30 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 30 MAY 1982
FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Comunicado 108 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, bajas argentinas desde el 02ABR

S/15143 31 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 31 MAY 1982
FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Resolución del TIAR del 29MAY

S/15144 31 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 31 MAY 1982
FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF **GREAT BRITAIN** AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Respuesta a las quejas argentinas por la situación del buque Uganda

S/15145 31 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 31 MAY 1982
FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **PANAMA**
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Requiere una reunión oficial pública del Consejo de Seguridad para estudiar la seria situación en Malvinas

S/15146 31 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 31 MAY 1982
FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Reitera la situación en que se encuentra el buque Uganda

S/15147 31 Mayo 1982

LETTER DATED 31 MAY 1982

FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Comunicados 109 a 112 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, relata las operaciones del 30MAY





UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/15122
26 May 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Guyana, Ireland, Jordan, Togo, Uganda and Zaire:
draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982,

Noting with the deepest concern that the situation in the region of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) has seriously deteriorated,

Having heard the statement made by the Secretary-General to the Security Council at its 2360th meeting on 21 May 1982, as well as the statements in the debate of the representatives of Argentina and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Concerned to achieve as a matter of the greatest urgency a cessation of hostilities and an end to the present conflict between the armed forces of Argentina and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for the efforts which he has already made to bring about an agreement between the parties, to ensure the implementation of Security Council resolution 502 (1982), and thereby to restore peace to the region;
2. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the present resolution, to undertake a renewed mission of good offices bearing in mind Security Council resolution 502 (1982) and the approach outlined in his statement of 21 May 1982;
3. Urges the parties to the conflict to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in his mission with a view to ending the present hostilities in and around the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas);
4. Requests the Secretary-General to enter into contact immediately with the parties with a view to negotiating mutually acceptable terms for a cease-fire, including, if necessary, arrangements for the dispatch of United Nations observers to monitor compliance with the terms of the cease-fire;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Security Council as soon as possible and, in any case, not later than seven days after the adoption of the present resolution.

82-14893



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15123
26 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

TELEGRAM DATED 21 MAY 1982 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF ECUADOR ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The extraordinarily serious character recently assumed by the conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the Malvinas Islands, and the fact that the mediation by the Secretary-General of the United Nations has ended, make it inevitable for the Security Council to continue its search for a solution to the problem, for the sake of peace in America and throughout the world. On behalf of the Government of Ecuador, I therefore have the honour to request you to convene, with the urgency required by the situation, a meeting of the Security Council, so that the Council may continue its consideration of this conflict and, discharging its lofty responsibility for the maintenance and establishment of peace, may adopt urgent and appropriate measures to ensure the immediate cessation of hostilities and achieve a peaceful, fair and honorable solution to this problem which is a matter of deep concern to the peoples of Latin America and of the whole world.

Luis VALENCIA RODRIGUEZ
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador

82-14905 0177r (E)



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15125
26 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 26 MAY 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw to your attention communiqué No. 90 of the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces issued today, 26 May 1982, which reads as follows:

"The Joint General Staff announces that, in the warlike action undertaken in the Malvinas area, the coastguard vessel Río Iguazú of the Argentine Naval Prefecture was attacked by two Sea Harrier aircraft as it was performing a mission ordered by the Malvinas Military Command.

During the encounter, one of the aircraft was shot down by anti-aircraft fire from the crew.

As a result of the aggression, one member of our forces was killed and two were wounded; the families of those concerned have already been notified."

I request that this letter be circulated, as a matter of urgency, as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Eduardo A. ROCA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15128
26 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 26 MAY 1982 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw to your attention communiqué No. 92 of the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces, issued on 26 May 1982, which reads as follows:

"The Joint General Staff, supplementing the information given in communiqué No. 91, announces:

1. The MK 42 missile destroyer Coventry was sunk by aircraft of the Argentine Air Force using bombs.
2. The aircraft transport vessel Atlantic Conveyor was sunk 110 miles north-east of the main body of the British fleet by Super Etendard aircraft of the Argentine Navy, which hit the vessel with Exocet missiles.

