

**REPORT
OF THE
UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL
FOR NAMIBIA**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTIETH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 24 (A/40/24)



UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1986

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The present volume contains the final text of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, which was originally issued in mimeograph form as documents A/40/24 (Part I) of 5 December 1985; A/40/24 (Part II) and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.2 of 15, 19 and 21 November and 3 December 1985; and A/40/24 (Part III) and Add.1 of 19 November and 3 December 1985.

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FREQUENTLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|--|
| ANC | African National Congress of South Africa |
| ECA | Economic Commission for Africa |
| EEC | European Economic Community |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency |
| ICAO | International Civil Aviation Organization |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| IMO | International Maritime Organization |
| ITU | International Telecommunication Union |
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| OUA | Organization of African Unity |
| PAC | Pan Africanist Congress of Azania |
| PLAN | People's Liberation Army of Namibia |
| PLO | Palestine Liberation Organization |
| SADCC | Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference |
| SADF | South African Defence Forces |
| SIPRI | Stockholm International Peace Research Institute |
| SWAPO | South West Africa People's Organization |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UNCTC | United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNHCR | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNITAR | United Nations Institute for Training and Research |
| UNTAG | United Nations Transition Assistance Group |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization |

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

4 December 1985

Sir,

In accordance with section V of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, I have the honour to transmit herewith the twentieth report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, which the Council adopted at its 455th meeting, on 3 December 1985. This report covers the period from 1 September 1984 to 31 August 1985.

In the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and as a major policy-making organ of the United Nations, the Council, during the period under review, intensified its activities with a view to mobilizing concerted international action to seek an early end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. In this connection, it is significant to point out that the Council held a series of extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna, from 3 to 7 June 1985, and adopted a Final Document containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/50 C of 12 December 1984, the Council sent missions of consultation to Africa, Asia, South-East Asia and Western Europe for the purpose of promoting the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia and mobilizing greater international support for the speedy independence of Namibia. Consultations were held with the following countries: Saudi Arabia, from 16 to 18 March 1985; the Congo and Angola, from 31 March to 5 April 1985; Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam, from 12 to 18 May 1985; and Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, from 20 to 30 May 1985.

The Council also held symposia and seminars as follows: Symposium on a Century of Heroic Struggle by the Namibian People against Colonialism, at United Nations Headquarters, from 31 October to 2 November 1984; Seminar on the Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March 1985; Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, held at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985; Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, held at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985; and a Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, held at Georgetown from 29 July to 2 August 1985.

This year of 1985 marks the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and of its involvement in the question of Namibia and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Furthermore, 1985 also marks 25 years since the founding of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) as

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

the national liberation movement of Namibia, today universally recognized as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. It has been, therefore, a year of special significance in assessing the role of the world Organization and, in particular, its achievements in the process of decolonization. In this context, the United Nations Council for Namibia, conscious of its special and unique responsibility for the international Territory of Namibia, has intensified its efforts further to mobilize international action in support of the Namibian people's struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence under the leadership of SWAPO, in a united Namibia.

South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory, its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African States, its policy of apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security. In this respect, the Council expresses its concern at the continued collaboration by certain Western States with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, military and other fields, which encourages and facilitates the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. The Council strongly believes that the United Nations must urgently adopt measures to ensure the immediate and unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, and thus bring an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of the international Territory of Namibia. In this regard, the Council once again reiterates its view that it is incumbent upon the Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to force it to withdraw from Namibia, thus enabling the long-suffering people of the Territory to exercise fully their right to self-determination, freedom and independence.

In accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), I have the honour to request that the report be distributed as a document of the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Noel G. SINCLAIR
Acting President of the
United Nations Council for Namibia

INTRODUCTION

1. Nineteen years ago, the General Assembly, by its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, terminated the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and placed the international Territory of Namibia under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. On 19 May 1967, by resolution 2248 (S-V), the Assembly established the United Nations Council for Namibia to administer the Territory and prepare it for independence with the maximum participation of the people of the Territory.
2. The General Assembly empowered the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to legislate and take effective measures to protect and defend the rights and interests of the Namibian people. Since then, the Council has actively pursued the fulfilment of its mandate in close consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), recognized by the Assembly as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. The Council has persistently mobilized international action in support of the cause of Namibia's independence and of measures aimed at securing the withdrawal of South Africa's illegal administration from Namibia. It has also taken measures to denounce and counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations.
3. South Africa's persistent defiance of the United Nations and the international community manifested by its stubborn refusal to co-operate in the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence and its occupation of Namibia; its denial to the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence; its aggression against the people of the Territory, characterized by its ruthless oppression and brutal repression of the people of Namibia; and its militarization of the Territory and use of Namibian territory to launch repeated acts of military aggression against neighbouring States all constitute a serious and increasing threat to international peace and security.
4. Faced with the continuing illegal occupation of their country, the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, have been compelled to take up arms against the South African colonialists and to intensify their armed struggle to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia. In this struggle, the Namibian people have remained firm and steadfast against all attempts by South Africa to undermine their national unity and territorial integrity. The General Assembly has recognized the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people by all means at their disposal, and has supported their armed struggle against the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa.
5. During the past 19 years, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts by the international community to resolve the Namibian question, the racist régime has maintained its illegal occupation of the Territory and has persisted in extending its abhorrent system of apartheid and its policy of "bantustanization" in Namibia. Since the termination of South Africa's Mandate, the General Assembly and the Security Council have adopted numerous resolutions and decisions intended to put an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. The illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia was furthermore confirmed by the International Court of Justice in its advisory opinion of 21 June 1971. 1/ Subsequently, the Security Council adopted resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which established the framework for a peaceful solution to the

question of Namibia and which came to be known as the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. Despite the clear and repeatedly expressed will of the international community, however, the racist régime of South Africa has obstinately refused to co-operate in the implementation of the plan and has thus prolonged the suffering and subjugation of the Namibian people.

6. South Africa has continued to receive support and encouragement for its aggression against the people of Namibia and the region as a whole from its major Western allies, particularly the United States of America, through their ever-increasing collaboration with the régime in the economic, military, nuclear and political fields. This support has made the Pretoria régime even more intransigent in pursuing its campaign of terror against the Namibian people and in its military aggression and acts of destabilization against the front-line States.

7. The activities of the Council during the period under review included consultations with Governments of Member States to review and consider all possible measures and initiatives to be taken in compliance with resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia, the representation of Namibia's interests in international organizations and conferences, the provision of political support and material assistance to the people of Namibia, the mobilization of international action and the dissemination of information on the situation in Namibia.

8. As part of its ongoing programme of consultations with Member States, the Council sent missions to Saudi Arabia, the Congo and Angola, Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam, and Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The Council also organized the following seminars and symposia: Symposium on a Century of Heroic Struggle by the Namibian People against Colonialism, at United Nations Headquarters, from 31 October to 2 November 1984; the Seminar on Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March 1985; Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985; Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985; and the Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, at Georgetown from 29 July to 2 August 1985.

9. As part of its efforts to protect and defend Namibia's interests, the Council represented Namibia in meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). All of these conferences, organizations and institutions have granted full membership to Namibia, represented by the Council.

10. The Council also participated in the meetings of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as in a large number of international conferences.

11. Also as part of its efforts to protect and defend Namibia's interests, the Council enacted, on 27 September 1974, Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the

Natural Resources of Namibia 2/ and embarked on a series of activities designed to implement the Decree and end the exploitation of the Territory's resources to the detriment of the Namibian people. During 1985, culminating several years of study and preparation, the Council decided to take legal action in the domestic courts of States against those corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources. The Council also decided that such legal action should begin in the Netherlands. In its Programme of Action on Namibia, contained in the Vienna Final Document adopted by the Council on 7 June 1985 (A/40/375-S/17262, annex; see also para. 513 of the present report), the Council specifically stated that it would promote actively the implementation of the Decree through legal action in the domestic courts of States and through political action and consultations intended to put an end to the plunder of all Namibia's natural resources.

12. The Council continued to provide material assistance to Namibians through the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

13. In order to increase the awareness of world public opinion regarding the struggle of the Namibian people, the Council continued to disseminate information on Namibia through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, by means of publications, films, radio programmes, photographic displays and other activities.

14. In the same context, the Council continued its close co-operation with non-governmental organizations, which are playing an important role in the efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence.

15. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/50 C of 12 December 1984, the United Nations Council for Namibia held a series of extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna, from 3 to 7 June 1985, in order to assess the continuing critical situation in and relative to Namibia, to recommend appropriate action to the General Assembly and the Security Council in the light of South Africa's persistent refusal to implement Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and to promote intensified concrete action by the international community in support of the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO. At the conclusion of its extraordinary meetings, the United Nations Council for Namibia adopted the Vienna Final Document containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia (see para. 513), in which it reviewed recent developments relating to Namibia and drew up a list of priorities for action. In addition, the United Nations Council for Namibia considered measures for securing the early implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, provided for in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), as well as for the implementation of other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, with a view to ensuring the speedy exercise by the people of Namibia of their inalienable right to freedom and independence.

16. During the period under review, South Africa continued its campaign of terror through the constant harassment, detention, torture, and cold-blooded murder of innocent civilians, the displacement of whole communities and various other inhuman practices. Anyone suspected of being a member or supporter of SWAPO was a prime target for these brutal attacks. The occupation régime continued its militarization of Namibia, where it maintains over 100,000 troops and an ever-expanding number of military bases. It continued to recruit and use

mercenaries to participate in the genocidal violence, which it unleashed in an attempt to break the spirit of the people of Namibia and the neighbouring African States. Furthermore, South Africa's development of a nuclear-weapon capability poses a serious threat to peace and security in Africa and further threatens international peace and security.

17. The United Nations Council for Namibia has, on various occasions during the year, expressed its rejection and condemnation of schemes through which the racist régime attempts to perpetuate its illegal occupation and colonial domination of Namibia and has called upon the international community to refrain from according any recognition to any régime that South Africa attempts to install in Namibia. In this regard, the United Nations Council for Namibia denounced the installation, in June 1985, of a so-called interim government in Namibia, which has been declared null and void by the Security Council.

18. The United Nations Council for Namibia has also condemned the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western States and, in this context, the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibia information offices in the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, aimed at legitimizing its puppet institutions in Namibia, in particular the so-called interim government.

19. The Council views with deep concern the fact that, during the period under review, the situation in and around Namibia further deteriorated as a result of the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa; the ruthless repression and oppression of the Namibian people in the form of arbitrary arrests, detentions and torture, particularly of leaders and members of SWAPO; the massive military build-up in the Territory; the attempts by South Africa to dismember Namibia; the racist régime's manoeuvres to install a so-called interim government in Namibia in violation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions; the plunder of Namibia's natural resources by the racist régime and Western economic interests in violation of its Decree; the persistent attempts by South Africa and the United States to link Namibia's independence to irrelevant and extraneous issues; the use of Namibia as a springboard for acts of aggression against neighbouring States, particularly Angola; the increased attempts by South Africa to destabilize the political, economic and social structures of the States in the region; and the increased collaboration of the United States, Israel and certain Western countries with South Africa in the economic, military, nuclear, political and other fields, which provided the racist régime with the necessary means for the perpetuation of its illegal occupation.

20. The Council considers that these acts constitute a deliberate defiance of the United Nations and the will of the international community and are designed to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle.

21. The aggressive actions of the apartheid régime in southern Africa continue to pose a grave threat to international peace and security and have clearly demonstrated that South Africa has no intention of co-operating with the United Nations with regard to a peaceful settlement in Namibia, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985. By resolution 566 (1985), the Council condemned South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in flagrant defiance of resolutions of the General Assembly and decisions of the Security Council. It

further condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government at Windhoek and declared that that action, taken even while the Council had been in session, constituted a direct affront to it and a clear defiance of its resolutions, particularly resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). It also declared that action to be illegal and null and void and stated that no recognition would be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to it, or to any representative or organ established in pursuance thereof.

22. The Security Council further condemned South Africa for its obstruction of the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) by insisting on conditions contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia and rejected once again South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with its resolution 435 (1978), other decisions of the Security Council and the resolutions of the General Assembly on Namibia, including Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. It strongly warned South Africa that failure to co-operate fully with it and with the Secretary-General in the implementation of its resolution would compel it to meet forthwith to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII, as additional pressure to ensure South Africa's compliance with the above-mentioned resolutions. The Council urged States Members of the United Nations that had not done so to consider in the meantime taking appropriate voluntary measures against South Africa, which could include stopping new investments and the application of disincentives to this end; a re-examination of maritime and aerial relations with South Africa; the prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa; and restrictions in the field of sports and cultural relations.

23. The results of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia at Vienna clearly demonstrate that it is the will of the international community that the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa be immediately terminated. The Vienna Final Document adopted at those meetings was a further reaffirmation by the Council of its unflinching solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

24. The Council, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, will continue to do its utmost to fulfil the mandate given to it by the General Assembly to defend the rights and interests of the Namibian people and to promote initiatives, including the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter, in support of the early and genuine liberation of Namibia.

PART ONE

WORK OF THE COUNCIL AS A POLICY-MAKING ORGAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

25. The United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until its independence, is the policy-making organ of the General Assembly charged with defending the rights and interests of Namibia and its people.
26. During the period under review, the Council continued to participate in the formulation of United Nations policy on Namibia by submitting to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session its annual report, 3/ containing its assessment of the situation in Namibia, an account of the activities of the Council as Administering Authority for the Territory and its recommendations for action by the Assembly. The Council's report was the main document before the Assembly when it considered the question of Namibia and the Council's recommendations provided the basis for the resolutions adopted by the Assembly on that question.
27. During the period under review, the Security Council met from 10 to 19 June 1985 to resume its consideration on the question of Namibia, at the conclusion of which it adopted resolution 566 (1985). The United Nations Council for Namibia participated in the work of the Security Council on the subject.
28. In addition, the United Nations Council for Namibia participated actively in the work of other United Nations bodies whenever they dealt with the question of Namibia and related matters. In particular, the Council participated in meetings of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid. Similarly, the Council continued to invite those bodies to be represented at its own meetings and events organized by it.
29. The Council continued to co-operate fully with OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries by taking part in their meetings and contributing to the elaboration of the declarations and resolutions of those organizations on the question of Namibia. During the period under review, the Council sent a high-level consultation mission to the Chairman of OAU.

