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S/15148 01 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 01 JUNE 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 la nota S/15143 de Argentina referida a la resolución de OEA

S/15151 02 Junio 1982

INTERIM REPORT OF THE **SECRETARY GENERAL**
ON THE SITUATION IN THE REGION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

Se refiere a: Informa sobre el estado de las negociaciones

S/15152 02 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 2 JUNE 1982
FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Arribo del Bahía Paraíso a Puerto Argentino como buque hospital

S/15153 02 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 2 JUNE 1982
FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Mensajes enviados a Gran Bretaña via Brasil, referidos al movimiento del buque Uganda

S/15154 02 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 2 JUNE 1982
FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Comunicados 113 a 120 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, operaciones realizadas del 30MAY al 01JUN y pérdidas de las fuerzas británicas

S/15156 02 Junio 1982

PANAMA AND SPAIN: DRAFT RESOLUTION

S/15155 03 Junio 1982

TELEGRAM DATED 29 MAY 1982
FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE **ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES**
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Se refiere a: Resolución adoptada por el Comité General en su sexta sesión del 29MAY82

S/15159 04 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 4 JUNE 1982
FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF **ARGENTINA**
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Se refiere a: Presenta el acuerdo adoptado el 02JUN en Caracas, Venezuela, por los representantes del SELA (Sistema Económico Latino Americano)

S/15160 04 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 4 JUNE 1982

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

Se refiere a: Comunicado 125 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, operaciones del 03JUN

S/15172 06 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 6 JUNE 1982

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

Se refiere a: Movimiento de los buques Uganda y Bahía Paraíso

S/15173 06 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 6 JUNE 1982

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

Se refiere a: Comunicados 130, 131 y 133 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, operaciones del 05JUN y pérdidas de la flota británica

S/15169 07 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1982

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

Se refiere a: Comunicados 126 y 127 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, operaciones del 04JUN

S/15176 07 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 6 JUNE 1982

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

Se refiere a: Comunicado 132 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, soldados argentinos prisioneros han sido obligados a localizar y desactivar explosivos

S/15177 07 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 7 JUNE 1982

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

Se refiere a: Comunicados 134 a 136 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, operaciones del 06JUN y transferencia de heridos argentinos del Uganda al Bahía Paraíso

S/15181 08 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1982

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

Se refiere a: Comunicados 137 y 139 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, operaciones del 07JUN y partida del buque Almirante Irizar como nuevo buque hospital

S/15182 08 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1982

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

Se refiere a: Comunicado 138 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, utilización de prisioneros de guerra argentinos para remover explosivos

S/15189 09 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1982

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

Se refiere a: Comunicado 141 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, ataque en Bahía Agradable a buques de desembarco británicos

S/15192 10 Junio 1982

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1982

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

Se refiere a: Comunicados 143 y 144 del Estado Mayor Conjunto, operaciones del 08 y 09 JUN





Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15148
1 June 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 JUNE 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, on instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter dated 31 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina, together with its enclosure (S/15143), to state the following by way of reply.

The resolution adopted by the Organization of American States on 29 May 1982 (the OAS resolution) fails to refer to resolutions 502 (1982) and 505 (1982), adopted on 3 April and 26 May 1982 by the Security Council, which has "the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security". The OAS resolution thus fails to take account of the Argentine invasion on 2 April 1982 and the resulting breach of the peace which the Security Council determined to exist. Moreover, the OAS resolution fails to endorse the Security Council's demand for the "immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Falkland Islands", an omission made the more remarkable by the fact that by Article 25 of the Charter Members of the United Nations "agree to accept and carry out" such demands.