This vessel was transporting an undetermined number of Harrier aircraft, which sank with it.

It should be noted that, in addition to transporting aircraft to reinforce the fleet, it had a logistic support capacity and was adapted for vertical take-off of the said aircraft."

Through the military action described above, the Argentine people and Government have exercised their inalienable right of self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

I request that this note be circulated, as a matter of urgency, as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Arnaldo M. LISTRE
Acting Permanent Representative

82-15015 0178r (E)



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15129
26 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 26 MAY 1982 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw to your attention communiqué No. 94 of the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces, issued on 26 May 1982, which reads as follows:

"The British hospital ship Uganda was today located in the Bahía Ruíz Fuentes in the San Carlos strait (Malvinas Islands).

"Its presence near the zone of operations is interfering with the activities of the Argentine forces, in addition to seriously endangering the lives of those being treated on board the vessel, since it is impossible to guarantee that it will not be the unintended victim of some possible attack.

"Through the Argentine Foreign Ministry, this fact has been brought to the attention of the United Kingdom Government, which has been asked to put an end to this situation."

I request that this letter be circulated, as a matter of urgency, as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Arnaldo M. LISTRE
Acting Permanent Representative

82-15020 0199m (E)



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15131
27 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1982 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw to your attention communiqué No. 93 of the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces, issued on 26 May 1982, which reads as follows:

"The Joint General Staff announces that, as a result of the warlike actions undertaken in the Malvinas area between 1 and 26 May 1982, the enemy has suffered the following material losses:

1. Vessels sunk

- Two destroyers, identified by the United Kingdom as the Sheffield and the Coventry.
- Two frigates, identified as the Ardent and the Antelope.
- One unidentified frigate.
- One aircraft transport vessel identified as the Atlantic Conveyor, with an undetermined number of Harrier aircraft on board and spare parts and maintenance equipment.

2. Vessels seriously damaged

- Three destroyers or frigates.
- One large carrier.

3. Vessels damaged

- Ten destroyers or frigates.
- One troop carrier.
- One unidentified vessel, probably a support ship.

4. 21 Sea Harrier aircraft shot down.

5. 12 helicopters.

This gives a total of 22 surface naval units and 30 aircraft affected."

These results of the military actions of the Argentine Armed Forces are solely a consequence of the exercise by the Argentine people and Government of their inalienable right to self-defence in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

I request that this note be circulated, as a matter of urgency, as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15126*
28 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

LETTER DATED 26 MAY 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF COLOMBIA TO
THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have pleasure in transmitting the text of the message from the President of Colombia, Dr. Julio César Turbay-Ayala, addressed to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, as well as Mrs. Thatcher's reply to President Turbay.

Text of the message dated 21 May 1982 from the Government of
Colombia addressed to Mrs. Margaret Thatcher

"Dear Prime Minister,

"Your Government is well aware of the position adopted by the Colombian Government in the conflict between your country and Argentina regarding sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. We were not in favour of convening a meeting of the Organ of Consultation because we believed that, before an attempt was made to apply the measures envisaged in the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, it was absolutely essential to exhaust all political, legal and diplomatic possibilities in order to avoid a war with unforeseeable consequences, not only because of the number of innocent victims sacrificed in the armed confrontation but because of the serious tension which would be created between your country and Latin America, which at the universal level shares with the United Kingdom the defence of the democratic system.

"I know that the first military encounters have occurred between Argentinians and Britons, and I envisage with horror the extension of the war and its fatal consequences. My Government believes that the democratic nations have an obligation to strengthen the system against the risks which threaten it. In our view, this goal will be achieved not by weakening ourselves in bloody and sterile wars but by arming ourselves with the

* Reissued for technical reasons.

necessary patience to engage in a dialogue until a point of convergence can be found to restore the world's confidence in the elimination of the dangers of a new conflagration.

"There are many formulas which could be used, if not to solve the entire problem at the outset, at least to advance in new diplomatic contacts which would make it possible to work towards peaceful solutions.