CHAPTER II

PARTICIPATION OF THE COUNCIL IN MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS THIRTY-NINTH SESSION ON THE QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

30. The General Assembly considered the question of Namibia at its 78th to 84th plenary meetings, from 29 November to 4 December 1984, and at its 97th plenary meeting on 12 December 1984.
31. The General Assembly had before it, in addition to the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 3/ the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 4/ the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/508) and a note by the Secretary-General (A/39/582). The Assembly also had before it the report of the Fourth Committee (A/39/675) and draft resolutions as recommended for adoption in the report of the Council. 5/
32. The debate on the question of Namibia and the resolutions subsequently adopted by the General Assembly once more demonstrated the ever-growing frustration and indignation of the international community at South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent and blatant refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. Indicative of this was the fact that as many as 94 delegations participated in the debate. The debate also demonstrated the overwhelming support of the international community for the just struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national liberation under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.
33. At the 78th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 29 November 1984, 6/ Mr. Coskun Kirca (Turkey), Acting President of the Council, presented the Council's annual report for the Assembly's consideration.
34. In his statement, the Acting President recalled that the United Nations, ever since its inception, had upheld the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO. The Acting President deplored South Africa's continuing contravention of all the resolutions of the United Nations and demanded a cessation of the racist régime's illegal occupation of Namibia, which constituted a threat to international peace and security.
35. Moreover, South Africa had made attempts at subverting the national and territorial integrity and unity of Namibia by claiming sovereignty over Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, as well as through the "bantustanization" of the Namibian Territory. South Africa had continued its odious policies of apartheid, the escalation of its military operations and the intensification of its policies of aggression against the people of the Territory.
36. The Acting President said that wanton killings, arrests and detentions without trial had been readily resorted to by South Africa in an attempt to foil the just aspirations of the Namibian people struggling for their inherent right to self-determination and independence. Furthermore, South Africa had continued its ruthless armed aggression against neighbouring States. He also drew the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that South Africa and its trading partners had accelerated the ruthless plunder of Namibia's resources.

37. He emphasized that there had been continued and repeated attempts by the Pretoria régime to impose an internal settlement in Namibia, outside the framework of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Furthermore, that régime's insistence on linking Namibia's independence to extraneous and irrelevant issues, such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, was regarded as yet another attempt by the Pretoria régime to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia.

38. The Acting President further emphasized that the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, would further intensify activities to build public awareness of the Namibian cause in order to mobilize Governments and the public at large in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, and to counteract all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia.

39. At the same meeting, Mr. Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, drew the attention of the international community to racist South Africa's defiance of the authority of the United Nations and the aggression and State terrorism perpetrated by it in Namibia. In this regard, he emphasized that the people of Namibia expected the United Nations to take concrete and meaningful action to implement its resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia and to impose enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to force the Pretoria régime to relinquish its illegal hold over Namibia.

40. He strongly urged friends and supporters to redouble their efforts to increase concrete material, financial, military and humanitarian assistance to SWAPO to enable it further to intensify the struggle of the Namibian people to wrest their freedom from the racist occupiers of their country. At the same time, Mr. Toivo ya Toivo strongly criticized the major Western Powers which, because of their vested interest in the exploitation of Namibia's raw materials and the unimpeded reaping of profits, had thrown their prestige and resources behind the apartheid régime, to the extent that they were collaborators in the bloody repression in South Africa itself and in the perpetuation of the illegal occupation and colonial oppression in Namibia.

41. The debate in the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. Participants expressed overwhelming support for the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and national independence by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

42. Speakers reaffirmed the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and expressed support for the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.

43. They condemned once again the racist South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations, and reiterated that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) was the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question.

44. Delegations reaffirmed the demand of the international community for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia, as embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), without any further delay and without pre-conditions. They deplored the fact that the efforts made thus far to

that end had failed owing to the intransigence of the South African régime and its continued refusal to co-operate with the United Nations.

45. The debate in the General Assembly reflected the categorical condemnation and rejection by the international community of the attempts by the United States and South Africa to distort the very nature of the Namibian question by linking the independence of Namibia to extraneous and irrelevant issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola. The participants stressed that such attempts were designed solely to undermine the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and constituted a gross interference in the internal affairs of Angola.
46. Speakers condemned the political, economic, military and nuclear collaboration of some Western Powers with South Africa in its defiance of the international community. They pointed out that South Africa could not persist in its illegal occupation of Namibia without the support of its Western allies and major trading partners which, by continuing their diplomatic, economic and military relations with South Africa, were contributing to the actual maintenance of the illegal régime.
47. Delegations particularly condemned the United States and its policy of "constructive engagement" with racist South Africa, which served to encourage the Pretoria régime in its repression of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, as well as in its acts of aggression against neighbouring States. In the light of South Africa's defiance of international law, its flagrant violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its aggressive policies and its development of a nuclear-weapons capability, all of which endangered international peace and security, delegations urged the Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to compel the racist régime to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations.
48. Delegations reaffirmed their solidarity with the front-line States, which were valiantly assisting the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle against colonialism and apartheid.
49. On 12 December 1984, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions on the question of Namibia.
50. By a recorded vote of 128 to none, with 25 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/50 A entitled "Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa".
51. By that resolution, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence in the united Namibia, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa.
52. The General Assembly reiterated that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence were achieved in the Territory and reaffirmed the mandate which it had given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence.

53. By that same resolution, the General Assembly further reaffirmed that SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people; that the genuine independence of Namibia could be achieved only with the direct and full participation of SWAPO in all efforts to implement resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia; and that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia were, on the one hand, South Africa, as the illegal occupying Power, and, on the other, the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

54. The General Assembly declared that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974. The Assembly condemned South Africa for its continued attempts to circumvent the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia by promoting an internal settlement through the so-called Multi-Party Conference (MPC) and declared that such attempts by the racist régime once again made it clear that Pretoria had no intention of complying with the letter and spirit of the United Nations plan and sought, instead, to consolidate its illegitimate hold on the Territory through the installation of puppet political institutions subservient to its own interests.

55. The General Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983 and 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983, and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. It also strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States and the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes.

56. The General Assembly strongly condemned the collusion between South Africa, Israel and certain Western States, particularly the United States, in the nuclear field and called upon France and all other States to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment.

57. In addition, the General Assembly strongly condemned the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia which were illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory and demanded that transnational corporations engaged in such exploitation comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately refraining from any new investment or any other activity in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration. Furthermore the Assembly requested all Member States to take appropriate measures, including legislative and enforcement action, to ensure the full application of, and compliance by all corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 2/

58. By a recorded vote of 129 to none, with 25 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/50 B, entitled "Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978)". By this resolution, the Assembly reiterated that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), by which the Council endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, was the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia and demanded its immediate and unconditional implementation; firmly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts by the United States and South Africa to establish a linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that all such attempts were designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia and that they constituted interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

59. By a recorded vote of 148 to none, with 7 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/50 C, entitled "Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia". By this resolution, the Assembly decided that the Council, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, should continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the speedy withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia; denounce and seek the rejection by all States of any fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate its presence in Namibia; ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia conducted under the supervision and control of the United Nations in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 439 (1978); and undertake a concerted effort to counter the attempts to establish a linkage or parallelism between the decolonization of Namibia and extraneous issues, such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

60. By the same resolution, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should consult Governments in order to further the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia and to mobilize support for the cause of Namibia; represent Namibia in United Nations conferences and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia were adequately protected; and participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States were invited. It requested all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the Assembly to continue to invite the Council to participate in their meetings whenever the rights and interests of Namibians were to be discussed.

61. By a recorded vote of 130 to none, with 24 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/50 D, entitled "Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of Namibia", by which it requested the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence, to continue to consider ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia.

62. By that resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in addition to its responsibilities relating to southern Africa, to assist, as a matter of priority, the Council in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information in order that the United Nations might intensify its efforts to generate publicity

and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia, particularly in the Western States.

63. The General Assembly also requested the Council to organize an international conference at United Nations Headquarters in 1985, with the participation of prominent personalities, scholars, support groups, media personalities and others from all parts of the world, in order to mobilize and strengthen further international support for the just cause and heroic struggle of the Namibian people, led by their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO.

64. The General Assembly further requested those non-governmental organizations and support groups that were actively engaged in supporting the struggle of the Namibian people to intensify, in co-operation with the Council, international action in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, including assistance to the Council in monitoring the boycott of South Africa called for in General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981.

65. By a recorded vote of 149 to none, with 5 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/50 E, entitled "United Nations Fund for Namibia". By this resolution, the Assembly decided to allocate as a temporary measure to the Fund a sum of \$US 1 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1985 and requested the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the General Account, the Nationhood Programme Account and the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account.

66. The General Assembly requested specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, in the light of the urgent need to strengthen the programme of assistance to the Namibian people, to make every effort to expedite the execution of Nationhood Programme for Namibia projects and other projects in favour of Namibians and to execute those projects on the basis of procedures which would reflect the role of the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia.

CHAPTER III

PARTICIPATION OF THE COUNCIL IN MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

67. In its capacity as a policy-making organ of the United Nations, the United Nations Council for Namibia participates in the work of the Security Council in two ways. First, the United Nations Council for Namibia participates directly in the work of the Security Council in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure. The delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, headed by its President, participates in the debates on the question of Namibia. Secondly, the United Nations Council for Namibia, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, submits to the Assembly recommendations which form the basis for the resolutions on Namibia adopted by the Assembly, which in turn call upon the Security Council to take action in order to ensure the early independence of Namibia.

68. Upon the recommendation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the resolutions on Namibia adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolutions 39/50 A to E) requested the Security Council to exercise its authority to ensure the implementation of its own resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983), so as to bring about the independence of Namibia without further delay and, in view of Pretoria's intransigence, to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist régime under Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to ensure the compliance of the régime with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

69. Since the adoption of General Assembly resolutions 39/50 A and B, the situation in and relating to Namibia has continued to deteriorate owing to South Africa's persistent refusal to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia and its increasing repression and acts of aggression against the Namibian people and neighbouring States.

70. On 29 March 1985, the United Nations Council for Namibia issued a statement condemning the preparations being made by South Africa to install a puppet régime in Namibia through the so-called MPC.

71. In view of the growing threat to international peace and security posed by the intransigence of the Pretoria régime, the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting on the question of Namibia at New Delhi, from 19 to 21 April 1985. The meeting called upon the Security Council to resume its consideration of the question of Namibia and to take urgent measures in order to ensure the immediate and unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence, as contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

72. On the eve of the meeting at New Delhi, South Africa announced its decision to install an "interim government" in Namibia. On 19 April 1985, in response to South Africa's defiance, the Co-ordinating Bureau issued a statement condemning and rejecting South Africa's action and urging the Security Council to proceed forthwith to initiate appropriate action under the Charter.

73. On 3 May 1985, also in response to South Africa's action, 7/ the President of the Security Council issued a statement on behalf of the Council in which, inter alia, he said:

"The latest action by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia is in disregard of the demands of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine independence and of the will of the international community. It further complicates the efforts to proceed expeditiously with implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which remains the only acceptable basis for a peaceful and internationally recognized settlement of the Namibian question. This, once again, calls into question South Africa's commitment to the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978).

"Members of the Council condemn and reject any unilateral action by South Africa leading towards an internal settlement outside Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as unacceptable, and declare the establishment of the so-called interim government in Namibia to be null and void. They also declare that any further measures taken in pursuance of this action will be without effect. They call upon all States Members of the United Nations and the international community at large to repudiate this action and to refrain from according any recognition to it."

74. On 5 June 1985, the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the course of its extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna, issued a communiqué strongly condemning the racist régime for its decision to press ahead with the installation of the so-called interim government.

75. At those extraordinary plenary meetings, the United Nations Council for Namibia also adopted a Final Document (A/40/375-S/17262, annex) by which it resolved "to promote the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter during its next session on the question of Namibia, in order to ensure South Africa's compliance with the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia". The United Nations Council for Namibia urged those permanent members of the Security Council that had shielded South Africa in the past to display the necessary political will in that regard; and called upon all States, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to apply voluntary sanctions unilaterally and collectively in accordance with the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions to that effect.

76. In accordance with a decision of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council 8/ requesting that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the question of Namibia. The Chairman of the Group of African States at the United Nations made a similar request on behalf of that Group. 9/

77. The Security Council held 12 meetings from 10 to 19 June 1985. Pursuant to a decision of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries requesting high-level participation in the Security Council meetings, 19 Ministers for Foreign Affairs from the non-aligned countries, including the front-line States, participated. A delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, led by its Acting President and composed of the representatives of Algeria, India, Turkey and Yugoslavia, participated in the debate. A delegation of SWAPO was led by Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO.

78. The Security Council had before it the further report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978)

concerning the question of Namibia. 10/ In his report, the Secretary-General stressed, inter alia, that nearly seven years had elapsed since the international community had adopted Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Regrettably, implementation of that resolution had continued to elude all the parties concerned for reasons that the Security Council itself had described as irrelevant and extraneous. The Secretary-General urged the Government of South Africa in particular, and all others in a position to help, to make a renewed and determined effort to expedite implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) so that the people of Namibia could exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without further delay.

79. The Secretary-General recalled that he had stated as far back as 29 August 1983, 11/ that the position of South Africa regarding the issue of the withdrawal of Cuban troops as a pre-condition for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) still made it impossible to launch the United Nations plan for Namibia. He added that there had been no change in the position of South Africa in regard to that particular issue and that, in the prevailing circumstances, it was with regret that he must report that it had not yet proved possible to finalize arrangements for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia.

80. The Secretary-General recalled that the Security Council, by its resolution 539 (1983), had rejected South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues, and had called upon South Africa to communicate to the Secretary-General its choice of the electoral system that it would use in order to facilitate the immediate and unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia. The Secretary-General further stated that South Africa had thus far not given him a definitive response in regard to its choice of the electoral system as called for in paragraph 8 of Council resolution 539 (1983).

81. In his concluding remarks, the Secretary-General stated that the prevailing difficulties had been compounded by the recent decision of South Africa to establish an "interim government" in Namibia. He said that it was imperative that all concerned respected the provisions of the United Nations plan, which was binding on the parties and which remained the only agreed basis for the independence of Namibia.

82. At the 2583rd meeting of the Security Council, on 10 June 1985, 12/ Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan, Minister of State for External Affairs of India, opening the debate on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, apprised the Council of the outcome of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985. He said that the Co-ordinating Bureau had called upon the Council to act in a decisive manner, in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations with regard to Namibia and to take urgent measures to ensure that the United Nations plan, as contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), was immediately and effectively implemented without any modification or pre-condition. He went on to say that if South Africa persisted in its intransigence, there could be no option but to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against it under Chapter VII of the Charter.

83. With regard to the latest obstacle placed by Pretoria in the way of implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), namely the decision to establish a so-called interim government at Windhoek, he said that the Movement of

Non-Aligned Countries had expressed its strong condemnation and had observed that that development made it all the more imperative that the Security Council assume its responsibilities fully to ensure the speedy and unconditional implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

84. At the same meeting, the representative of Liberia, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of African States at the United Nations, stated that Africa remained gravely concerned about developments affecting the future of Namibia, particularly in view of the sinister attempt by South Africa to install a puppet government in the Territory in violation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). He noted with concern that the Council had always been prevented from taking effective measures against South Africa, in fulfilment of its responsibilities under Chapter VII of the Charter, because of the vetoes cast by one or more of its permanent members.