Operative paragraph 1 of the OAS resolution refers to "the unjustified and disproportionate armed attack perpetrated by the United Kingdom". This charge is not well founded in fact or law. Members of the Council will recall that it was Argentina which first used force by launching an armed attack on the Falkland Islands. That attack was a wholly unjustifiable act of aggression and a breach of the principles of the Charter. It took place at a time when negotiations were still in progress and resulted in the overwhelming of a tiny British garrison by a vastly larger Argentine force. In these circumstances, the United Kingdom is fully justified under international law, recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, in taking measures in exercise of its inherent right of self-defence of British people and British sovereign territory. These measures have not been disproportionate in any way. The British forces now on the Falkland Islands are smaller in numbers than the Argentine occupation forces. It is quite unwarrantable to characterize these measures of self-defence as an attack upon Argentina.

With regard to operative paragraph 2 of the OAS resolution, the United Kingdom can only deny that it is engaged in "acts of war against the Argentine Republic". The United Kingdom is, as stated above, taking measures in self-defence against the Argentine invasion and illegal occupation of the Falkland Islands, contrary to international law, the Charter of the United Nations and resolution 502 (1982).

The United Kingdom is surprised by the assertion in operative paragraph 3 of the OAS resolution concerning the negotiations with Argentina conducted through the good offices of the Secretary-General. The latter's report does not bear out the complaint against the United Kingdom. The full terms of the British position were made public at the time.

The United Kingdom agrees that it is urgent to reach a peaceful and honourable settlement of the conflict, which was started by Argentina and is greatly regretted by the United Kingdom. A peaceful settlement would permit the legitimate countermeasures taken against Argentina in the economic field to be lifted.

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/15151
2 June 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERIM REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION
IN THE REGION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

1. The present interim report is submitted in pursuance of resolution 505 (1982), which the Security Council adopted at its 2368th meeting on 26 May 1982. In resolution 505 (1982), the Council requested the Secretary-General 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; to enter into contact immediately with the parties, with a view to negotiating mutually acceptable terms for a cease-fire; and to submit an interim report to the Council as soon as possible and, in any case, not later than seven days after the adoption of the resolution.
2. In the afternoon of 26 May, I met separately with the parties and requested that each provide within 24 hours a statement of the terms it considered acceptable for a cease-fire. It was my hope, as I explained to the parties, that, on the basis of their replies, terms could be developed which would be mutually acceptable. I indicated that arrangements for the dispatch of United Nations observers to monitor compliance with the terms of a cease-fire, as mentioned in resolution 505 (1982), could be made on short notice, with the approval of the Security Council.
3. On 27 May, I received a message from the British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, providing an indication of the terms acceptable to the United Kingdom for a cease-fire. On the same day, I received a first response from the Argentine Government, which was supplemented on 28 May by a communication on the terms for a cease-fire acceptable to Argentina.
4. I have had extensive exchanges with the parties, including conversations by telephone with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina. During these exchanges, which continued until this morning, I explored various approaches in seeking the degree of agreement necessary for a cease-fire.
5. It is my considered judgement that the positions of the two parties do not offer the possibility of developing at this time terms for a cease-fire which would be mutually acceptable. In accordance with the mandate given to me by resolution 505 (1982), I shall, nevertheless, maintain close contact with the parties in the event that an opportunity can be found in which the exercise of my good offices can contribute to bringing this tragic crisis to an end.

82-15447 0205t (E)



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15152
2 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 2 JUNE 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 bring to your attention the following communiqué issued by the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces:

Communiqué No. 117 dated 1 June 1982

"The Joint General Staff announces that today, 1 June 1982, at 12.45 p.m., the hospital ship of the Argentine Navy Bahía Paraiso arrived at Puerto Argentino Bay. Pursuant to the Geneva Convention, the ship is painted white with red-cross markings identifying it as a hospital ship. It made its entry accompanied by a tugboat and was expected to dock at 1 p.m.

"The Bahía Paraiso will take on board the wounded from Puerto Argentino and will later rendezvous, at a place to be determined by the respective commanders with the British hospital ship Uganda, from which wounded Argentines will be transferred.

"When the operation is completed, the Argentine ship will make for a port on our coast."