"I am informed that the President of Peru has sent to your Government and to that of Argentina a proposal which could provide a basis for further talks. Naturally, this or any other formula which would make the danger of war recede interests us as democrats. The Colombian Government, which has observed a position of respect for its legal tradition, believes that your Government will be very understanding of Colombia's concern to find peaceful solutions which would avoid an aggravation of the already very dangerous conflict between the United Kingdom and Argentina.

"We already offer the co-operation of the Government of Colombia in whatever peace formula would best meet the interests of the United Kingdom and of Argentina - countries to which we feel bound by old and strong ties.

"Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) "Julio César TURBAY-AYALA
"President of the Republic of Colombia"

Text of the message dated 25 May 1982 from the Government of
the United Kingdom addressed to the President of the Republic
of Colombia, Dr. Julio César Turbay-Ayala

"Dear Mr. President,

"I was most grateful for your thoughtful message of 21 May about the Falkland Islands. We have been much aware in recent weeks of the constructive approach which you and your Government have adopted towards this tragic situation.

"I agree whole-heartedly with you that it should be for democratic nations to set the world an example, by the patience with which they pursue peaceful negotiations and by their reluctance to resort to military force. I am sure you will recognize that in the seven weeks of negotiations in which we have engaged in good faith since Argentina invaded British territory, we have shown the greatest patience, as well as the utmost open-mindedness and flexibility, consistent with the basic principles of international law and of the United Nations Charter. These are the principles which Britain and Colombia, as democratic nations, share.

/...

"The difficulty throughout has been Argentina's refusal to match our constructive approach. President Galtieri and his colleagues have rejected every proposal which has been put to them which would have led to a cease-fire coupled with a withdrawal of Argentine forces, as required by Security Council resolution 502 (1982). We looked closely and urgently at President Belaunde's recent proposals, which you mention, and I remain grateful to President Belaunde for his continued concern and active interest.

"The essential first stage must, however, be a firm indication that Argentina is ready to comply with Security Council resolution 502 (1982), which requires the withdrawal of its forces from the islands. It is because there has hitherto been no sign that Argentina is willing to take this step that we have been obliged to increase our military, as well as our diplomatic and economic, pressure on Argentina. We have, at every stage in this conflict, stated our position with clarity, and have confined ourselves to using the absolute minimum of force necessary to impose pressure on Argentina to restore the rights of the islanders and to protect our own forces, in accordance with our rights of self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

"I share your anxieties on the possible effect of this crisis on relations between my country and those of Latin America. As you know, we attach great importance to our relations with the region and our consistent objective has been to foster and strengthen them. It is no wish of ours that they should be put at risk. But I hope that you can agree that no country should be allowed to seek a resolution of territorial disputes by force, if democratic freedoms are to be maintained. If aggression is not firmly resisted, the consequences throughout the world would be grave.

"The point at issue has been and remains Argentine aggression. No one regrets more than I do that Argentina has so far resisted all our efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement. We have never wanted to resort to military action; but Argentine obduracy has left us no choice. The decision to end the present conflict rests squarely with Argentina.

"If you, Mr. President, can bring home to the Argentine Government not only the extent of our determination to achieve a just solution to the crisis but also the imperative need to withdraw their forces from the Falkland Islands in accordance with Security Council resolution 502 (1982), you would be making a contribution to the peace of South America and of the world which it would be hard to exaggerate.

"Yours sincerely,

(Signed) "Margaret Thatcher"

I should be grateful if you would have these communications circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Carlos SANZ de SANTAMARIA
Ambassador



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15134
28 May 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 MAY 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of 23 May (S/15104), I have the honour to address you on the subject of the Falkland Islands.

The following is a factual account prepared by the United Kingdom authorities of military operations in the area of the Falkland Islands since 22 May. Although some details are as yet incomplete, the information provided accurately reflects reports from British forces in the area.

23 May 1982

Sea Harriers detected and engaged three Argentine helicopters over the Falkland Sound. Two Pumas were destroyed, and a Bell helicopter was set on fire on the ground. In the early afternoon, Argentine aircraft once again attacked British ships in San Carlos Water. The frigate HMS Antelope was seriously damaged and had to be abandoned. Five Mirage and two Skyhawks were shot down, with a further aircraft probably destroyed by British aircraft and land- or ship-based missiles.