85. He emphasized that the Group of African States rejected all attempts to link the independence of the Territory to any extraneous issues that might alter its fundamental nature. He insisted that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) must be implemented without any modification or pre-condition and must be applied with the realism that the situation demanded. He underlined that the Security Council should consider the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria régime under Chapter VII of the Charter as necessary pressure to ensure that country's compliance with its decisions.

86. In his statement at the same meeting, Mr. Noel G. Sinclair, Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, said that the United Nations Council for Namibia, 72 hours earlier, had concluded at Vienna its sixth extraordinary plenary session on the question of Namibia, at which it had launched another fervent appeal for maximum international support for the early attainment of independence by Namibia. It was the view of the United Nations Council for Namibia that special responsibility rested with the Security Council to act without further delay to secure the implementation of its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 435 (1978).

87. Recalling the key provisions of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), universally recognized as the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia, the Acting President reminded the Security Council of its record in respect of Namibia, which gave little reason for encouragement. Since the adoption of those resolutions, South Africa had only shown increased defiance of the United Nations.

88. He said that the Security Council was meeting against a backdrop of intensified demands for change from the oppressed majority in South Africa with greater militancy than ever before. At the same time, international public opinion had expressed its increasing support for the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa and against the Pretoria régime through concrete action, such as campaigns for disinvestment by companies and legislative action to impose sanctions against South Africa.

89. On the other hand, South Africa, while insisting that there could be no implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) until Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola, had sent commandos deep inside Angola to conduct sabotage operations against Angolan installations. Furthermore, the establishment of a so-called interim government in Namibia removed all doubts concerning South Africa's unwillingness to comply with Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

90. In view of South Africa's non-compliance, the United Nations Council for Namibia urged the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure South Africa's co-operation with its resolution 435 (1978) without any modification or pre-condition. The Acting President appealed to all States to demonstrate the necessary political will to end South Africa's reign of terror in southern Africa so that Namibia would be free and peace in southern Africa would be protected and safeguarded.

91. Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, said that the policy of a massive military build-up and of brutal repression blindly pursued by the occupation régime had transformed Namibia into a police State. There had been no fundamental change in the repugnant system of apartheid, in terms of who held power, and in who benefited from Namibian wealth and enjoyed privileges. The master-servant relationship still existed. At the same time, there was a wide credibility gap with regard to the role of the United States Administration as a reliable interlocutor in southern Africa.

92. Mr. Nujoma added that the primary obstacle today to the attainment of Namibia's independence was the United States pre-condition of linking the independence of Namibia to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. The racist régime of Pretoria was making full use of the situation.

93. Mr. Nujoma said that the oppressed masses of South Africa and Namibia were greatly inspired by the emerging national consensus among United States citizens from all spheres of life advocating strong action against the obnoxious system of apartheid and demanding an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia. What was even more heartening was their outright rejection of the infamous policy of "constructive engagement", which had increased the hardships and suffering of the Namibian people.

94. He urged the Security Council to condemn and reject formally racist South Africa's decision to install a puppet régime in Namibia, which paved the way for an internal settlement in violation of Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). Moreover, the Council should urge all States to refrain from according any recognition to, or undertaking any kind of co-operation with, the puppet administration in Namibia or any other entity installed in Namibia by the illegal régime.

95. Mr. Nujoma called upon the Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter since that would be the most effective, additional means of ensuring South Africa's acceptance of the authority of the United Nations and its compliance with resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia. He called up on the Western permanent members of the Security Council, which had shielded South Africa in the past, to display the necessary political will in joining the rest of the Council in adopting comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

96. Noting that 1985 marked the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and that preparations were being made for its observance, as well as the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), Mr. Nujoma appealed to the United Nations and the rest of the international community to reflect the fact that Namibia, which had been a subject of United Nations consideration for the past 40 years, was still not free.

Therefore, there was an imperative need for recommitment by all the nations and peoples of the world to increase their diplomatic, political, material, financial, humanitarian and military assistance to the struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO, for freedom, self-determination and national independence.

97. During the debate on the question of Namibia, 81 representatives made statements. Among those representatives were Ministers from a large number of non-aligned countries, the representative of the Chairman of OAU, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

98. Statements made during the debate clearly reflected the concern of the international community over the continued non-implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Representatives noted that insistence on "linkage" by the United States and South Africa could only be interpreted as an undeclared repudiation of Council resolution 435 (1978) and the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. They believed that policies such as "constructive engagement" had not brought anything positive in the attitude or position of South Africa. On the contrary, those who advocated and practised that policy had been embraced by South Africa as allies, and Pretoria perceived in that policy tacit support for its policies and practices.

99. There was unanimous condemnation of South Africa's decision to install an "interim government" which was in flagrant violation of the Council's decisions. The participants in the debate believed that that action was further evidence of the total disregard by South Africa of the demands of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence. It was an attempt to perpetuate a system of apartheid, with all its odious characteristics, in a Territory for which the United Nations was directly responsible.

100. There was widespread support for the Security Council to adopt more concrete, binding measures to make the Pretoria régime respect the aspirations of the Namibian people for independence. The adoption of such measures should be complemented by a stricter application by all countries of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in 1977 and by a halt to all co-operation that would have the effect of strengthening the military and nuclear capabilities of South Africa. A very large number of countries called for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter.

101. At the 2595th meeting, on 19 June 1985, 13/ Mr. Sinclair, Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, informed the Security Council of the special meetings held by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 17 June, to focus international attention on the installation by South Africa of a so-called interim government at Windhoek in violation of resolutions of the United Nations.

102. The Acting President said that the United Nations Council for Namibia had unanimously condemned that unilateral action by South Africa and had declared it null and void, in accordance with Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, as well as the decisions of the United Nations Council for Namibia, which had recently been adopted at its extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna. The United Nations Council for Namibia had urged the Security Council to impose mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Acting President concluded by stating that the United Nations

Council for Namibia had requested him to call upon the Security Council to adopt sanctions against South Africa without further delay.

103. On 19 June 1985, the Security Council adopted resolution 566 (1985) by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America).

104. Under the terms of the resolution, the Security Council strongly warned South Africa that failure to co-operate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution would compel the Council to meet forthwith to consider the adoption of additional measures under the Charter, including Chapter VII, as additional pressure to ensure South Africa's compliance with resolutions 435 (1978) and 532 (1983).

105. The Security Council urged Member States that had not done so to consider in the meantime taking appropriate voluntary measures against South Africa, which could include a halt to new investments and the application of disincentives to that end; a re-examination of maritime and aerial relations with South Africa; the prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa; and restrictions in the field of sports and cultural relations.

106. The Security Council condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia, reiterated that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful solution of the problem and demanded its immediate and unconditional implementation.

107. The Security Council decided to mandate the Secretary-General to resume immediate contact with South Africa with a view to obtaining its choice of the electoral system to be used for the election, under United Nations supervision and control, for the Constituent Assembly, in terms of resolution 435 (1978), in order to pave the way for the adoption by the Security Council of the enabling resolution for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

108. Speaking after the vote, Mr. Sam Nujoma said that SWAPO welcomed the adoption of the resolution and thanked Security Council members that had voted in favour, but wished it to be noted "that abstention meant a polite 'no'". He underlined that the debate had reassured the oppressed and struggling people of Namibia of the endless support that they continued to enjoy from the overwhelming majority of the nations, peoples and Governments of the world.

CHAPTER IV

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

109. During the period under review, the Council continued to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid on matters pertaining to the question of Namibia and in pursuit of the collective struggle against the remaining vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

A. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

110. The Special Committee continued to keep the question of Namibia under continuous review and to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to attend its meetings on the subject. For its part, the Council also invited the Special Committee to its solemn meetings and other events that it organized.

111. Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Chairman of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the special meetings held by the Council to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, held in New York on 29 October 1984 (see A/AC.131/SR.428 and 429).

112. The Chairman also attended and addressed the Symposium on a Century of Heroic Struggle by the Namibian People against Colonialism, held in New York from 31 October to 2 November 1984.

113. Mr. Leslie A. Rowe (Australia), representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia, attended and addressed the regional Seminar on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to the remaining Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned and dissemination of information on decolonization, held at Port Moresby from 4 to 7 March 1985.

114. Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria), representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia, attended and addressed the regional Seminar on the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and military arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, held at Havana from 8 to 10 April 1985, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

115. Mr. Abdul G. Koroma, Chairman of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the regional Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, held at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985.

116. Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile), representative of the the Special Committee, attended and addressed the regional Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, held at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985.

117. Mr. Amitav Banerji (India), representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia, attended and addressed the extraordinary session of the Special Committee in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, held at Tunis from 13 to 17 May 1985. At its 1276th meeting, on 16 May 1985, the Special Committee adopted a consensus on the question of Namibia (A/AC.109/830).

118. Mr. Amitav Banerji (India), representative of the Chairman of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985.

119. Mr. Godwin M. Mfula (Zambia), representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia, attended and addressed the solemn meeting in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa - Soweto Day, held in New York on 14 June 1985.

120. Mr. Legwaila J. Legwaila (Botswana), representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia, attended and addressed the special meeting in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Freedom Charter, held in New York on 26 June 1985.

B. Special Committee against Apartheid

121. Mr. S. Adeniran (Nigeria) represented the United Nations Council for Namibia at the International Seminar on the Legal Status of the Apartheid Régime in South Africa and Other Legal Aspects of the Struggle against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 13 to 16 August 1984.

122. Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia), Vice-President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, attended and addressed the Special Meeting in Observance of the International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, held in New York on 11 October 1984.

123. At the invitation of the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, members of the United Nations Council for Namibia attended the showing of a 26-minute film entitled "Allan Boesak: Choosing For Justice", in New York on 26 October 1984. The film dealt with the work of Reverend Allan Boesak, patron of the United Democratic Front of South Africa and President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, in the struggle against apartheid, especially in opposing the new constitution and the dispossession of Africans.

124. Major General Joseph N. Garba, Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, attended and addressed the special meetings held by the Council to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, held in New York on 29 October 1984 (see A/AC.131/SR.428 and 429).

125. Mr. Uddhav Deo Bhatt (Nepal), Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, attended and addressed the Symposium on a Century of Heroic Struggle by the Namibian People against Colonialism, held in New York from 31 October to 2 November 1984.

126. Mr. Harish C. Shukla (India), representative of the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, attended and addressed the regional Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, held at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985.

127. Mr. Bhaskar K. Mitra (India), representative of the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, attended and addressed the regional Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility", held in Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985.

128. Mr. Abdul Hamid (Indonesia), representative of the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, attended and addressed the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985.

129. Major General Joseph N. Garba, Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, attended and addressed a special meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia to focus the attention of the international community on the installation by South Africa of a so-called interim government in illegally occupied Namibia, held in New York on 17 June 1985.

CHAPTER V

CO-OPERATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

130. In accordance with its usual practice of maintaining close co-operation with OAU, in which the United Nations Council for Namibia has permanent observer status, the Council continued to co-operate with OAU in their common effort to bring about the early independence of Namibia.

131. During the period under review, representatives of OAU participated in the solemn meetings of the Council in observance of Namibia Day, on 27 August 1984, and the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, on 29 October 1984. Invitations were also extended to OAU to send representatives to attend seminars and symposia organized by the Council, both at and away from Headquarters, and to address the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Vienna, from 3 to 7 June 1985.

132. As in previous years, the Council participated in meetings of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the OAU Council of Ministers, as well as in meetings of its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

A. Forty-second ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Dar-es-Salaam from 30 August to 1 September 1984

133. At its forty-second ordinary session at Dar-es-Salaam, the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa adopted a resolution on Namibia by which it commended SWAPO, particularly its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), for sustaining and intensifying the struggle on all fronts, in particular the armed struggle; and condemned racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its obstruction of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

134. The Committee rejected racist South Africa's manoeuvres in linking Namibia's independence to extraneous and irrelevant issues that were alien to the decolonization process of Namibia; reiterated that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) was the only basis for a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem; and rejected South Africa's dubious stratagems of neo-colonial alternatives to that resolution.

135. It reaffirmed that the linkage pre-condition was one of the primary causes for the delay of Namibia's independence; and demanded that racist South Africa and the United States Administration desist from their reprehensible positions to allow Namibia to attain its long overdue independence.

136. The Committee urged the Security Council to assume its responsibility fully and empower the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make essential, practical arrangements, in co-operation with SWAPO and South Africa, to expedite the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); and further urged the Council to reconvene urgently to consider the grave situation prevailing in Namibia.

137. The Committee called upon OAU member States to fulfil their obligations under the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia 14/ by assuring its

overall implementation; and appealed to the international community to increase its material, financial and military assistance to the front-line States, in order to enable them to defend their territorial integrity and sovereignty against South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization and to assist SWAPO in its struggle for national independence.

B. Twentieth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Addis Ababa from 12 to 15 November 1984

138. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented at this session by Messrs. Massamba Sarré (Senegal), Elísio de Figueiredo (Angola) and Theo-Ben Gurirab of SWAPO.

139. At the conclusion of its deliberations, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU adopted resolution AHG/Res.125 (XX) on Namibia (A/40/87, annex). By the terms of that resolution, the Assembly, having considered the developments relating to the Namibian situation since the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), condemned racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its arrogant obstruction of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978); rejected any "linkage" or "parallelism" between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as being manifestly incompatible with the letter and spirit of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); and reiterated that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) was the only basis for a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem. The Assembly also rejected all sinister attempts by racist South Africa to impose an internal settlement in Namibia, including the establishment of the puppet "Multi-Party Conference", the latest in a series of political stratagems for trying to perpetuate control in the country.

140. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU further condemned racist South Africa for the imposition of military conscription of all male Namibians between 17 and 55 years of age to serve in the occupying colonial army in a sinister and dangerous attempt to Namibianize the conflict by forcing brothers to kill brothers; declared that Namibia's independence could not be held hostage to the resolution of issues that were patently damaging to the decolonization process of Namibia; encouraged SWAPO and its military wing, PLAN, to intensify further the struggle on all fronts, particularly the armed struggle; and appealed to the international community also to increase material, financial, military and humanitarian assistance to SWAPO in order to strengthen the patriotic forces of Namibia towards accomplishing the task of liberating their country.

141. The Assembly once again renewed its unswerving support of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his tireless efforts to expedite the independence of Namibia, and of the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, for its varied activities in the interest of the Namibian people.

142. Finally, the Assembly urged the Security Council to assume fully its responsibilities, including ensuring the speedy implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978), if necessary by the adoption of enforcement measures against racist South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter.

C. Forty-third ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Accra on 1 and 2 February 1985

143. The OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa held its forty-third ordinary session at Accra, on 1 and 2 February 1985. During its deliberations, the Committee considered the critical situation prevailing in southern Africa, including the protracted delay in implementing the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented by Messrs. Michael O. Ononaiye (Nigeria) and Sidaty Aidara (Senegal).