I request you to have this letter urgently circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/15153
2 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 2 JUNE 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, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following communications which my Government has transmitted to the United Kingdom Government, through the Brazilian Government, concerning the activities of British hospital ships:

Message dated 26 May

"The Uganda is right in the Bahía de Ruiz Puente, the sound of the San Carlos Straits which divides the Malvinas. Inasmuch as the ship is hampering the movements of the combatants, it is, in accordance with article 30 of the Second Geneva Convention of 1949, acting at its own risk."

Message dated 27 May

"The Argentine Government has verified that the British military hospital ship HMS Uganda is engaged in activities that interfere with operations and is being used for military purposes in violation of the express provisions of article 30 of the Second Geneva Convention of 1949.

"Reiterating the terms of the communication on this subject that was transmitted on 26 May 1982 through the Embassy of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Argentine Government calls for the immediate cessation of such activities and for the necessary withdrawal by the aforementioned ship so that it may be identified. Its location should leave no doubt regarding other possible uses.

"Should the HMS Uganda persist in the activities in which it is engaged at its own risk, the Argentine Government will consider itself relieved, by the provisions of the aforementioned Convention, of all responsibility for any developments which may occur."

Message dated 28 May

"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.

"It is a matter of great humanitarian concern to ensure adequate protection for hospital ships whose names and descriptions have been notified in accordance with the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea of 12 August 1949.

"Accordingly, the Government of the Argentine Republic is prepared to allow officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross to board hospital ships flying the flag of either State to verify that the provisions of the aforementioned Convention are strictly adhered to."

I request you to have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/15154
2 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 2 JUNE 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. 113 of 31 May 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that during the night of 30-31 May 1982, aircraft of the Argentine Air Force bombed land targets in the area of San Carlos, Darwin and Goose Green."

Communiqué No. 114 of 1 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that on 31 May 1982, Argentine forces deployed in the area of Mount Kent, Estancia House, situated 25 km. west north-west of Puerto Argentino, spotted British forces near the said areas; these forces were being transported by helicopters and given artillery support. The Argentine forces checked and adjusted their security arrangements and strengthened their positions in this area and around Puerto Argentino."

Communiqué No. 115 of 1 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that from the outbreak of hostilities until today, 31 May 1982, the enemy forces have suffered the following losses:

1. Aircraft

- 25 Sea Harrier or Harrier aircraft destroyed
- 22 helicopters destroyed or seriously damaged.

These totals do not include the aircraft that may have been put out of action as a result of the attacks on the Atlantic Conveyor and the aircraft carriers, or those that were lost when the ships transporting them were sunk or damaged.

2. Ships

- 1 aircraft carrier out of action
- 2 class 42 destroyers sunk
- 1 class 42 destroyer seriously damaged
- 2 Country class destroyers damaged, one seriously
- 2 class 21 frigates sunk
- 2 class 22 frigates seriously damaged
- 1 Leander class frigate seriously damaged
- 5 or 6 unidentified frigates damaged
- 2 landing-craft seriously damaged
- 1 container ship, the Atlantic Conveyor, sunk with the aircraft it was transporting.

This makes a total of 19 to 20 enemy ships sunk and/or damaged thus far."

Communiqué No. 116 of 1 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that early in the morning of 1 June 1982, aircraft of the Air Force bombed the area of Mount Kent on Isla Soledad; the results of this attack are being evaluated."

Communiqué No. 118 of 1 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that on 1 June 1982 the British Ministry of Defence acknowledged that there had been an Argentine air attack on the aircraft carrier Invincible, minimizing the effects of the attack and giving no information about casualties or material damage."

Communiqué No. 119 of 1 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that on 1 June 1982, in the afternoon, a British Harrier aircraft which was attacking the positions at Puerto Argentino was shot down by our anti-aircraft fire.

The pilot ejected and fell into the sea."

Communiqué No. 120 of 1 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that on 1 June 1982 the only clashes which took place involved small groups of enemy troops and Argentine outposts.

"The operations were carried out in the normal way and according to plan."