24 May 1982

The Argentine Air Force launched a series of attacks on British ships in San Carlos Water. Several waves of Mirage and Skyhawk aircraft were engaged by Sea Harriers on combat air patrol, by ships' missiles and guns, and by Rapier shore-based air defence missiles. As a result, a total of eight Argentine aircraft were shot down. During these air attacks, two British support vessels sustained some damage. In the afternoon, British Harrier aircraft carried out a further attack on Port Stanley airfield, hitting the runway and associated installations close by. On land, British forces continued to consolidate their position. Patrols were put out, but no contact with Argentine forces was made. HMS Antelope sank.

25 May 1982

During the day, British Harrier aircraft carried out three further attacks on Port Stanley airfield. They were fired at but not hit. All the aircraft returned

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/...

safely. Throughout the day, Argentine aircraft made a number of attacks on ships from the British task force, both in the Falkland Sound and San Carlos Water and to the north-east of the Falkland Islands. A total of five Argentine aircraft were shot down. At approximately 7.30 p.m. London time, a number of Skyhawk aircraft attacked HMS Coventry, which was hit by several bombs and suffered severe damage. She later capsized. Details of casualties are still being received. A further attack by two Super Etendard aircraft took place at about 8.30 p.m. London time, during which Atlantic Conveyor, a merchant ship with the British task force, was hit by Exocet missiles and set on fire. She was loaded with supplies for the British forces based on the Falkland Islands. Again, casualty details are still coming in. Rescue operations were mounted through the latter part of the day and have been continuing. On land, British forces have continued to consolidate their positions.

The operations by British forces were taken in exercise of the United Kingdom's inherent right to self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, in the face of Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands and the illegal use of force to occupy them and to subjugate their people.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. D. PARSONS



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/15136
28 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 28 MAY 1982 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw to your attention the following communiqués issued by the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces:

Communiqué No. 95 of 27 May 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces the following developments in connexion with the operations being conducted by the Argentine Army in the Malvinas Islands:

Argentine infantry troops are maintaining contact with the aggressor troops, preserving their combat power intact.

The enemy was fired on by the Argentine infantry and suffered the following losses:

- Two Sea King helicopters shot down, with only one announced survivor;
- Two helicopters seriously damaged;
- Undetermined casualties among the Royal Marines.

Elements of armoured cavalry are performing tasks of exploration and security, with the aim of denying space and freedom of action to the aggressor forces, hemmed into a pocket of approximately 150 km². Highly trained troops are engaged in harassment activities within the enemy deployment; the evaluation and results will be announced in due course."

Communiqué No. 96 of 27 May 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that on 26 May 1982 the following action was undertaken in the Malvinas area:

1. By the enemy:

- A frigate attacked the area of Puerto Argentino, leaving the sector at top speed after being fired on from the land;
- Two frigates attacked the area of Fox Bay, without causing damage.

2. By Argentine troops:

- Aircraft of the Argentine Air Force dive-bombed the area near Puerto San Carlos; the damage done has not yet been evaluated.

There were no Argentine losses during the operation."

Communiqué No. 97 of 27 May 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that early today, at 2 a.m. on 27 May 1982, Canberra aircraft of the Argentine Air Force bombed the beachhead established by the enemy at Puerto San Carlos.

The evaluation of the damage caused will be announced publicly in due course."

Communiqué No. 98 of 27 May 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that, during the day on 27 May 1982, forces of the Argentine Army maintained contact with the enemy beachhead through the advance of our exploratory probes.

Air attacks were conducted against enemy positions and the results are being evaluated.

The enemy attacked the areas of Howard, Puerto Argentino and Darwin with Harrier aircraft; in this last attack, an attacking aircraft was shot down."

Communiqué No. 99 of 28 May 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces publicly that, through the Foreign Ministry of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the United Kingdom Government was again notified today, 27 May 1982, of the abnormal situation of the military hospital ship Uganda.

In this connexion, the Argentine Government has noted that the Uganda is being used by the enemy for military purposes, thus violating explicit provisions of the second 1949 Geneva Convention.