144. The Committee adopted a resolution by which it unequivocally condemned racist South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, which was contrary to the 1971 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice 1/ and in flagrant violation of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations; unreservedly condemned the collusion between the Pretoria régime and its allies, especially the Reagan Administration, for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); totally rejected all continuing efforts to link Namibia's independence to irrelevant and extraneous issues, contrary to resolution 435 (1978) and other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and of OAU; requested the Security Council to convene as soon as possible to examine the question of Namibia and to exert maximum efforts to ensure the speedy and unconditional implementation of its resolution 435 (1978); vehemently condemned the Pretoria régime's sinister scheme to install a puppet régime in Namibia; and unequivocally condemned the military conscription of the Namibian people, introduced by the racist régime since October 1984.

145. The Committee also commended SWAPO for its military actions which, thus far, in the absence of a just and peaceful solution, remain the only effective method of dislodging the racist Pretoria régime from its illegal occupation in Namibia; urged member States to implement the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 14/ with special reference to the contribution to the Special Fund on Namibia, so as to enable SWAPO to continue to enhance effectively the national liberation struggle; and reaffirmed that the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem is the unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). By the same resolution, the Committee reiterated its greatest thanks and appreciation to the Nordic and socialist countries, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and all support groups the world over for the continued material, financial and moral support to the just struggle of the Namibian people; and appealed to Africa's friends, peace-loving forces and the whole of the international community of good-will to increase material and financial assistance to the struggling people of Namibia, through SWAPO.

146. The OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa also recommended that a group of African Heads of State be mandated to undertake diplomatic contacts with Washington with a view to convincing the United States Government of the need to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

147. In its programme of action, the Committee urged States members of OAU, as a matter of utmost priority, to increase assistance to SWAPO through the special fund for that Committee.

D. Forty-first ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU,
held at Addis Ababa, from 25 February to 5 March 1985

148. Mr. Massamba Sarré (Senegal) represented the United Nations Council for Namibia at the forty-first ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers.

149. The delegation of the Council participated in the preparation of the draft resolution on Namibia (CM/Plen./Draft Res.11(XLI)/Rev.1), which was adopted by the Council of Ministers. By that resolution, the Council of Ministers unequivocally condemned racist South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia against the will of the people of Namibia, and in defiance of the wishes of the international community; unreservedly condemned the Pretoria régime and its allies, especially the United States Government, for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); totally rejected all attempts by the United States Government and the racist South African régime to link Namibia's independence to extraneous and irrelevant issues contrary to Security Council resolutions, particularly resolutions 435 (1978) and 539 (1983) and all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and OAU.

150. The Council of Ministers unreservedly condemned the United States policy of "constructive engagement" with the racist régime of South Africa in perpetuating the illegal occupation and exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia and encouraging the terrorist policy of destabilization against the front-line States, particularly Angola and Mozambique; reaffirmed that the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem was the unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); requested the United Nations Security Council to convene as a matter of priority to ensure the speedy and unconditional implementation of its resolution 435 (1978); and called upon all OAU member States to participate at a high level at that session.

151. The Council of Ministers vehemently condemned and rejected the creation of the "Multi-Party Conference" and called upon all countries not to recognize any puppet régime that might be installed as a result of the continuing sinister attempts by the racist Pretoria régime to achieve such an inimical end.

152. The Council of Ministers unequivocally condemned the military conscription of the Namibian people, introduced by the racist régime since October 1984; commended SWAPO for its successful efforts to intensify the armed liberation struggle which remained the only effective means of achieving Namibia's independence; reaffirmed its support for the legitimacy of the armed liberation struggle and all other forms of the struggle by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO; urged member States to implement the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 14/ with special reference to the contribution to the Special Fund on Namibia, so as to enable SWAPO to continue to enhance effectively the national liberation struggle; and renewed its firm support of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the continued efforts he is deploying with a view to accelerating the independence of Namibia, as well as of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority of the Territory until independence.

153. It fully supported the convening of a special meeting on Namibia of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at New Delhi, in April 1985, and urged high-level participation by all OAU member States; called upon all member States to increase bilateral material and financial assistance to SWAPO; appealed to Africa's friends, peace-loving forces and the whole of the international community of good will to increase material and financial assistance

to the struggling people of Namibia through SWAPO; and decided to remain seized of the question of Namibia's independence as a priority matter.

E. Forty-fourth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 4 to 6 July 1985

154. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented at the forty-fourth ordinary session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa by Mr. Melchior Bwakira (Burundi) and Ms. Netumbo Nandi Ndaitwah of SWAPO.

155. The session was opened by Mr. Julius Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania and current Chairman of OAU. In his address, President Nyerere stated that the purpose of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) was to effect a peaceful transfer of power to the Namibian people in order to prevent the suffering and misery of an intensifying armed struggle for independence. It was an attempt by the United Nations to fulfil one of the functions for which it was set up, namely, the prevention of war or the settlement of conflict by peaceful means. Thus, resolution 435 (1978) was supported by Africa as an alternative method and preferred route to liberation, not as an alternative to liberation.

156. He further stated that the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, had resorted to an armed struggle many years ago. It was that fact which caused the international community to take an interest in Namibia's independence and which had finally led to Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It was clear that if the Namibian people were to force the implementation of that resolution, the armed struggle would have to be intensified.

157. The President concluded by making the following statement:

"In every struggle there comes a moment when the tide begins to turn in your favour. That is the time to increase your efforts, however tired you may be. There is some indication that such a moment has arrived for Africa now. South Africa is in turmoil. The Namibian people are showing their contempt for the so-called interim government. All over Europe and the United States, peoples, and sometimes Governments, are demonstrating a new seriousness in active opposition to apartheid."

158. At the end of its deliberations, the Committee adopted a resolution on Namibia which was put before the OAU Council of Ministers at its forty-second ordinary session, for adoption (see paras. 162-166).

F. Forty-second ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa, from 10 to 16 July 1985

159. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented by Mr. Melchior Bwakira (Burundi) and Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab of SWAPO at the forty-second ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU.

160. At the opening ceremony, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia read a statement from Mr. Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Head of State of Ethiopia. The statement referred to the continued indiscriminate and callous massacre of the Namibian people and the attempts by the racist régime to obstruct the independence of

Namibia and its sinister policy of destabilization against the front-line and other neighbouring States. The statement also condemned the installation at Windhoek of a so-called interim administration in clear violation of resolutions of the United Nations.

161. Mr. Peter Onu, Acting Secretary-General of OAU, submitted a report on decolonization, which included a section on Namibia. In his report, the Acting Secretary-General reviewed developments relating to Namibia, particularly in the light of South Africa's renewed attempts to install a puppet administration in the Territory, an act which had been soundly condemned by the entire international community.

162. At the conclusion of its deliberations, the Council of Ministers unanimously adopted the resolution submitted to it by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa (see para. 159). By that resolution the Council strongly condemned racist South Africa and the United States Administration for delaying the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) by insisting on irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola; vigorously condemned racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its increased atrocities, murder and brutality against the Namibian people; and unreservedly condemned racist South African acts of aggression against neighbouring countries, such as the recent South African commando raids into Angola and Botswana.

163. The Council of Ministers condemned racist South Africa's policy of conscription of Namibians into its army of occupation and its use of Namibia as a springboard for military attacks against neighbouring countries; unequivocally condemned and rejected racist South Africa's installation of the so-called interim government in Namibia; declared that action to be illegal, null and void; and urged member States and the international community as a whole not to recognize the so-called interim government or organs established in pursuance thereof.

164. It condemned the Reagan Administration's policy of "constructive engagement", which had continued to encourage racist South Africa to remain intransigent and perpetuate its acts of aggression and which constituted a threat to peace and security in the region; reiterated that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem; reaffirmed that the United Nations remained the legal authority over Namibia and therefore urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as a matter of urgency, to take appropriate measures to ensure the speedy implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978).

165. The Council of Ministers commended SWAPO, especially its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), for intensifying the armed struggle and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy; urged once more member States to implement the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia 14/ in order to enable SWAPO to carry out effectively the liberation struggle, the armed struggle in particular; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the armed struggle in Namibia; further reaffirmed its commitment to increase concrete material and financial support to the struggling people of Namibia through their vanguard movement, SWAPO; renewed its thanks and appreciation to the socialist and Nordic countries, as well as solidarity groups, for all humanitarian assistance rendered to SWAPO; commended the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for its continued interest in the Namibian question as exemplified by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting on Namibia convened at New Delhi, from 19 to 21 April 1985.

166. Finally, the Council of Ministers took note of Security Council resolution 566 (1985) on Namibia and urged the international community to take the following measures against South Africa:

- (a) Impose a total ban on new investments;
- (b) Cease maritime and air links with racist South Africa;
- (c) Prohibit the sale of krugerrands and any coins minted in South Africa and Namibia;
- (d) Carry out a total boycott of sporting and cultural relations with apartheid South Africa.

G. Twenty-first ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985

167. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented at the twenty-first ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU by Messrs. Melchior Bwakira (Burundi) and Theo-Ben Gurirab of SWAPO. Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka, President of the Council, attended in his capacity as President of the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

168. The Assembly was addressed by Mr. Julius Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and outgoing Chairman of OAU; President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, current Chairman of OAU; and Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO. Before the Assembly were the reports of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the report of the OAU Secretary-General on decolonization, both of which had been adopted by the Council of Ministers at its forty-second ordinary session.

169. President Nyerere stated that, inter alia, as a result of the existence of the apartheid régime in South Africa, the internal repression of the people persisted, as well as the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime and the destabilization of the front-line States. All African States needed to participate in the struggle against apartheid and for the independence of Namibia in the political, diplomatic and economic fields. He added that they all had to work harder to effect the complete isolation of South Africa in order to liberate southern Africa.

170. President Diouf denounced the arrogance of South Africa for standing in the way of the decolonization of Namibia and for carrying out acts of aggression and destabilization against the front-line States. He also called for the immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and called upon Africa to provide the struggling people of Namibia with all the assistance necessary to enable them to continue the struggle.

171. Mr. Nujoma stated, inter alia, that the installation of a neo-colonialist, puppet "interim administration" in Namibia, which was an attempt by the Botha régime to buy time for delaying Namibia's independence, had been condemned and rejected by the masses of the Namibian people. He further pointed out that the Security Council meetings on the question of Namibia in June 1985 had given new political impetus to the efforts being made to expedite Namibia's independence. He stressed that the notorious policy of "constructive engagement" should be rejected

and condemned together with the "linkage" pre-condition which had become the primary obstacle to Namibia's independence.

172. The Assembly took note of the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 16 July 1985, and endorsed the report of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and that of the Secretary-General on decolonization.

CHAPTER VI

CO-OPERATION WITH THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

173. During the period under review, the Council continued to maintain close co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and to participate in its meetings as appropriate.

A. Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984

174. In its final communiqué (A/39/560-S/16773, annex), the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly expressed strong indignation at the continued non-implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); condemned and rejected the persistent attempts by racist South Africa and the current United States Administration to obstruct the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia by their insistence on extraneous and irrelevant issues such as "linkage" and "parallelism"; urged the Security Council to take urgent action to implement its decisions and, if necessary, to adopt enforcement measures against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter; and renewed its determination to convene an extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau on the question of Namibia not later than April 1985.

B. Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985

175. The Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia was convened in pursuance of a decision taken by the Co-ordinating Bureau on 22 February 1985, on the basis of an earlier recommendation of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

176. The United Nations Council for Namibia was invited to participate in the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting as a guest. The delegation of the Council was composed of Messrs. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana), Acting President of the Council, Ahmed Ouyahia (Algeria), Ali Sarwar Naqvi (Pakistan), Milos Strugar (Yugoslavia) and Theo-Ben Gurirab of SWAPO.

177. The meeting was convened to evaluate the situation in and relating to Namibia and to consider ways and means by which the non-aligned countries could further intensify their solidarity with, and assistance to, the heroic freedom struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

178. The meeting took place against the background of the continuing intransigence of the illegal Pretoria régime regarding the efforts of the United Nations and the international community to bring about the independence of Namibia in accordance with the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, as well as of renewed and brazen attempts by racist South Africa to subvert the plan and impose a

so-called internal settlement on Namibia. At the same time, the United States and South Africa continued to insist on linking the independence of Namibia to extraneous and irrelevant issues, such as the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The meeting was also convened to underline the unflinching solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the valiant people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO, in their struggle for national independence and against colonial occupation.

179. The meeting acquired special significance on account of the fact that 19 April 1985 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of SWAPO. The coincidence of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples also provided an appropriate setting for the meeting.

180. The meeting was opened by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, who stated that South Africa had long defied the world community with impunity because of both open and hidden abetment from countries that continued their collaboration in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. He said that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries must not let pass Pretoria's attempt at setting up a "transitional government" with a "Multi-Party Conference" aimed at a possible "unilateral declaration of independence" through that puppet body. Mr. Gandhi emphasized that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries opposed any effort to bypass the United Nations and promote spurious schemes of internal settlement.

181. In view of the announcement, on 18 April 1985, by the racist South African régime of the installation of an "interim government" in Namibia, the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, at the suggestion of the Prime Minister of India, sent a special message to the President of the Security Council denouncing and rejecting Pretoria's decision and calling upon the Council to take appropriate steps to pre-empt the installation of the "interim government" and to ensure the immediate and unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence.

182. Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, made an important statement regarding the latest situation in and around Namibia and the progress of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people. He underlined that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia continued while the prospects for bringing about a peaceful solution to the question remained derailed as a result of the strategic alliance between the United States and South Africa. He condemned the United States policy of "constructive engagement" and the insistence on "linkage" and stressed that those concepts had only resulted in encouraging South Africa to increase its repression of the Namibian people and its acts of aggression and destabilization of the whole of southern Africa. Furthermore, the Pretoria régime was seeking to incorporate a handful of its Namibian puppets into the South African colonial administration of Namibia in order to perpetuate its colonial stranglehold over the Territory.

183. Mr. Nujoma reaffirmed that SWAPO remained committed to continue and intensify further the political and armed struggle in order to liberate Namibia and to obstruct Pretoria's colonial schemes. He appealed for further moral and material support from the international community for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

184. After an in-depth review and analysis of the critical situation in and around Namibia resulting from South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory, its repression of the Namibian people and its acts of aggression against neighbouring States from Namibia, all of which posed a grave threat to regional and international peace and security, the Ministers adopted, on 21 April 1985, a Final Document containing a Declaration and Programme of Action (A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex) which articulated, inter alia, ways and means of expediting the independence of Namibia.