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

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador



Security Council

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S/15156
2 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Panama and Spain: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 502 (1982) and 505 (1982) and the need for implementation of all parts thereof,

1. Requests the parties to the dispute to cease fire immediately in the region of the Falkland Island (Islas Malvinas);
2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to use such means as he may deem necessary to verify the cease-fire;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on compliance with this resolution within 72 hours.



Security Council

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S/15155
3 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

TELEGRAM DATED 29 MAY 1982 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with Article 54 of the United Nations Charter, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith resolution II, adopted on 29 May 1982 by the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs:

"SERIOUS SITUATION IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

"Draft resolution adopted by the General Committee at its sixth session, on 29 May 1982, and revised by the Co-ordinating and Drafting Committee

"Whereas:

"Resolution 1 of the Twentieth Meeting of Consultation of American 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 'immediately 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 I 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 I, 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 I;

"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, and 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."

Alejandro ORFILA
Secretary-General
Organization of American States



Security Council

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S/15159
4 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 4 JUNE 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 bring to your attention the text of the Agreement adopted on 2 June in Caracas, Venezuela, by high-level government representatives of SELA (Latin American Economic System):

AGREEMENT

"The meeting of high-level government representatives convened to consider the coercive economic measures applied by a group of industrialized countries against a member State,

"Considering:

"That the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the European Economic Community and other industrialized countries have applied against the Argentine Republic a number of coercive measures of an economic character which include the prohibition of imports from that country, the freezing of assets and the suspension of strategic exports,

"That the indefinite continuation of such measures of economic coercion in these circumstances confers upon the action of the above-mentioned countries - excluding Italy and Ireland - an importance and a significance especially serious for Latin America and the Caribbean, which must be considered in all their consequences,

"That the application of coercive economic measures against a member State, by a powerful group of industrialized countries, constitutes an act of extreme gravity which threatens its sovereignty and the economic security of the States members of the Latin American Economic System and is prejudicial to its inalienable right to independent development,

"That the maritime blockade imposed over an extensive area of hostilities, extending up to 12 miles from the Latin American coast, is causing serious damage to the economy of Argentina and other member States,

"That such acts of economic coercion are contrary to international law and are violations of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Rights and Duties of States and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

"That, consequently, Latin America does not accept the application of these illegal measures,

"That this situation created by the adoption of coercive economic measures against a State member of the System and the economic emergency confronting Latin America as a result must be examined by the Latin American Council in all its aspects so that the Council may consider this situation in all its magnitude and scope and prevent or deal with similar situations,

"That, in the face of these developments, it is necessary and urgent to co-ordinate and organize Latin American co-operation with Argentina so as to deal with the situation arising from the coercive measures adopted by the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the European Economic Community and other industrialized countries, which affect its trade and its external economic relations,

"That, at the same time, it is essential to use this experience to formulate and adopt a strategy which will enable Latin America to defend its security and economic independence and to strengthen its joint powers of action and mutual support so as to deal with measures or threats of economic coercion,

"That, according to the Panama Agreement, SELA was established by the Latin American countries to promote regional co-operation with a view to achieving integral, self-sustaining and independent development, particularly through actions designed inter alia to support assistance efforts to countries facing situations of economic emergency (article 5, 1 (L) of the Agreement) and to serve as a means of consultation and co-ordination for Latin America to formulate joint positions and strategies on economic and social topics vis-à-vis third countries and groups of countries and in international organizations and forums (article 5, 4),

"Agrees:

"1. To condemn the coercive economic measures against a member State adopted by the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the European Economic Community and other industrialized countries, since such measures constitute a threat to its sovereignty, and to the economic security of the States members of SELA, and an attack on its inalienable right to independent development. Accordingly, the countries which have applied those illegal measures should discontinue them immediately;

"2. To extend to the Argentine Republic the co-operation necessitated by the economic emergency which it faces as a result of the application of those measures, in accordance with the requirements and modalities identified at the meeting and through the mechanisms envisaged in the Panama Agreement, such as the establishment of an Action Committee;

/...