The Argentine Government has repeatedly called for the immediate cessation of all activity not related to the specific function of the hospital ship, demanding that it be moved to a safe distance from the area of operations in the San Carlos Strait, so as to permit its identification and eliminate any doubt about other possible uses.

/...

If the United Kingdom persists in using the Uganda for tasks unsuited to a hospital ship, the Argentine Government will consider itself exonerated, under the provisions of the above-mentioned Convention, from any responsibility for whatever may occur."

The military actions of the Argentine Armed Forces described above were undertaken by the Argentine people and Government in exercise of the right of self-defence envisaged in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

I request that this letter be circulated, as a matter of urgency, as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15137
28 May 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 MAY 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO
THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to state the following in reply to the letter dated 26 May 1982 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Argentina (S/15129) concerning the British hospital ship Uganda.

On 28 May 1982, the British Ministry of Defence confirmed that the Uganda is acting and will continue to act as a hospital ship, strictly in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Geneva Convention. The Uganda entered Middle Bay of East Falkland for thirty minutes on 27 May 1982 in order to take on board a number of severely wounded casualties, both British and Argentine. Immediately these casualties were embarked, the Uganda left the Bay.

The British Ministry of Defence confirm that the International Committee of the Red Cross remains free to inspect the Uganda or any other British hospital ship at any time.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. D. PARSONS



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15139
29 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1982 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 2000 hours on 28 May 1982, the Argentine Government transmitted to the United Kingdom authorities, through the Embassy of Brazil, the following communication:

"In its communication dated 26 May 1982, the Argentine Government stated that the hospital ship HMS Uganda was hampering the movements of the combatants and therefore, in accordance with article 30 of the second Geneva Convention, was acting at its own risk.

"On 27 May, another communication was sent, stating that the above-mentioned vessel not only was interfering with operations but also was being used for objectives of a military nature. Despite these warnings, the above-mentioned United Kingdom military hospital ship is continuing to engage in activities foreign to its mission, at a point situated at approximately 50°45' south latitude, 60°15' west longitude.

"In view of this situation and in accordance with article 34 of the second Geneva Convention of 1949, the Argentine Government announces that if by 0000 (zero) hours on 29 May 1982, HMS Uganda and other hospital ships have not withdrawn to a distance which leaves no room for doubt about their use, they will cease to be considered hospital ships and will be treated as hostile vessels."

I must point out, Sir, that the improper use of the Uganda, in violation of the provisions of the second Geneva Convention of 1949, has already been the subject of repeated complaints by the Argentine Government, as you were informed by my note No. 120/82/404 of 28 May 1982.

I request you to have this letter circulated, as a matter of urgency, as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador

82-15273 0347d (E)



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/15140
29 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 29 MAY 1982 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following communiqué issued by the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces:

Communiqué No. 103 of 28 May 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that, as a result of the actions carried out today, 28 May 1982, in the area of Darwin and of the action by our air force, the enemy has suffered the following losses and/or damage:

- Two helicopters shot down,
- One frigate-type vessel."

I request you to have this letter circulated, as a matter of urgency, as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15142
30 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 30 MAY 1982 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw to your attention communiqué No. 108 of the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces, issued on 30 May 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that as a result of the military action carried out from 2 April to 30 May 1982, the Argentine forces have suffered the following total casualties:

Dead	82
Wounded	106
Missing	342."

I request that this letter be circulated, as a matter of urgency, as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Arnaldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/15143
31 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

LETTER DATED 31 MAY 1982 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the resolution entitled
"Serious situation in the South Atlantic" which was adopted in Washington on
29 May 1982 by the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign
Affairs of the States parties to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

I request that this note be circulated, as a matter of urgency, as a Security
Council document.