185. In the Final Document, the Ministers reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle for freedom of the Namibian people by every means at their disposal, including armed struggle. They expressed their admiration for the valiant struggle being waged under the leadership of SWAPO and for the successes scored therein. They reiterated the determination of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to continue to extend all-round support to that struggle for justice, human dignity, freedom and genuine independence.

186. The Co-ordinating Bureau also expressed its grave concern at the persistent attempts by South Africa to undermine the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia by promoting puppet political institutions and seeking to impose an internal settlement in Namibia, in direct violation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). The Bureau consequently strongly condemned Pretoria's decision to install a so-called internal administration at Windhoek.

187. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries believed that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its massive militarization of the Territory and its use of Namibia as a launching pad for aggression and subversion against independent African States posed a serious threat to peace and security. It further stated that, if South Africa persisted in its intransigence, there could be no other option but the imposition against it of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Bureau hoped that all members of the Security Council, particularly those Western permanent members that had shielded South Africa in the past, would display the necessary political will in this regard.

188. The Bureau was convinced that the so-called policy of constructive engagement with South Africa being pursued by the current United States Administration was in principle aimed at strengthening and encouraging the racist régime in its deepening intransigence, and its continued aggressive policy and blackmail against neighbouring independent States. It urged that that policy, which had come under sharp criticism from several quarters, including within the United States itself, be abandoned.

189. In the Programme of Action, the Bureau stated that the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries would request, on behalf of the Movement, an urgent meeting of the Security Council to resume its consideration of the question of Namibia and to give effect to its own resolutions in this regard, in particular Council resolution 435 (1978).

190. Pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, States Members of the United Nations, in particular the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries that had not done so, were exhorted to take voluntary measures to sever all links and dealings with South Africa, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions to that effect.

191. The Bureau also urged States members of the Movement and other States to increase their diplomatic, political, material and military assistance to SWAPO, with the aim of helping to intensify its armed struggle.

192. Stressing that the mobilization of public pressure was of particular importance in countries whose policies and practices were at variance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the Bureau called upon parliamentarians, non-governmental organizations, representatives of the media, academicians and intellectuals and people the world over to raise their voices, individually and collectively, in support of the Namibian cause.

PART TWO

WORK OF THE COUNCIL AS THE LEGAL ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR NAMIBIA

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

193. The United Nations Council for Namibia has been entrusted by the General Assembly with the administration of Namibia until independence with the maximum possible participation of the people of the Territory. To this end, the Assembly endowed the Council with the power to promulgate laws and decrees, as may be necessary for the administration of the Territory and for the protection of the interests of the Namibian people.

194. In the fulfilment of its responsibilities as Administering Authority, the Council maintains under constant review the political, economic, social, military and legal developments affecting the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and independence. In doing so, the Council works in close co-operation with the sole and authentic representative of the people of the Territory, SWAPO.

195. As part of its efforts to protect and defend Namibia's interests, the Council enacted, on 27 September 1974, Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ and embarked on a series of activities designed to implement its Decree and end the exploitation of the Territory's resources to the detriment of the Namibian people. During 1985, culminating several years of study and preparation, the Council decided to take legal action in the domestic courts of States against those corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources. The Council decided that such legal action would commence in the Netherlands. In its Programme of Action on Namibia, contained in the Vienna Final Document adopted by the Council on 7 June 1985 (see para. 513), the Council specifically stated that it would promote actively the implementation of the Decree through legal action in the domestic courts of States and through political action and consultations intended to put an end to the plunder of all of Namibia's natural resources.

196. As the legal Administering Authority, the Council also holds periodic consultations with Governments and other bodies with a view to strengthening support for the cause of Namibia and furthering the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia. During the period under review, the Council sent missions of consultation to Saudi Arabia, the Congo and Angola, Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam, and Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

197. Furthermore, the Council represents Namibia in meetings of the specialized agencies, other international organizations and United Nations conferences. During the period under review, the Council continued to participate as a full member in the work of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, UNCTAD, UNIDO, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ITU and IAEA. The Council also continued to discharge its duties as party to conventions; in this regard, on 10 August 1984, it presented its first report to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination since the

Council's accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX)).

198. Another important function of the Council is the dissemination of information on the question of Namibia and the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the Namibian people in their struggle for national independence. To this end, the Council held extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985. The Council also held two seminars and three symposia as follows: the Symposium on a Century of Heroic Struggle by the Namibian People against Colonialism, at United Nations Headquarters from 31 October to 2 November 1984; the Seminar on the Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March 1985; the Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985; the Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985; and the Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, at Georgetown from 29 July to 2 August 1985.

199. The Council also continued its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations in order to intensify support for the cause of Namibia's independence, particularly in North America and Western Europe.

CHAPTER II

ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION IN AND AROUND NAMIBIA

A. Political matters concerning Namibia

200. More than 18 years have elapsed since the General Assembly terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and assumed direct responsibility for the Territory, to be exercised through the United Nations Council for Namibia. The Council, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, has been entrusted with the responsibility of defending the rights and interests of the Territory and its people.

201. In the exercise of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, the Council has been guided by the principles enshrined in the Charter, General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other resolutions adopted by the Assembly on the question of Namibia. In conformity with the mandate entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), the Council has exerted all efforts to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from the Territory and to support the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. In the fulfilment of its mandate, the Council has received extensive support from the international community, including governmental and non-governmental organizations.

1. Continued illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa

202. During the period under consideration, Namibia remained the focus of global attention as the international community continued to review the political situation in and around the Territory. In a number of forums, the international community articulated the global consensus concerning the heightened threat to international peace and security resulting from South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory in defiance of numerous resolutions of the United Nations, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its constant acts of aggression against the African States in the region.

203. At the same time, South Africa sought further to entrench its illegal occupation in Namibia through the massive militarization of the Territory and brutalization of the Namibian people, as well as detention and assassination of supporters and members of SWAPO. It defiantly refused to co-operate in the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which the international community regards as the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question.

204. Despite the intransigence of the South African régime at the Namibian independence talks held in May 1984 at Lusaka, SWAPO, cognizant of its responsibility to liberate Namibia from colonial occupation, agreed to meet South African officials at Mindelo on 25 July 1984. Once again the talks failed due to South Africa's insistence on the concept of "linkage".

205. South Africa continued in its attempts to impose on the people of Namibia puppet institutions in contravention of Security Council resolution 439 (1978), which declared null and void any unilateral electoral measures taken by the illegal

administration, as well as any institutions established as a result of such elections.

206. In view of its repeated failed attempts at imposing "internal schemes" on the Namibian people, the racist régime sponsored yet another political coalition in the form of the so-called MPC, consisting of some of the "internal parties". SWAPO denounced and boycotted the so-called MPC as yet another ploy intended to buy time and enable Pretoria's sponsored coalition to gain credibility by appearing to be in charge of the administration of the Territory.

207. On 18 April 1985, the South African régime announced plans to install an "interim administration" through the so-called MPC. In direct contravention of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), this latest scheme envisaged the formation of an "interim government", which would include a "National Assembly, an Executive Cabinet and a Constitutional Council" that would draw up a "constitution". On 17 June 1985, the South African Prime Minister "installed" the so-called "interim government" at Windhoek. 15/

2. Efforts to counter attempts aimed at modifying Security Council resolution 435 (1978)

208. As the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, the Council has, since its inception in 1967, worked untiringly for the establishment of a free and genuinely independent Namibia. In that respect, it has taken measures to mobilize international public opinion in support of the efforts to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia through the immediate and unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) without modification, dilution or prevarication.

209. Despite the continued willingness of the front-line States and SWAPO to implement fully the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, no progress has been made towards its implementation owing to the persistent manoeuvres of the five members of the Western contact group and South Africa, manifested particularly in the United States' insistence on the notion of "linkage".

210. The continued attempts by racist South Africa and the United States of America to link the Namibian question to extraneous and irrelevant issues have continued to be denounced and rejected in a number of international forums as manoeuvres designed solely to justify the illegal occupation of Namibia and to delay the independence of the Territory.

211. The United Nations Council for Namibia has firmly maintained, most recently in the Vienna Final Document containing a Declaration and Programme of Action (A/40/375-S/17262; see also para. 513 of the present report), that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. It has condemned and rejected Pretoria's unilateral decision to install an "interim government" in Namibia.

General Assembly

212. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/50 A, by which it reaffirmed once more the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia. The Assembly;

recognizing that 1984 marked the one hundredth year of heroic struggle of the Namibian people against colonial occupation, reaffirmed its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO; condemned racist South Africa for sabotaging the Namibian independence talks held in 1984 at Lusaka and Mindelo by insisting on the notorious "linkage" pre-condition and introducing new insidious subterfuge as alternatives to Security Council resolution 435 (1978); reiterated that there were only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the people of Namibia, led by their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, on the one hand, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, on the other; and condemned and rejected the puppet MPC as the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempted to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia. The Assembly once again firmly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts by the United States and South Africa to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that such attempts were designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia and that they constituted interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

213. By resolution 39/50 B, the General Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983) and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions; and reiterated that Council resolution 435 (1978) was the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demanded its immediate and unconditional implementation. The Assembly once again requested the Security Council to exercise its authority with regard to the implementation of its resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983) so as to bring about the independence of Namibia without further delay; and urged the Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to ensure the total cessation of all co-operation with that régime.

Security Council

214. Immediately responding to the announcement by the South African régime of its intention to install a puppet administration in Namibia, the President of the Security Council, after consultations with members of the Council, issued, on 3 May 1985, a statement on behalf of all the members of the Security Council, 7/ which stated, inter alia, that South Africa's latest manoeuvre was in defiance of Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978); condemned and rejected any action outside Council resolution 435 (1978) as unacceptable; declared the establishment of the so-called interim government in Namibia to be null and void, and called upon South Africa to rescind its action and co-operate in and facilitate the implementation of the United Nations plan contained in Council resolution 435 (1978), as called for in Council resolution 539 (1983).

215. In his further report of 6 June 1985 to the Security Council, 10/ the Secretary-General concluded that there had been no change in the position of South Africa regarding the issue of Cuban troop withdrawal as a pre-condition for the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) and that it had not yet proven possible to finalize arrangements for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia. Furthermore, the Secretary-General stated that the prevailing difficulties had been compounded and given a new dimension by the recent decision of South Africa to establish an interim government in Namibia. He called upon the Government of South Africa to reconsider carefully the implications of its decision

and desist from any actions that would contravene the relevant provisions of Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).

216. At the request of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the question of Namibia. On 19 June 1985, the Security Council adopted resolution 566 (1985) on the question of Namibia by 13 votes to none, with two abstentions (United States and United Kingdom), after a debate in which a large number of Ministers for Foreign Affairs had participated. By this resolution, the Council condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia as a clear defiance of its resolutions, particularly resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978); declared the action to be illegal, null and void; and demanded that South Africa immediately rescind its illegal and unilateral action. The Council rejected once again South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with its resolution 435 (1978); decided to mandate the Secretary-General to resume immediate contact with South Africa with a view to obtaining its choice of the electoral system to be used for the election for the Constituent Assembly, under United Nations supervision and control, in accordance with Council resolution 435 (1978), in order to pave the way for the adoption by the Council of the enabling resolution for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

217. Furthermore, the Security Council strongly warned South Africa that failure to do so would compel it to meet forthwith to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter, including Chapter VII, as additional pressure to ensure South Africa's compliance with the above-mentioned resolutions; urged Member States to take appropriate voluntary measures against South Africa; requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution no later than the first week of September 1985; and decided to meet immediately after receipt of that report.

Meetings of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

218. At the conclusion of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984, the Ministers adopted a Final Communiqué in which they expressed strong indignation at the continued non-implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978); condemned and rejected the persistent attempts by racist South Africa and the current United States Administration to obstruct the implementation of the United Nations plan by their insistence on extraneous and irrelevant issues such as "linkage" and "parallelism"; urged the Security Council to take urgent action to implement its decisions and, if necessary, to adopt enforcement measures against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter; and renewed their determination to convene an extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia not later than April 1985 (A/39/560-S/16773, annex, paras. 31-43).

219. The Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, adopted a Final Document containing a Declaration and Programme of Action in which, inter alia, the Ministers reiterated the categorical rejection of "linkage" as repugnant to the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia and a blatant interference in the internal affairs of Angola, designed to subvert its sovereign

rights as an independent State; and recalled that the Security Council, by its resolution 435 (1978), had rejected the concept of "linkage". Furthermore, it strongly condemned Pretoria's decision to install a so-called internal administration in Namibia. The Bureau requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to resume its consideration of the question of Namibia and to give effect to its own resolutions in this regard, in particular Council resolution 435 (1978) (A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex).

Meetings of the Organization of African Unity

220. By its resolution on Namibia, the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, meeting at its forty-second session at Dar es Salaam from 30 August to 1 September 1984, rejected the issue of "linkage" and called for increased assistance for SWAPO.

221. By its resolution on Namibia, the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, meeting at its forty-third ordinary session on 1 and 2 February 1985 at Accra, inter alia, condemned the policy of "constructive engagement" of the United States Government, rejected the insistence by South Africa and the United States on the issue of "linkage" and requested the Security Council to ensure the immediate implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978). Furthermore, the Committee condemned South Africa's introduction of forced military conscription of all Namibian males into its army of occupation.

222. At its twentieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 12 to 15 November 1984, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU adopted a resolution on Namibia (see A/40/87, annex, AHG/Res.175 (XX)), by which it endorsed the decision of the fortieth session of the Council of Ministers; reiterated that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) was the only basis for a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem; and rejected all attempts by South Africa to impose an internal settlement in Namibia involving the puppet MPC; reaffirmed the primary responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia; and deplored all attempts by South Africa and the United States Administration to bypass the United Nations in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Assembly renewed its support to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his efforts to expedite Namibia's independence, and to the United Nations Council for Namibia for its activities in the interest of the Namibian people; urged the Security Council to assume fully its responsibilities, including ensuring the speedy implementation of its resolution 435 (1978), if necessary by the adoption of enforcement measures against racist South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter; encouraged SWAPO and its military wing, PLAN, to intensify further the struggle on all fronts, particularly the armed struggle, and appealed to the international community for all-round assistance to SWAPO.

223. At its forty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 February to 5 March 1985, the Council of Ministers of OAU adopted a resolution on Namibia, by which, inter alia, it requested the Security Council to convene as a matter of priority in order to ensure the speedy and unconditional implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978), which it reaffirmed was the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem. It strongly condemned the racist régime of Pretoria and its allies, especially the United States Government, for obstructing the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), as well as the United States policy of "constructive engagement" with the racist régime of South Africa in perpetuating the illegal occupation of Namibia and the exploitation of the natural resources of that Territory and encouraging the terrorist policy of destabilization against the

front-line States, particularly Angola and Mozambique. The Council of Ministers fully supported the convening of a special meeting on Namibia of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries at New Delhi.