"3. To note with appreciation the statements made at this meeting by member States concerning their specific measures of co-operation with the Argentine Republic and to call on all member States to extend maximum co-operation to the Argentine Republic in the present situation;

"4. To recommend that the Eighth Regular Meeting of the Latin American Council should formulate and adopt a strategy which, by anticipating practical consequences and using this experience, would enable Latin America to defend its security and economic independence and to strengthen its joint powers of action and mutual support so as to deal with measures or threats of economic coercion;

"5. To recommend that the Latin American Council should include, as one of the central elements of that strategy, the implementation and intensification of trade exchanges and economic co-operation among the Latin American and Caribbean countries, in all sectors in which Latin America and the Caribbean can reduce their dependence and promote their development and economic integration;

"6. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to propose to the Eighth Regular Meeting of the Latin American Council the basic elements and features of that global strategy, in consultation with member States and regional and subregional integration and development agencies."

I also wish to inform you that the meeting of high-level government representatives agreed to establish an Action Committee to support Argentina in the economic emergency facing it as a result of the coercive economic measures adopted against it by a group of industrialized countries.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Arnaldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador



Security Council

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S/15160
4 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 4 JUNE 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 bring to your attention communiqué No. 125 of 3 June 1982 issued by the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces:

"The Joint General Staff announces that today, 3 June 1982, warlike activities in the Malvinas area essentially involved the exchange of artillery fire between the two Forces. In this action, Argentine artillery subjected the Mount Kent area to intense shelling. No losses among the Argentine Forces were recorded.

"Patrol activities were carried out according to plan."

The above-mentioned military action of the Argentine Armed Forces was conducted by the people and Government of Argentina in exercise of the right of self-defence referred to in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15172
6 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 6 JUNE 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

With reference to my earlier communications concerning the activities of the British hospital ship, HMS Uganda, and the communication dated 31 May 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, I have the honour to draw your attention to the following facts:

1. In its communications of 28 May the British Government acknowledged that the hospital ship Uganda was on 27 May in the very place where fighting was going on. The explanations of the reasons why it was moved to that place do not disprove the fact that it was in a place where it was interfering with the combatants' operations.
2. The British Government likewise reported later that the vessel HMS Uganda had been moved from latitude 50° 54" south longitude 60° 15" west to latitude 50° 50' south longitude 58° 48' west.
3. The British Government reported that a United Kingdom vessel boarded and inspected the Bahía Paraíso without finding any violation of the second Geneva Convention. That demonstrates that the warnings it transmitted on 31 May to the Argentine Government through the Swiss Embassy were totally without foundation.

Finally, Sir, I wish to inform you of Communiqué No. 129 of the Joint General Staff, of 5 June 1982, which reads as follows:

"The Joint General Staff announces that yesterday, 4 June 1982, the Argentine hospital ship Bahía Paraíso had its planned rendezvous with its English counterpart, the hospital ship Uganda, and took on board 47 of our wounded. It is now en route to Port Fox and Port Howard where it intends to pick up the wounded from that area, and arrangements have been made for it then to transfer all the wounded to the mainland."

S/15172
English
Page 2

I request that this letter be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador



Security Council

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S/15173
6 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 6 JUNE 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. 130 of 5 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that on 3 June 1982 the British Ministry of Defence reported that four of its naval units had to be withdrawn from the operations area in order to repair damage suffered as a result of a clash with Argentine forces. The class-42 destroyer HMS Glasgow and the Leander-class frigate Argonaut have been identified as being among these vessels.

The confirmation of these facts, previously denied or not admitted by the British Government, demonstrates the truthfulness of the information provided by means of these communiqués."

Communiqué No. 131 of 5 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that the military activities carried out up to noon today, 5 June 1982, were the firing of warning volleys in the area adjacent to Puerto Argentino by our artillery, strengthening and completion of our defensive zones, and patrol and probing operations by both parties.

No activity by enemy aircraft was recorded."

Communiqué No. 133 of 5 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that today, 5 June 1982, the Argentine Forces carried out patrols and land-based artillery shelling.