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador

Annex I

Resolution entitled "Serious situation in the South Atlantic" which was adopted in Washington D.C. on 29 May 1982 by the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance

Whereas:

Resolution 1 of the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, adopted on April 28, 1982, decided to keep the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation open, especially to oversee faithful compliance with this resolution, and to take such additional measures as are deemed necessary to restore and preserve peace and settle the conflict by peaceful means;

That resolution urged the Government of the United Kingdom immediately to cease the hostilities it is carrying on within the security region defined by article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and also to refrain from any act that may affect inter-American peace and security, and urged the Government of the Republic of Argentina to refrain from taking any action that may exacerbate the situation;

The same resolution urged the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Argentine Republic to call a truce that will make it possible to resume and proceed normally with the negotiation aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict, taking into account the rights of sovereignty of the Republic of Argentina over the Malvinas Islands and the interests of the islanders;

While the Government of the Argentine Republic informed the Organ of Consultation of its full adherence to resolution 1 and acted consistently therewith, the British forces proceeded to carry out serious and repeated armed attacks against the Argentine Republic in the zone of the Malvinas Islands, within the security region defined by article 4 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which means that the United Kingdom has ignored the appeal made to it by the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation;

Following the adoption of resolution 1, the Government of the United States of America decided to apply coercive measures against the Argentine Republic and is giving its support, including material support, to the United Kingdom, which contravenes the spirit and the letter of resolution 1;

As a culmination of its repeated armed attacks, beginning on May 21, 1982, the British forces launched a broad-scale military attack against the Argentine Republic in the area of the Malvinas Islands which affects the peace and security of the hemisphere;

The deplorable situation raised by the application of political and economic coercive measures that are not based on present international law and are harmful to the Argentine people, carried out by the European Economic Community - with the exception of Ireland and Italy - and by other industrialized States, is continuing;

/...

The purpose of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance is to assure peace, through adequate means, to provide for effective reciprocal assistance to meet armed attacks against any American State, and in order to deal with threats of aggression against any of them;

The Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs,

Resolves:

1. To condemn most vigorously the unjustified and disproportionate armed attack perpetrated by the United Kingdom, and its decision, which affects the security of the entire American hemisphere, of arbitrarily declaring an extensive area of up to 12 miles from the American coasts as a zone of hostilities, which is aggravated by the circumstance that when these actions were taken all possibilities of negotiation seeking a peaceful settlement of the conflict had not been exhausted.

2. To reiterate its firm demand upon the United Kingdom that it cease immediately its acts of war against the Argentine Republic and order the immediate withdrawal of all its armed forces detailed there and the return of its task force to its usual stations.

3. To deplore the fact that the attitude of the United Kingdom has helped to frustrate the negotiations for a peaceful settlement that were conducted by Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. To express its conviction that it is essential to reach with the greatest urgency a peaceful and honourable settlement of the conflict, under the auspices of the United Nations, and in that connection, to recognize the praiseworthy efforts and good offices of Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to lend its full support to the task entrusted to him by the Security Council.

5. To urge the Government of the United States of America to order the immediate lifting of the coercive measures applied against the Argentine Republic and to refrain from providing material assistance to the United Kingdom, in observance of the principle of hemispheric solidarity recognized in the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

6. To urge the members of the European Economic Community, and the other States that have taken them, to lift immediately the coercive economic or political measures taken against the Argentine Republic.

7. To request the States parties of the Rio Treaty to give the Argentine Republic the support that each judges appropriate to assist it in this serious situation, and to refrain from any act that might jeopardize that objective.

If necessary, such support may be adopted with adequate co-ordination.

8. To reaffirm the basic constitutional principles of the Charter of the Organization of American States and of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, in particular, those that refer to peaceful settlement of disputes.

/...

9. To keep the Organ of Consultation available to assist the parties in conflict with their peace-making efforts in any way it may support the mission entrusted to the United Nations Secretary-General by the Security Council, and to instruct the President of the Meeting of Consultation to keep in continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

10. To keep the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation open to see to it that the provisions of this resolution are faithfully and immediately carried out and to take, if necessary, any additional measures that may be agreed upon to preserve inter-American solidarity and co-operation.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15144
31 May 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 31 MAY 1982 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED
NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, further to my letter of 28 May 1982 concerning the British hospital ship SS Uganda (S/15137), to communicate the text of a statement issued by the British Ministry of Defence on Sunday, 30 May 1982 as follows:

The Argentine Government has warned that if the SS Uganda and other hospital ships "have not retreated by 00.00 hours on 29 May to a distance which leaves no doubt as to their activity they will cease to be regarded as hospital ships and will be treated as hostile."