Meetings of the front-line States

224. A meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Nordic Countries and the front-line States and Lesotho was held at Stockholm on 20 and 21 June 1984, at which the Ministers reviewed the situation in and around Namibia. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Chairman issued a summary statement to the press in which the Ministers declared that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) was the only internationally acceptable solution to the Namibian question, and that extraneous issues, such as the Cuban presence in Angola, could not be a pre-condition for the independence of the Territory.

225. The heads of State of the front-line States, representatives of the Socialist International Committee on Southern Africa and the Socialist Group of the European Parliament, as well as representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and SWAPO, met at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 4 and 5 September to analyse and review the current situation in southern Africa, namely the impasse over Namibia's independence, South Africa's apartheid policies and its acts of aggression against the front-line States.

226. In a joint communiqué, the parties reaffirmed their support for SWAPO and demanded independence for Namibia on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); denounced the concept of "linkage"; called for the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola; rejected the present United States policy of "constructive engagement"; and pledged increased all-round support for SWAPO in its efforts to liberate Namibia (A/39/557, annex I).

Other intergovernmental meetings

227. The Conference on Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa, held at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984, affirmed the total solidarity of the Arab Governments and peoples with the Namibian people in the just struggle for freedom under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and rejected any "linkage" between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola as contrary to the provisions of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which was the only acceptable basis for a peaceful solution to the Namibian question (A/39/450-S/16726, annex).

228. At a specially convened meeting in London on 26 April 1985, the Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa condemned South Africa's decision to set up a "transitional government" in Namibia as a brazen defiance of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which was the only acceptable basis for Namibia's independence.

3. Intensification of the struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation

229. The year 1984 marked a century of the just and heroic struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia against colonial occupation. During these 100 years of anti-colonial struggle, the Namibian people never wavered or succumbed to the military onslaught of their oppressors.

230. By resolution 39/50 A, the General Assembly recognized that 1984 marked the one hundredth year of heroic struggle of the Namibian people against colonial occupation and reaffirmed its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

231. The people of Namibia have continued to intensify their struggle for national liberation and independence at the political, diplomatic and military levels. Under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, they have continued to participate and co-operate in all efforts aimed at finding a peaceful solution on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

232. The struggle for national liberation and independence waged by SWAPO has the popular support of the Namibian people. South Africa's attempts to consolidate its illegal occupation of Namibia through the creation of puppet institutions inside the Territory and the detention and repression of Namibian patriots have failed to weaken the determination of the Namibian people to rid themselves of the illegal South African occupation.

233. It will be recalled that, by its resolution 31/146 of 20 December 1976, the General Assembly recognized the legitimacy of the armed struggle waged by the people of Namibia. In this connection, the Assembly has, in numerous subsequent resolutions, continued to call for political, diplomatic and material support, including military support, to be rendered to SWAPO for the intensification of that struggle. Important intergovernmental organizations, such as OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, have also recognized the legitimacy of the armed struggle and have called for increased concrete material and financial support to the struggling people of Namibia through its sole and authentic representative, SWAPO.

234. Since its inception, SWAPO has mobilized the masses of the Namibian people, leading them in the liberation struggle on all fronts at home and abroad and making full use of political, military and diplomatic means. PLAN has successfully challenged racist South Africa's military might by inflicting heavy casualties on its troops, destroying important South African military targets and capturing war matériel in various parts of Namibia. During the period under review, SWAPO inflicted heavy damage on these forces despite the sophisticated weaponry of Pretoria's war machine. That was confirmed by SWAPO war communiqués, independent reports and even South Africa itself admitted to the military successes of SWAPO.

235. As a result of the military successes of PLAN, the Commanding Officer of the South African occupation forces had to admit that there had been a marked increase in SWAPO military activities.

B. Military situation in Namibia

236. South Africa's increasing use of military force to suppress popular resistance in Namibia and to destabilize the neighbouring countries has been a cause of grave concern to the international community. In seeking to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia, the Pretoria régime has moved large numbers of heavily armed troops into the Territory, recruited mercenaries from a number of countries to serve with the South African forces of occupation in Namibia and continued to commit repeated acts of subversion and aggression against the front-line States, using Namibia as a springboard for such acts. At the same time, it has pursued a vast campaign to destabilize other States of the region.

237. Efforts by the United Nations to curb the growth of the South African military machine date back some two decades. In 1977, the Security Council, recognizing that the voluntary arms embargo imposed by its resolution 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963 needed to be strengthened, adopted resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which it imposed a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter. By that resolution, the Council decided that all States should cease any provision of arms and related matériel to South Africa, and called upon all States to review existing contractual and licensing agreements relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition, military equipment and vehicles by South Africa. States were also called upon to refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons. The Security Council, by its resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, requested, inter alia, that all States refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa.

238. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/50 A entitled "Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa". By that resolution, as in previous years, the Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States. The Assembly also condemned the continuing military and nuclear collaboration on the part of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), declared that such collaboration encouraged the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructed efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and called for the immediate cessation of such collaboration.

239. The Pretoria régime has never given the exact size and composition of its occupation forces in Namibia. It is generally estimated, however, that South Africa maintains a force of about 100,000 troops in Namibia, excluding locally recruited forces, the 110,000 white settlers in Namibia who have been armed and additional reinforcements frequently airlifted into the area.

240. The South African forces of occupation are stationed at approximately 85 to 90 bases that are meant to cover the whole of Namibia. The largest among them are at Windhoek, Walvis Bay, Grootfontein, Oshivello, Ondangua, Ruacana, Oshakati, Rundu, Mpache, Katima-Mulilo, Omega and Caprivi.

241. In response to Pretoria's decision to annex Walvis Bay in 1977, the Security Council adopted resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, by which it declared that the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured through the reintegration of Walvis Bay within its territory and that South Africa must not use Walvis Bay in any manner prejudicial to the independence of Namibia.

242. In contravention of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the Pretoria régime uses Walvis Bay for its military activities in Namibia.

243. At least 2,500 South African troops are stationed at Walvis Bay manning a vast army, navy and air force complex. There is a South African air force base at Walvis Bay, and "the Marines", a "counter-insurgency" section of the South African

navy, has also been installed at Walvis Bay as part of a South African plan for the land and seaward "defence" of all ports. The South African Infantry Battalion Group, one of the elite units of the South African Defence Forces (SADF), is also based in the area. 16/

244. Faced with mounting military pressure from the forces of PLAN and increasing resistance from the Namibian population, the Pretoria régime has created special units and murder squads, including foreign mercenaries, to repress the Namibian people.

245. Among the units, often referred to as "special forces", are the 32 Battalion, the Reconnaissance Commandos, the South-West Africa Specialist Unit, the 44 Parachute Regiment and the Koevoet Unit. These units, often in the guise of SWAPO forces, with white members of the unit suitably "blacked up", are responsible for the assassination of members and supporters of SWAPO and for other atrocities committed against the Namibian people.

246. One aspect of military function of the South African forces of occupation is the so-called civic action programme, aimed at carrying out its propaganda and military tasks, as well as conscription of Namibians. 17/

247. The Windhoek Advertiser of 23 October 1984 reported that the racist régime has made its so-called South Africa Defence Act applicable to Namibia. By so doing, the régime imposed conscription on all Namibian males between 17 and 55 years of age into the occupying colonial army. The aim is to repress further the resistance of the Namibians and force them to kill one another by serving the colonial occupation army. The purpose of the amendment to the Act, which is already in force in South Africa itself, was to acquire additional manpower for the South African forces of occupation and the "South West Africa Territory Force".

248. Responding to this development, the General Assembly, by resolution 39/50 A, strongly condemned South Africa for its imposition of military conscription on all Namibian males between 17 and 55 years of age into the occupying colonial army as yet another sinister attempt to suppress the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and to force Namibians to kill one another, and declared that all measures taken by racist South Africa by which the illegal occupation régime attempted to enforce military conscription in Namibia were illegal, null and void.

249. The people of Namibia are subject to repression and institutionalized violence of the apartheid régime perpetrated by its army of occupation and a police force, which are given broad powers to intimidate and brutalize the entire Namibian population. The common methods used by the racist South African soldiers in Namibia to force the people to give information about SWAPO and its activities include, inter alia, electric torture, killings, beating people suspected of being sympathetic to SWAPO, breaking into their homes, stealing and killing of cattle, pillaging of shops and raping of women. And as a result of this wide-scale brutal mass repression and the introduction of compulsory military service by the illegal régime in Namibia, thousands of Namibians have been forced to flee into exile.

250. The support that the racist minority régime of South Africa receives from the Western transnational corporations and other financial interests that are collaborating with it in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of Namibia, in violation of the resolutions of the General Assembly, has helped it to entrench its illegal occupation of the Territory, and to strengthen the Pretoria régime's military domination and its system of apartheid.

251. In order to retain its illegal occupation of Namibia and to further its war of aggression against the Namibian people and the front-line States, the racist régime of South Africa has continued to increase its military spending. According to the 1985/86 budget presented in March 1985 by Mr. Barend du Plessis, Minister for Finance of racist South Africa, military spending increased by 8.1 per cent over the amount voted for 1984/85, that is R 4,274 million. (\$US 1.00 = R 1.98.) 18/

252. The exact extent of military spending is unclear, however, since military and security allocations are reportedly spread over a number of departments. For instance, all construction and maintenance of military bases is paid for by the Department of Public Works. All houses for military personnel are provided by the Department of Community Development; the Department of Health and Welfare provides substantial support to the medical service of SADF; and the Department of Finance, through its Secret Services Account, provides funds for the Department of Military Intelligence, channelled through the special defence account. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that total military spending far exceeds the stated budget of the Department of Defence.

253. In an interview with The Windhoek Advertiser on 25 April 1985, the President of SWAPO stated that the racist régime of South Africa spent more than R 4 million a day in order to maintain its colonial occupation army in Namibia, in an attempt to perpetuate its illegal presence in the Territory.

254. The increased militarization of southern Africa and the acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by the South African régime have caused unwarranted impediments to the development of the front-line States. Military invasions by the racist troops have resulted in the loss of innocent lives and wanton destruction of vital economic and social infrastructures.

255. In its efforts to intimidate the people of Namibia and those of South Africa and their liberation movements recognized by OAU, South Africa has also subjected Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe to subversion, military aggression, incursions and other forms of destabilization. As part of its aggression against these African States, South Africa has been recruiting, training, financing and equipping mercenaries to cause instability and has been supplying puppet groups with military hardware and funds to carry out attacks against the legitimate Governments of these States.

256. By resolution 39/50 A, the General Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against independent African States, and urged the international community to increase, as a matter of urgency, financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which were largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves better against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them.

257. In view of the renewed acts of aggression and violence perpetrated by racist South Africa, the Governments of Angola and Botswana requested that urgent meetings of the Security Council be convened to deal with those situations.

258. Acting on the request of Angola, 19/ the Security Council met on 20 June 1985 and adopted resolution 561 (1985) by which it strongly condemned South Africa for its act of aggression against Angola and for its use of the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating its attacks. The Council also demanded that South Africa "unconditionally" withdraw forthwith all its occupation

forces from Angolan territory, cease all acts of aggression against Angola and "scrupulously respect" its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

259. Meeting at the request of Botswana, 20/ the Security Council considered the situation in Botswana resulting from South Africa's "unprovoked and unwarranted military attack" on Gaborone, Botswana's capital, which occurred on 14 June 1985. The Council unanimously adopted resolution 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, by which it termed South Africa's attack a "gross violation" of Botswana's territorial integrity and national sovereignty and condemned "all acts of aggression, provocation and harassment, including murder, blackmail, kidnapping and destruction of property" committed by South Africa against Botswana.

260. The acquisition and the local production of arms by the racist régime of South Africa is carried out under the aegis of the State-owned Armaments Development and Production Corporation (ARMSCOR), which the régime established in 1968 and which relies heavily on manufacturing licences obtained from foreign entities.

261. Besides its own production facilities, ARMSCOR depends on about 800 private sector contractors, 21/ including many local subsidiaries of United States and Western European companies. These subsidiaries produce a range of weapons, including naval equipment, armoured vehicles and heavy artillery. 22/ All the subsidiaries operate under stringent secrecy laws that cover military matters. 23/

262. According to the 1982 Yearbook of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), 24/ South Africa produces the French Mirage fighter, the Italian Aermachi training aircraft, the French-designed Panhard armoured car and the Israeli-designed missile boat, a derivative of the French Crotale surface-to-air missile. It also produces air-to-air missiles, artillery rockets, infantry weapons and a variety of ammunition. The South African arms manufacturing industry, which employs about 100,000 people, produces military equipment with varying degrees of adaptation to local conditions. 25/

263. The racist régime also manufactures the G-5 155-millimetre extended-range howitzer, which is capable of being fitted with nuclear warheads. Another advanced weapon produced by South Africa is the G-6, which consists of a G-5 gun mounted on a very fast-moving six-wheel vehicle. The new weapon system, also known as the "Kalahari Ferrari", is expected to go into mass production by 1987. The racist régime of South Africa reportedly plans to include the G-6 among the arms products it makes available to foreign buyers. 26/

264. In 1981, the Reagan Administration lifted restrictions on the supply of military-related equipment by the United States to the South African régime. This action of the United States Administration further facilitated the sale of such equipment directly to the South African armed forces. 27/ This policy has also enabled high-ranking South African military personnel to visit the United States. A number of such visits by senior officers, including the SADF Chief of Staff for Intelligence, took place in 1981 and 1982. 28/ United States Department of State officials announced late in 1981 that, henceforth, South African military officers would be accepted for training with the United States Coast Guard on a "fairly routine basis". 29/

265. Although the racist régime claims success in the development of its armaments industry, the evidence presented to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, for the purpose of monitoring the arms embargo, indicates that South Africa continues to receive increased assistance both in terms of technology and material from its allies.

266. As a result of the continued collaboration and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries, South Africa was capable of building up its capacity to manufacture armaments. This undermines the effectiveness of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, called for by Security Council resolution 418 (1977). While reaffirming its resolution 418 (1977) and stressing the continuing need for the strict application of all its provisions, the Security Council adopted resolution 558 (1984) by which, inter alia, it requested all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa.

267. Further evidence was provided in a report by the National Action Research on the Military Industrial Complex (NARMIC), a programme of the American Friends Service Committee, which was published in January 1984. The report revealed that during the period from 1981 to 1983, the United States Office of Munitions Control List, which regulates the export of military-related equipment with exclusively military functioning, authorized 29 separate exports to South Africa of commodities on the Munitions List worth more than \$US 28.3 million. Exports during this period have included data encryption equipment, navigation gear, image intensifiers and technical know-how. In addition, United States companies sold South Africa more than \$US 556 million worth of aircraft and related parts during the period from 1980 to 1982.

268. According to the same study, a survey of the South African Patent Journal, begun in 1980, has revealed that some of the top Western arms manufacturers are registering the patents for various military products with the South African patents office. Companies involved include P&B of Belgium; Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm of the Federal Republic of Germany; Thomson-Brandt, Hispano-Suiza, Sopélem and Creusot-Loire of France; Oerlikon-Bührle of Switzerland; and Marconi and the Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom. 16/

269. The United States is playing an important role in facilitating the acquisition of the required nuclear fuel by ESCOM. Since 1982, when the United States Secretary of Commerce announced that the Administration would allow the export of some nuclear-related items to South Africa, nothing has changed. Licences have been approved for the export of nuclear-related items, including vibration testing equipment, which could be used to test the reliability of warheads and ballistic re-entry vehicles; multi-channel analysers, which could be used to analyse data from numerous cables at a nuclear-test site; 95 grams of helium-3, which could be used to manufacture tritium, a form of hydrogen used in thermonuclear weapons; a Cyber 170-750, which is a powerful enough computer to be utilized to model a nuclear explosion; and a hydrogen recombiner for use in the Koeberg nuclear power plant (see A/AC.115/L.602, pp. 12-13).

270. In keeping with the policy of "constructive engagement", the United States gave the South African nuclear programme a major boost in September 1983 when the United States Department of Energy signalled the go-ahead to Westinghouse for a \$US 50 million contract to provide services to the two Koeberg reactors. 30/

271. The South African forces of occupation announced early in September 1984 that "some of the most sophisticated radar tracking equipment in the world" had come into operation on Mariepskop, an Airspace Control Centre in the north-east Transvaal. 31/ It is believed that this equipment is the one supplied by the British firm Marconi in a deal that has been widely condemned as a blatant violation of the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

272. In violation of resolutions of the United Nations and repeated calls by the Organization, a number of transnational corporations have entered into agreements with South Africa Government-controlled companies in the supply of technology. A case in point is that of Perkins, a subsidiary of the Canadian company, Massey Ferguson, which has entered into agreement with Atlantis Diesel Engines for the production of diesel engines designed by Perkins, the end-user of which will be the South African military. Similarly, the technology developed by Ford Canada is now being used to the direct benefit of the South African military police through Ford South Africa's contract to supply vehicles to these forces. 32/

273. It was revealed, in 1984, that Barclays Bank of the United Kingdom was involved in financing the apartheid war machine. By arranging foreign loans, helping to finance the export of arms to South Africa, and through its advertising campaign in the racist military journals like Paratus and Armed Forces, Barclays Bank actively contributes to the strengthening of the racist military régime. 33/

274. Available information indicates that several members of British banks, particularly Barclays Bank, Standard Bank of South Africa and Hill Samuel (a British Bank), have been appointed to the South African Defence Advisory Board to advise the armed forces on the best business methods and other matters, including arms manufacture. Some of these institutions were reported to be working with the racist authorities by compelling their employees into military conscription. According to Mr. Pieter W. Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa, the involvement of these institutions would unite the private sectors and industrial leaders behind the country's defence efforts.

275. According to James Adams, a journalist for the Sunday Times (London), there is a special relationship between Pretoria and Tel Aviv. Mr. Adams reveals in a recently published book 34/ that nearly all of the recent arms developments by ARMSCOR have been derivatives of Israeli products. There is co-operation in the manufacture of a new generation of tanks, naval vessels and submarines, as well as artillery and small arms. Israeli defence scientists are on secondment in South Africa. South African industrial firms are recruiting Israeli workers, especially skilled workers, in electronics computers and engineering. There are several hundred South Africans in Israel at any one time being trained in weapon systems, battle strategy and counter-insurgency warfare. Israeli "counter-terrorist experts" have been training SADF forces and the South African police, and Israel has supplied the latest electronics for both fighter aircraft and ground troops.

276. There are particularly close links between the South African and Israeli military and nuclear establishments. Israel is assisting South Africa in its nuclear programme by supplying it with both personnel and nuclear technology. It is widely known, for example, that Israeli scientists assisted South Africa in the development and explosion of a nuclear device over the South Atlantic region in 1979. 35/

277. In 1984, Israel and South Africa were also reported to have established an inter-ministerial committee to work out the terms of a long-term agreement under which South Africa would be supplied with technology for nuclear armaments. 36/

278. The relationship between the military organizations of the United States and South Africa is a long standing one. Some aspects of it are hardly secret. For example, the Silvermine Communications Intelligence Centre near Capetown routinely dispatches intelligence information to the headquarters of the National Security Agency in Maryland, United States. 37/

279. In addition to nuclear collaboration, the United States provides South Africa with intelligence on independent African States and national liberation movements in the region, while the South Africans provide landing facilities for United States intelligence-gathering aircraft.

280. A United States Air Force RC-135 electronic intelligence aircraft from the 55th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing was seen on the runway at an air base north of Pretoria. The RC-135 is a modified Boeing 707, designed specifically to gather electronic intelligence on radio communications and electronic transmission, such as radar signals in other countries. 38/

281. Faced with the enormous cost of maintaining an internal armaments industry, the régime has, in recent years, embarked on a major offensive to export arms to other countries. In March 1984, ARMSCOR participated in the international military air show, held at Santiago, from 2 to 17 March 1984, at which it displayed its Kukri missile and a host of sophisticated electronics equipment. During the show, South Africa declared its preparedness to extend technological aid to Chile. Commenting on their performance at the show, a spokesman for ARMSCOR was reported to have said that the exhibition at Santiago had exceeded their expectations and that it had received a "very favourable response from other countries". 38/

282. The increasing military involvement of certain transnational corporations reflects a high degree of collusion between them, the Governments of their home countries and the South African régime. Such collusion implies not only Western acceptance and tolerance of the most brutal suppression of human rights in Namibia and South Africa, but also Western connivance in, and support of, overt and covert participation in the militarization of South Africa by corporations which, in blatant violation of the mandatory arms embargo, provide the racist régime with the technology, financial resources, human skills and expertise to maintain and develop a powerful arms industry.

283. Without such collaboration, the racist régime could not have sustained its aggressive activities in Namibia, perpetuated its illegal occupation of the Territory, nor launched systematic attacks against neighbouring independent African States.

284. The development of South Africa's nuclear capability has been enhanced and accelerated by the collaboration extended to the apartheid régime at various levels by certain Western States, particularly the United States, and by Israel, through assistance in uranium extraction and processing, the supply of nuclear equipment, the transfer of technology, the provision of training and the exchange of scientists. Such collaboration, together with external financial support for the South African nuclear programme, has encouraged the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and has obstructed efforts to eliminate the system of apartheid and to bring to an end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

285. Firms from Western Europe and the United States have been heavily involved in the construction and operation of the Koeberg station, South Africa's first commercial nuclear power plant, which started operation on 14 March 1984. Fuel for the nuclear reactors will be supplied by the United States under a contract lasting until 1992, and by Eurofuel, a French-Belgian concern. 39/ According to the 1983 SIPRI Yearbook, 40/ France continues to supply South Africa with assistance in building a light-water reactor which, conceivably, could aid the country in developing nuclear weapons.

286. According to reports, the Société franco-américaine pour les constructions atomiques (Framatome) is believed to be negotiating with the racist régime of South Africa on proposals for a second nuclear power station. 41/*

287. The Koeberg I installation was developed under the direction of the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa (ESCOM). Western banks, particularly French banks, have helped to finance virtually the entire cost of the Koeberg project. The leading banks include Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de l'Union Européene, Crédit Commercial de France and Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez. France is also training South African nuclear technicians to run the Koeberg reactors. 42/

288. Although the United Kingdom has stated that it does not supply technology or expertise to the racist régime, it is still a major recruiting ground for nuclear scientists and technicians who help to alleviate South Africa's crippling shortage of skilled personnel. Newspapers from the United Kingdom frequently carry advertisements seeking to recruit nuclear personnel for South Africa; and ESCOM, which is responsible for Koeberg, has a recruitment office in London. 43/ In 1982, as many as 20 employees left the nuclear power station at Dounreay, United Kingdom, to work in South Africa, taking with them experience gained at a plutonium-producing reactor that could provide vital information for a weapons programme. 43/ It was also reported early in 1985 that as many as 40 nuclear scientists were working in South Africa in nuclear installations without the permission of their Governments.

289. In violation of international norms and treaties prohibiting the production and use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, as well as of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the racist South African military establishment is continuing to develop and perfect such weapons for use against the national liberation movements or in case of "critical confrontations" in southern Africa. Some secret research centres in South Africa, including the Institute for Aviation Medicine in Pretoria, are concluding urgently the production of this type of weapon. In its underground installations, numerous employees are at work on secret research in the field of chemical weapons, in particular on the use of Sarin, a highly toxic nerve gas. 44/

290. On 26 May 1983, testifying before the United Nations Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, Mr. Gavin Cawthra, a white South African conscientious objector, stated that South Africa was researching the development of a so-called ethnic biological weapon, which could be programmed to affect certain ethnic groups through the use of carefully selected biological viruses directed at the black population. South Africa's development of such chemical and bacteriological weapons not only showed the inhuman and criminal character of the apartheid régime, but also portended disastrous consequences for the entire African continent. 45/

291. Barclays National Bank, a subsidiary of Barclays Bank International, Ltd., of the United Kingdom, continues to be a major source of foreign loans for South African state corporations, in particular the state electricity corporation, ESCOM. According to a paper prepared for the United Nations Centre against

* By a letter dated 17 May 1984 addressed to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations stated that France had not signed a contract for the supply of a second nuclear centre to South Africa and had no intention of doing so.

Apartheid, 42/ a large number of foreign banks have, at various times, participated in arranging Eurocurrency credits and Eurobonds for ESCOM. During the period from 1982 to 1983, Barclays National Bank helped to arrange a massive \$US 550 million loan to ESCOM, among the largest loans that have ever been extended to South Africa. 33/

292. With the help of certain Western States, in particular the United States, and Israel, racist South Africa has accelerated the exploitation of Namibia's mineral resources, particularly uranium. The régime has also acquired the capability to produce enriched uranium, which is an essential component of its nuclear weapons programme. Uranium enrichment is carried out at the pilot plant in Valindaba near the National Nuclear Research Centre at Pelindaba. In the research and development field, it has established a new nuclear research centre and a hot-cell laboratory is under construction at Pelindaba (see A/39/470, annex, para. 31). In 1982, new legislation was enacted for the purpose of restructuring and strengthening the central management of South Africa's nuclear programme.

293. The United Nations Council for Namibia and the General Assembly have, on numerous occasions, not only drawn the attention of the international community to the serious consequences of such collaboration, but have also condemned and called for an immediate end to it.

294. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 39/50 A, condemned the continuing military and nuclear collaboration on the part of certain Western States, in particular the United States, and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), declared that such collaboration encouraged the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community in obstructing efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end and called for the immediate cessation of such collaboration.

295. In June 1984, the racist administration in Namibia tried to suppress news of an alarming international plan introduced by the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany to dump nuclear wastes in the Kaokoveld desert located in the north of the Territory in return for R 1 billion a year. The proposal, if implemented, would cause destruction and would have serious environmental consequences for the inhabitants of this area. 46/

296. In the face of the continued colonial situation and massive militarization of Namibia, as well as the increased repression by the racist Pretoria régime, the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, have continued their armed liberation struggle. The combatants of PLAN, the military wing of SWAPO, have continued to intensify the armed struggle and have scored numerous successes against South African forces in Namibia, resulting in heavy casualties and destruction of military installations and equipment on the side of the occupation forces.

297. In a press statement issued on 27 July 1984, SWAPO vowed to "raise further the price of racist South Africa's occupation of our country by extending the armed liberation struggle to all corners of Namibia. Our combatants, men and women of PLAN, and the overwhelming majority of Namibian patriots are ready to make further sacrifices, even if that means another hundred years of struggle".

298. In an interview which was aired on the "Voice of Namibia" in Luanda on 18 November 1984, Mr. Richard Kapelwa, Acting Secretary for Defence of SWAPO, stated that "1984 has been a militarily active year for us. There were, for example, bomb explosions in many of Namibia's towns and cities, such as Ruacana, Ondangua, Oshakati, Swakopmund and Windhoek, the Namibian capital. Many enemy soldiers were put out of action in a long series of battles fought in many places inside Namibia. Also, a variety of enemy armaments and other war materials were destroyed or captured during the last 10 months of 1984". 47/

299. Available information indicates that several military bases of the occupying forces in Namibia, such as those at Okankolo, Epinga, Omungwelume and Okanghudi, just to mention a few, were successfully attacked by PLAN forces. During these attacks, which occurred during the months of August, September and November 1984, several South African soldiers were killed, many were wounded and extensive damage was done to property when inflammable material caught fire. 48/

300. On the twentieth anniversary of the creation of PLAN, SWAPO announced that, between August 1984 and March 1985, more than 100 soldiers of the South African colonial army had been killed, an undetermined amount of war matériel destroyed and a substantial number of racist soldiers injured and captured. Most of these attacks by PLAN forces took place at Kavango, Tsautsau, Okongo and Ondangwa. 49/

301. During mid-1985, the heroic combatants of PLAN continued to carry out successful actions against the forces of occupation and its support units, such as the Koevoet murder squad. In accomplishing their task of annihilating the racist forces in Namibia and frustrating Pretoria's neo-colonial ambitions over Namibia, PLAN combatants launched an all-out intensification of the liberation struggle. Attacks were successfully launched against several enemy convoys, communications equipment, special agents, road systems and military bases, in which many enemy soldiers were killed and several wounded and many enemy Casspir trucks were totally destroyed. Several water pipelines that service occupation forces were demolished by the SWAPO sabotage squad, and some engine planes were hit by PLAN anti-air weapons between the Eenhana and Ondangwa bases. Among the most important South African bases successfully attacked by PLAN forces are Epinga, Tsandi, Okahao, Elundu, Omungwelume, Oshakati, Ogongo and Omahenene. 50/

302. In a press statement at Harare on 17 September 1985, Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, outlined the present military situation prevailing in Namibia by stating that, in the past seven months, PLAN combatants had engaged in armed action inside Namibia, destroying South African military bases in the northeastern and north-western parts of the country. As a result, the South African military had sustained 373 casualties and the loss of 406 soldiers. In addition, SWAPO demolition units had carried out 3,000 assaults, disrupting supply lines to South African bases. 51/

303. These successful attacks on the positions of the army of illegal occupation are a reaffirmation on the part of the Namibian people of their unyielding and undying commitment to the continuation and intensification of the politico-military offensive of SWAPO until Namibia is liberated and the democratic liberties of the Namibian people are fully restored.

304. Owing to the indissoluble links and constant co-operation between PLAN forces and the masses, the South African occupation army has failed to reverse the tide of the liberation struggle. Civilian co-operation with the combatants of PLAN in their fight against the South African occupation forces includes, among other

things, the provision of protection and shelter, as well as vital information on army installations, enemy positions and movements.