The work of final adjustment of our own positions continued.

S/15173
English
Page 2

The lines of contact with the enemy remained almost static, with very limited activity being recorded on them.

It should be noted that the type of land action being carried out is such that its progress, being relatively slower than that occurring in air and/or naval operations, creates expectations by reason of the news gaps it creates, especially in present circumstances when people are living through the time of preparation and recruitment preceding major operations."

I request that this letter be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Arnaldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15169
7 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 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. 126 of 4 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that today, 4 June 1982, ground actions have been continued in the Malvinas area; there were isolated patrol actions and Argentine artillery fire directed at Mount Kent, Mount Challenger and positions on the west side of Two Sisters Ridge.

Argentine anti-aircraft artillery repulsed an enemy air incursion over Puerto Argentino.

Enemy activity shows a decreasing trend, especially with regard to air operations."

Communiqué No. 127 of 4 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that today, 4 June 1982, intensive bombing raids were carried out over the area of Mount Kent by aircraft of the Argentine Air Force, which penetrated the enemy lines, dropping bombs and conducting scouting and reconnaissance missions. It should be stated that there was no opposition or air activity by the enemy during the day."

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

S/15169
English
Page 2

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

(Signed) Arnaldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/15176
7 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 6 JUNE 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. 132 of 5 June 1982:

"In view of newspaper reports from London to the effect that captive Argentine soldiers had been compelled to locate and deactivate explosives in the area of Goose Green and Port Darwin, the Joint General Staff declares that the Argentine Government views with enormous concern this apparent violation of the express provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Article 52 of that Convention explicitly states that unless he be a volunteer, no prisoner of war may be employed on labour of an unhealthy or dangerous nature.

The foregoing, by reason of its characteristics and if it accords strictly with the facts, constitutes a circumstance whose implications for the preservation of the human rights of combatant prisoners are fundamental."

I must emphasize to you, Sir, the extreme gravity the United Kingdom's actions would take on if the British news reports should be confirmed. It should be added at this point that the last part of article 52 of the Geneva Convention cited in the above communiqué reads: "The removal of mines or similar devices shall be considered as dangerous labour."

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

(Signed) Arnaldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador

82-16144 3393e (E)



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15177
7 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 7 JUNE 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. 134 of 6 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that the Argentine naval hospital ship Bahía Paraíso met with the United Kingdom hospital ship Uganda and removed 47 wounded. Subsequently it also removed wounded personnel from Fox Bay and Port Howard on Gran Malvina Island and departed at 2200 hours yesterday, 5 June 1982, for a port on our coast, where it will proceed to disembark the aforementioned personnel, who will be transferred to hospital units."

Communiqué No. 135 of 6 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that up to 1200 hours today, 6 June 1982, combat activities taking place in the Malvinas area consisted in offensive reconnaissance operations with night bombing raids by the Argentine Air Force, the evacuation of wounded by the hospital ship Bahía Paraíso, harassing fire by field artillery and reinforcement of defensive arrangements. The enemy continues to remain generally static, although some aircraft in flight and some reconnaissance vehicles were observed."

Communiqué No. 136 of 7 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that yesterday, 6 June 1982, the following events took place on the combat front:

Argentine reconnaissance patrols established contact with the enemy and engaged in combat. As a result, the enemy forces withdrew, abandoning equipment which demonstrated the presence of troops of the 42nd Marine Commando.

S/15177
English
Page 2

It was observed that enemy vehicles had become bogged down and been abandoned in the Mount Fitz Roy area. There was also an exchange of artillery fire between the two sides, producing no casualties among the Argentine forces."

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

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

(Signed) Arnaldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15181
8 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 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. 137 of 7 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that the Argentine naval ice-breaker Almirante Irizar, newly designated a hospital ship of the Argentine Armed Forces, will depart today, 7 June 1982, to carry out its new functions."