This follows Friday's suggestion that the SS Uganda was impeding the movements of combatants and violating Article 30 of the Second Geneva Convention of 1949. They have further suggested on 29 May that the Ship is being used for military purposes.

The British Government wish to make it quite clear that these allegations are completely unfounded. It has already provided the Argentine authorities with full details of the movements and activities of the SS Uganda up to now and these are in full accordance with the Second Geneva Convention of 1949.

We have now provided detailed information on the activities of British hospital ships for the foreseeable future in the areas concerned. Neither the SS Uganda nor any other British hospital ship is being used for any military purpose whatsoever. Their only intention is to aid the evacuation and treatment of casualties, a great many of whom are Argentine.

The British Government reserves the right to use hospital ships when and where appropriate in order to provide assistance to the wounded - British or

Argentine. The SS Uganda is a clearly marked hospital ship and is operating, and will continue to operate, in accordance with the Second Geneva Convention. It is providing humanitarian assistance to casualties of both sides. Any military action committed by the Argentine authorities against this or any other similar vessel will be a flagrant breach of the Second Geneva Convention and shall be the full responsibility of the Argentine Government.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. D. PARSONS



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15145
31 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 31 MAY 1982 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF PANAMA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to address you in order to reiterate the profound concern of my Government at the intensification of the conflict in the Malvinas and at the extensive loss of life to which it is giving rise.

Accordingly, on instructions from my Government, I request you to convene, as a matter of urgency, an official public meeting of the Security Council so that it may continue to study the serious situation in the region of the Malvinas and so that it may assume the responsibilities conferred on it by the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

(Signed) Leonardo KAM
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative



Security Council

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S/15146
31 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 31 MAY 1982 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to address you in order to amplify the information contained in my note 122 of 29 May on the situation of the hospital ship "Uganda".

In its message of 28 May 1982, the Argentine Government reiterated that it is a matter of profound humanitarian concern to ensure suitable protection of hospital ships whose names and characteristics have been notified in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 in order to alleviate the suffering of the wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of the armed forces. Consequently, the Argentine Government is prepared to allow officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross to embark on hospital ships of both sides so as to confirm strict compliance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Convention.

I request that this letter be circulated, as a matter of urgency, as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador

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Security Council

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S/15147
31 May 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 31 MAY 1982 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On express instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following communiqués issued by the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces:

Communiqué No. 109 of 30 May 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that on 30 May 1982 hostilities consisted basically of:

Establishment of the enemy in the area of Puerto Darwin - Goose Green.

Bombardment in the early morning hours by a number of British naval units of Puerto Argentino, which was repulsed by heavy-calibre artillery of the Argentine army.

Air support activities by the Argentine air force in the Malvinas area."

Communiqué No. 110 of 30 May 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that on 30 May 1982, at about 1430 hours, Super-Etendard aircraft of the Argentine air force armed with 'Exocet' missiles and A4C aircraft armed with bombs attacked the main English naval force, causing damage which is now being evaluated."

Communiqué No. 111 of 30 May 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that on 30 May 1982, British Harrier aircraft attacked Puerto Argentino.

As a result of these attacks two Harrier aircraft were shot down and a third was damaged."

82-15321 0249n (E)

/...

Communiqué No. 112 of 30 May 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that on 30 May 1982, at 1430 hours, Super-Etendard aircraft of the Argentine air force armed with 'Exocet' missiles and A4C aircraft armed with high-power bombs, in an unprecedented operation, attacked an aircraft carrier, putting it out of action as a result of serious damage.

"The ship identified as an aircraft carrier by the pilots of the A4C aircraft which bombed it was located 90 miles east of the Malvinas. Besides the type of ship, the pilots noted dense columns of smoke and fires on board.

As a result of British anti-aircraft fire, two Argentine A4C aircraft were shot down."

The above-mentioned military activities of the Argentine armed forces were carried out by the people and Government of Argentina in exercise of the right of self-defence laid down in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

I request that this letter be circulated, as a matter of urgency, as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Arnaldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador
