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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA
Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS	2
Barbados	2
Ecuador	4
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	4

* A/38/50/Rev.1.

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BARBADOS

[Original: English]

[14 April 1983]

1. Measures taken by Barbados to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally include:

(a) Deposit of an instrument of ratification of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid on 7 February 1979;

(b) Deposit of an instrument of accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 8 November 1972;

(c) Being a party to the Gleneagles Agreement of 1977 which discourages contact and competition with any South African sporting organizations;

(d) Adoption of the Importation and Exportation of Goods (Union of South Africa) (Prohibition) Order, 1960, on 23 August 1960, by which all trading relations with South Africa were banned with effect from 1 September 1960;

(e) Adoption of the British Preferential Tariff (Amendment) Order, 1962, by which "the Union of South Africa including South West Africa" was deleted from the schedule of countries to which preferential tariff rates would apply with respect to trade with Barbados;

(f) Adoption of the Importation and Exportation of Goods (Prohibition) Regulations, 1971, by which an absolute ban on trade with South Africa and Southern Rhodesia was imposed.

2. Barbados has never had any diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa and does not propose to open any until the system of apartheid has been abolished.

3. The Government of Barbados does not make any funds or resources available for investment in South Africa or Namibia nor does it encourage nationals to have any contact with Namibia. No case of any individual, bank or institution in Barbados investing in South Africa or in illegally occupied Namibia has been brought to the Government's attention.

4. Although under the Constitution of Barbados any national having the relevant valid documents is free to visit or emigrate to any country, travel and/or emigration to South Africa or to illegally occupied Namibia is not encouraged. Screening of visitors to Barbados from South Africa and of anyone travelling on a passport issued by South Africa is very stringent at ports of entry.

5. All airline companies registered in Barbados are strictly forbidden to operate to or from South Africa or occupied Namibia. No airline company constituted or aircraft registered in South Africa or occupied Namibia can operate in and out of Barbados.
6. In view of Barbados' policy of opposition to the colonialist and racist régime in South Africa no State-controlled corporation can invest or obtain concessions in Namibia.
7. When allegations were made in 1978 against the Space Research Corporation of Canada of having trading links with South Africa, although investigations made it clear that the branch of that corporation in Barbados had not been indulging in any such trade with South Africa, the Barbados Government ordered the corporation to remove its operations from Barbados.
8. No individual of South African nationality or based in South Africa or illegally occupied Namibia can invest in projects or corporations in Barbados.
9. The Government of Barbados has, at the Commonwealth and the United Nations levels, supported the call for mandatory sanctions as well as an oil embargo against South Africa. As such, the sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products to any individual, corporation or agency in South Africa or occupied Namibia by any national or non-national operating out of Barbados is strictly prohibited.
10. Barbados has also supported the call, at the Commonwealth and United Nations levels, for imposing an international arms embargo against South Africa. It has resolutely supported United Nations resolutions aimed at putting an end to all co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear sphere. For example, Barbados was one of the 127 countries voting in favour of General Assembly resolution 35/206 B of 16 December 1980, by which the Assembly sought to secure the cessation of any form of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields.

Legislative action to prevent recruitment of mercenaries

11. By the enactment of the Foreign Incursion and Mercenaries Act, 1979-34, it is unlawful:

(a) For individuals owing any measure of allegiance to Barbados to engage in armed incursions against the Government of another country;

(b) To recruit mercenaries within or from Barbados.

Assistance to Namibia

12. The Government of Barbados has also made financial contributions to such funds as the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Educational and Training Fund for Southern Africa, the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, the United Nations Institute for Namibia, the United Nations Trust Fund of Publicity against Apartheid and the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

13. Barbados has also assisted in the training of Namibians in technical and vocational areas under the auspices of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC). Between 1978 and 1982 a total of 24 Namibians have been trained in Barbados.

ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]

[14 April 1983]

1. The Government of Ecuador, in conformity with its traditional respect for the principle of self-determination, reiterates its unconditional support for the cause of the Namibian people and, in strict compliance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, maintains no diplomatic, consular or trade relations with the Pretoria minority racist régime and has taken the necessary steps for the due implementation of United Nations Council for Namibia Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

2. Since respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries is another of the essential principles which guide its international policies, Ecuador also advocates fully the independence of a united Namibia, which would include Walvis Bay, and, as in the past, will continue to oppose any attempt to divide up the territory of Namibia.

3. The situation of oppression suffered by the Namibian people as a victim of apartheid, one of the worst forms of discrimination known to man, is a source of constant concern to the Government and people of Ecuador.

4. Ecuador regrets that, due to its present serious difficulties, it is unable to respond as it would wish to the appeal for material assistance to Namibia. In all other aspects of this question, however, it is prepared to co-operate fully in efforts to find a solution to this problem which clearly poses a threat to international peace and security.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[April 1983]

1. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, proceeding from its position of principle, is strongly in favour of the early achievement by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and independent development on the basis of unity and territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands, and the transfer of absolute power to the Namibian people as represented by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is recognized by the United Nations and by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

2. The Ukrainian SSR firmly condemns the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African régime and supports the just struggle which the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, are waging against the occupiers by every means at their disposal; in this connection, it supports the relevant decisions of the United Nations, in particular General Assembly resolution 37/233 of 20 December 1982.

3. The Ukrainian SSR also supports the call in that resolution to the international community "to extend, as a matter of urgency, full support and assistance, including military assistance, to the front-line States in order to enable them to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against the repeated acts of aggression by South Africa". The Ukrainian SSR also supports Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and other United Nations decisions defining the basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem.

4. The Ukrainian SSR firmly condemns the attempts of the United States of America and some other Western countries to circumvent Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and to deprive the oppressed people of Namibia of their hard-won victories in the struggle for national liberation and, on various pretexts, to postpone Namibia's achievement of independence, undermine the basis for a political settlement, and decide the problem of Namibia on a neo-colonial basis outside the United Nations. The Ukrainian SSR fully supports the United Nations decisions firmly rejecting the persistent efforts of the United States and South Africa to establish a link between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous questions, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, since those efforts delay the process of decolonization in Namibia and constitute interference in the internal affairs of Angola. Such manoeuvres have frustrated a political settlement of the problem even though SWAPO and the front-line States have displayed maximum good will at the negotiations. The present situation requires the active intervention of the United Nations, and a strengthening of its role in protecting the Namibian people's legitimate interests and right to self-determination and independence, for which the United Nations bears direct responsibility.

5. In this connection the Ukrainian SSR supports the proposal of the non-aligned States for calling a meeting of the Security Council to consider the question of the adoption of further measures to implement the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. The Security Council should finally exercise its powers in implementing resolution 435 (1978).

6. The Ukrainian SSR fully supports the General Assembly's declaration that South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression against independent African States, its policies of apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security. Taking account of this, the Ukrainian SSR supports the urgent appeal to the Security Council, in the light of the seriousness of that threat, to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing against South Africa comprehensive mandatory sanctions, as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. The Ukrainian SSR believes that the continuing plunder of Namibia's natural resources by Western transnational corporations is inadmissible, and it supports the decisions of the United Nations to the effect that the exploitation of these resources by foreign economic circles under the protection of the racist Pretoria régime, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant United Nations resolutions, is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the South African occupation régime.

8. Complying fully with the relevant decisions of the United Nations, the Ukrainian SSR maintains no economic, commercial, military or other relations with South Africa and has no contractual or licensing agreements with Pretoria's racist colonial administration.

9. On the basis of its position of principle, the Ukrainian SSR will continue to strengthen its bond with the national liberation movement in southern Africa and support the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO for the early achievement of independence by Namibia.