Communiqué No. 139 of 7 June 1982:

"The Joint General Staff announces that today, 7 June 1982, the following combat activities took place:

1. Argentine artillery fire was directed at positions in the Mount Kent area.
2. An Argentine patrol established contact with enemy forces; as a result of the ensuing confrontation, the enemy withdrew, leaving on the scene material and equipment which was captured by our troops.
3. Three Harrier aircraft made incursions over Argentine positions. They were repulsed, and it was observed that one of them was trailing thick smoke.
4. There were sporadic exchanges of artillery fire."

S/15181
English
Page 2

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

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

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15182
8 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 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, and in connexion with my note N. U. No. 138/82/404, relating to the location and deactivation of explosives in the area of Goose Green and Port Darwin by Argentine prisoners, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of communiqué No. 138 of 7 June 1982 issued by the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces:

"The Joint General Staff announces that today, 7 June 1982, the United Kingdom Government has, through the Embassy of the Federative Republic of Brazil, transmitted its note in reply to the démarche made by the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship in protest against the use of Argentine prisoners of war to clear mine fields at Port Darwin and Goose Green, which had resulted in casualties among the prisoners.

In its reply, the United Kingdom Government states: 'A box of munitions exploded while it was being transported, killing three prisoners instantly and injuring nine others, two of whom died later.'

The reply received does not provide any technical background and does not explain the events with sufficient clarity; consequently the Joint General Staff wishes to express its concern at the possibility that such events may recur and at the United Kingdom forces' clear-cut violation of the Geneva Convention implied thereby. Efforts are being continued, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, to obtain a definitive clarification of these events and to prevent their recurrence, as well as to determine any violations which may have been committed."

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

(Signed) Arnaldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador

82-16213 0355d (E)



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15189
9 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 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 the Joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces, in its communiqué No. 141 of 8 June 1982, has announced that on that date aircraft of the Argentine Air Force attacked United Kingdom forces which were attempting to disembark at Pleasant Bay, 16 nautical miles south-west of Puerto Argentino. The United Kingdom forces consisted of one ship of the frigate type and three landing craft.

As a result of the attack, the United Kingdom forces suffered the following damage:

1. One frigate exploded upon receiving a direct hit and sank rapidly.
2. Two landing craft ran aground and had to be abandoned by their crews; fires and explosions on board these crafts were observed.
3. The third landing craft was set afire and put out of commission.

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

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

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador

82-16341 0496b (E)



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15192
10 June 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 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. 143 of 9 June 1982

"The Joint General Staff announces that in the last hours of yesterday, 8 June 1982, the following events took place in the Malvinas area:

1. At 2200 hours enemy troops from the Mount Kent area attempted to infiltrate the centre of our defences and were repulsed after intense combat with units of the Argentine Army.
2. At 2230 hours the aforementioned area was the centre of a violent artillery duel.
3. In the Puerto Enriqueta sector, 5 kilometres south of Puerto Argentino, an attempted landing by United Kingdom commandos was repulsed by our forces.
4. In the course of the above-mentioned events there were no casualties or damage suffered by Argentine forces."

Communiqué No. 144 of 9 June 1982

"The Joint General Staff announces that today, 9 June 1982, the following events took place in the Malvinas area:

1. Between 0800 and 1600 hours the enemy staged artillery attacks, which were answered by our own forces. They neutralized the United Kingdom batteries, which remained silent after 1600 hours and did not return the fire.

2. At 1125 hours the enemy carried out an air attack on Argentine positions, which was repulsed. As a result, two United Kingdom Harrier aircraft are reported to have been damaged.
3. Enemy personnel and helicopters operating in the Mount Kent area were shot down by artillery of the Argentine Army.
4. The Argentine Air Force carried out attacks upon enemy personnel and equipment.
5. The United Kingdom operation carried out at Pleasant Bay is being analysed and evaluated with a view to determining the possibility that the enemy forces have carried out their intent to land and determining the enemy troop strength remaining after the Argentine attack."

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

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

(Signed) Arnoldo M. LISTRE
Ambassador