305. According to SWAPO sources, there was a meeting of senior South African military intelligence officers at Windhoek. A document leaked from the meeting disclosed that the occupation army in Namibia was experiencing a serious crisis regarding the morale and discipline of its soldiers. 52/ This "secret" document revealed that the apartheid intelligence chiefs were particularly concerned over the enormous support that SWAPO had throughout the country, as well as the effective way in which SWAPO was able to operate effectively inside Namibia, despite the heavy militarization of the country aimed at suppressing the armed liberation struggle.

306. In the above-mentioned document, South Africa acknowledged that in spite of the billions of rand being spent on the colonial war and the highly sophisticated weaponry, the apartheid régime had failed to contain the activities of PLAN. On the contrary, it reported that attacks and other armed activities by PLAN combatants had increased. 52/

307. South Africa's massive military buildup in Namibia reflects the growing success achieved by SWAPO in its liberation struggle to end South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory. While aiming at reversing these successes and at destroying SWAPO within Namibia, this military buildup has constantly been used to sustain acts of aggression against the neighbouring countries, in particular Angola.

308. The escalation of South Africa's war of aggression against the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, is a direct result of the support and assistance it has been receiving from certain Western countries, in particular the United States, as well as Israel, in contravention of resolutions of the United Nations. This collaboration and collusion, as well as the financial support that South Africa has been receiving from multinational corporations, has obstructed efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

C. Foreign economic interests in Namibia

1. Plunder of Namibia's natural resources

309. By resolution 39/50 C, the General Assembly reiterated its previous decisions and requested the Council to consider the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the Assembly, in order to counter the support that those interests give to the illegal South African administration in Namibia.

310. Despite repeated resolutions of the United Nations, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 1/ and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ Western-based transnational corporations and other interests have continued to exploit, in collaboration with South Africa, the Territory's natural resources. The investments of Western and other foreign economic interests in Namibia are also used to continue to support and perpetuate the illegal South African occupation of the Territory.

311. Namibia is endowed with abundant natural wealth including uranium, gem diamonds, copper, lead, zinc, manganese and other metals, as well as agricultural and fishery products. The Territory's human and natural resources, however, are

exclusively controlled by the illegal South African régime and other foreign economic, financial and other interests that exploit and plunder Namibia's resources.

312. The breakdown of Namibia's gross domestic product (GDP) by sector reveals the Territory's unbalanced and precarious economic structure. Although mining constitutes almost half of the Territory's total GDP, it employs only 10 per cent of the labour force. Commercial agriculture provides a lucrative income for some 5,000 white farmers who produce more than 95 per cent of the marketed agricultural output. Subsistence agriculture constitutes virtually the only economic activity set aside for the indigenous population and its share of total marketed agricultural output is only 2.5 per cent. Overall, the agricultural sector contributes about 14 per cent to the GDP and 20 per cent to exports. In the past, Namibia's fish resources were economically significant. Since the late 1970s, however, indiscriminate exploitation by South African and other foreign economic interests has seriously depleted the Territory's marine resources. The collapse of the fishing industry has drastically reduced the sector's contributions to the country's GDP. It has also resulted in the loss of several thousand jobs in the industry and has made Namibia's employment problem more severe.

313. It is difficult to obtain statistical information on the Namibian economy due to the apartheid régime's policy of combining figures on the Territory with those of South Africa. Figures that are released are carefully selected to give the impression that Namibia is an economically unviable Territory which is heavily dependent on South Africa. However, South African and other foreign economic interests continue to reap substantial profits from the exploitation of the Territory's resources. The gap between Namibia's GDP, which represents the total value of goods and services produced in the Territory, and the gross national product (GNP), which represents the total value after foreign payments are made, shows the extent of exploitation. Studies have shown that over 60 per cent of Namibia's GDP is appropriated as company profits before taxes. In addition, the foreign economic interests that plunder Namibia's human and natural resources also exert tremendous power in determining the economic life of the Territory.

314. The foreign economic interests involved in the exploitation of Namibian resources include some of the world's largest corporations and financial institutions from South Africa, Western Europe and North America (see A/AC.131/115, table I and annex I). All of these corporations conduct their operations by means of licences issued by the colonial South African régime. These foreign economic interests were lured to Namibia because of unusually high profits made possible by Pretoria's extension to the Territory of its apartheid system, which essentially guarantees foreign economic interests an abundance of cheap, slave labour.

315. In large part, the involvement of transnational corporations in Namibia is accounted for by four principal corporations operating in the mining sector: Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd. (CDM), a wholly-owned subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.; the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., controlled by Gold Fields of South Africa (GFSA); the Newmont Mining Corporation of the United States; and Rössing Uranium, Ltd., in which the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd. (RTZ), of the United Kingdom owns the majority equity capital. The total capital investment of these four principal corporations is nearly 40 per cent more than the Territory's GDP for 1983. The four corporations also account for about 95 per cent of mineral production and exports and hold approximately 80 per cent of the Territory's mineral assets (see A/CONF.120/4-A/AC.131/92, para. 31).

316. In addition, a number of corporations based in South Africa control the fishing industry and firms based in Canada and the United Kingdom are involved in marketing another of the Territory's major exports, caracul furs. Transnational oil and other corporations supply petroleum and other products to the illegal South African administration and its army of occupation in Namibia, directly assisting the apartheid régime's occupation of the Territory.

317. Minerals remain central to the economic structure of the Territory, contributing to almost half of the GDP and making up nearly 90 per cent of the goods exported. Because foreign interests operating in Namibia concentrate on the extraction of minerals for quick profits which are in turn repatriated, other sectors of the economy are neglected to the extent that the Territory has become highly dependent on imports for the most basic requirements, including food.

318. The exploitation of Namibia's diamonds is monopolized by CDM, one of the world's largest gem diamond producers, and the oldest and largest of the mining companies operating in the Territory. CDM, a wholly-owned subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. of South Africa, is itself 30 per cent owned by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. CDM has been plundering Namibia's gem diamond deposits, which are the most extensive in the world, since 1920. Its Oranjemund mine operates along a 100 kilometre strip of the southern desert coast. To maximize profits and accelerate the plunder of Namibian diamonds, the sea has been pushed back in some areas to allow mining in the surf zone. As a result of the wanton plunder by CDM, the diamond resources of the Territory are rapidly being depleted and it is estimated that the mine will be exhausted in another 20 years. In recent years, CDM has been heavily engaged in prospecting for diamonds along the Orange River and northwards along the Atlantic coast and has also been exploring for other minerals.

319. Diamond production and exports are controlled by South Africa through the Diamond Board of Namibia, and marketed through the De Beers Central Selling Organization (CSO), which buffers market fluctuations through stockpiling and selective sales.

320. Despite the slump in the world diamond market, sales of small stones (under 1 carat), which make up to 95 per cent of Namibia's output, have maintained a large sales volume. Namibian diamonds have high average per-carat value and are noted for their good shape, fine colour and lack of impurities and flaws. Although De Beers has claimed that only 20 per cent of its profits came from CDM, another source has put the contribution of CDM to De Beers total profits at 40 per cent.

321. Namibia is endowed with a wide range of base metals and other precious metals which make up 20 per cent of the total output of the mining sector in value. Copper, lead, aluminium, zinc, silver, pyrite, tin, vanadium, tungsten and tantalite have been found in significant quantities. There are also deposits of other minerals, including coal, iron ore and platinum.

322. The Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., is the largest producer of base metals in Namibia. In 1983, this corporation was owned by Gold Fields of South Africa (GFS), the Newmont Mining Corporation of the United States, Selection Trust Ltd., of the United Kingdom, the O'okiep Copper Company of South Africa and the General Mining Union Corporation, Ltd. (GENCOR), of South Africa. With its Kombat, Otjihase and Matchless mines, the Tsumeb Corporation dominates copper production in Namibia, and its smelters process all of the copper and lead produced in the Territory.

323. Apart from copper, lead and silver, the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., also mines such by-products as cadmium, white arsenic and germanium oxide. Although the Corporation itself does not mention such information, it is listed in international mining statistics as the third or fourth largest producer of germanium oxide, a mineral reportedly used as a "super chip" in micro-processing and which may also have a limited strategic use in fields such as laser technology.

324. For more than a decade, Namibia's proven and potential reserves of uranium, estimated to be among the largest in the world, have not only heightened the Territory's appeal to foreign mining interests, but have also altered the nature of their involvement. The growing demand for uranium and the attendant economic benefits have strengthened the resolve of foreign economic interests to ensure that the Territory's future is manipulated in such a way as to guarantee their unimpeded exploitation of its uranium. The racist South African régime, in particular, regards its continued control over the Territory and its uranium deposits as of vital importance.

325. Currently, the only active uranium mine in Namibia is operated by Rössing Uranium Ltd., the largest producer of uranium in the world. The Rössing mine has the largest open-cast mine in the world and contains most of Namibia's known uranium reserves. Rössing Uranium, Ltd., is a consortium of Western and South African firms incorporated in 1970. Its principal owners include the British corporation, RTZ, and its Canadian subsidiary, Rio Algom, Ltd., and the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. (IDC), and the General Mining and Finance Corporation (GMFC), both of South Africa. Other owners include Total Compagnie Minière et Nucléaire of France, a subsidiary of Compagnie française des pétroles (CFP), and Urangesellschaft mbH, of the Federal Republic of Germany. Although RTZ controls 46.5 per cent of the ordinary equity, the British giant owns only 26 per cent of the voting capital. South Africa controls the voting equity through its State-owned IDC, whose weighted voting system gives it veto-power.

326. Rössing Uranium, Ltd., has a production capacity of 5,250 metric tons of uranium oxide per year. In 1982, it became the second largest profit generator for its parent multinational, RTZ. The mine has continued to benefit from a tax holiday until its capital expenditure incurred in the mine's development has been recouped.

327. As a result of South African legislation allowing gold and uranium mines to defer taxes against initial capital expenditure, Rössing has not yet paid any taxes. Although it has not been confirmed, it is anticipated that Rössing will be taxed for the first time on its 1982 earnings. The taxes, however, only become payable at a much later stage when capital depreciation is reckoned. Even then, the impact of full taxes on future earnings is expected to be softened by a deferred tax status built up by Rössing in past years.

328. Companies from the United States, particularly the Union Carbide Corporation and the Newmont Mining Corporation, are also reported to be involved in prospecting for Namibian uranium. In addition, a number of United States uranium and nuclear corporations have registered as external companies in Namibia. They include Delaware Nuclear, Inc., the Southern Uranium Corporation and Tristate Nuclear, Inc.

329. Since uranium oxide from Rössing and other mines must be enriched and fabricated into fuel rods before it can be used for energy production, it often passes through several hands before reaching its end user. One of the major

processing companies in Europe is Urenco, a joint venture of Uranisotopenenttrennungsgesellschaft (URANIT) of the Federal Republic of Germany, Ultra-Centrifuge Nederland of the Netherlands and British Nuclear Fuels. Urenco does not purchase uranium for resale but is paid to enrich uranium owned by various clients. 53/

330. The agricultural sector typifies the contradictions inherent in the Territory's colonial economy. Blacks, who make up over 95 per cent of the population engaged in agriculture, are subsistence farmers, and their share of the total marketed agricultural output is only about 2.5 per cent. On the other hand, about 5,000 white farmers own and manage the most important commercially-oriented agricultural activities, namely, cattle raising, dairy farming and the production of caracul pelts. Between them, these agricultural activities produce over 97 per cent of the total marketed agricultural output.

331. Commercial agriculture is overwhelmingly dominated by stock farming, and effectively restricted to white areas. The main market for beef is South Africa. The South African Meat Board sets quotas for Namibian beef exports and in the latter part of the 1970s, drought-stricken white farmers were able to get rid of stock by selling to South Africa at good prices. 54/ Marketing returns indicate that as of the end of 1983, some 47 per cent of the cattle and 40 per cent of the small stock were being slaughtered locally, with the remainder being sent to South Africa for slaughter.

332. The Namibian caracul (Swakara) industry is one of the largest in the world. Namibia provides more than half of the caracul pelts sold to world markets, via computerized selling at auctions arranged by Eastwood and Holt of Canada five times each year in London. The major markets for pelts are in the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

333. The coastal waters of Namibia have long been known to be a rich fishing area. After mining and agriculture, fishing is Namibia's most important industry, contributing during the 1970s some 10 per cent to the GDP and accounting for between 10 and 15 per cent of the value of all exports.

334. The organization of the fishing industry is controlled by South Africa, and the companies engaged in it are almost entirely of South African origin. As noted above (see para. 3i2), the wholesale plunder of the Territory's fishery resources by South African and other foreign economic interests has depleted Namibia's pelagic fish considerably. By 1978/79, the pilchard population in particular, had been reduced to a mere 7 to 8 per cent of its mid-1960s strength. Recent reports indicated, however, that the 1983 pelagic fish catches were up by 50 per cent over the previous year.

335. Like its mineral sector, Namibia's marine wealth continues to be depleted for quick profit by South African and other foreign economic interests, which have ignored warnings on the need to protect this vital national resource. The future of the fishing industry is further aggravated by the apartheid régime's illegal attempts to maintain control over the Territory's marine wealth and fishing industry and to continue, even after Namibia's independence, its colonial occupation of Walvis Bay, the centre of the industry, and 200 miles of sea. 55/ It will be recalled that South Africa annexed Walvis Bay in 1977. The Security Council, by its resolution 432 (1978), declared that the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured through the reintegration of Walvis Bay within the Territory. By its resolution 32/9 D of 4 November 1978, the General Assembly

declared that South Africa's decision to annex Walvis Bay was an act of colonial expansion in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter and of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and that such annexation was illegal, null and void; and that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia with which it was inextricably linked by geographical, historical, cultural and ethnic bonds.

336. Namibia's commercial and manufacturing sectors produce 10 to 15 per cent of the GDP and, like the service sector, are completely dominated by South Africa and other foreign economic interests. The manufacturing sector comprises fewer than 300 enterprises, accounts for under 5 per cent of the GDP and employs 10 per cent of the workforce. 56/ Meat canning, the supply of some specialized equipment to the mining industry and some local assembly of imported materials from South Africa comprise the main manufacturing activities. 57/ Using the traditional trading pattern, the illegal South African régime, in collaboration with foreign economic interests, exploits Namibia's raw materials, transfers them elsewhere for processing and uses the Territory as a captive market for manufactured goods.

337. The South African presence in the manufacturing and commercial sector is very strong. De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., and the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., hold direct and indirect interests in spheres outside mining such as property, building, drilling, freight services, insurance and banking. Moreover, South African chains such as Barlows and OK Bazaars are also very active in the wholesale and retail trade.

338. Financing is mainly generated in South Africa. There have been definite indications, however, that interests from the Federal Republic of Germany are expanding their activities in financing, as in other areas. In 1982, the Dresner Bank of the Federal Republic took control of the South West Africa Bank (SWABANK), which until then had been the only locally owned institution of its kind. Also, branches of major South African banks such as Barclays National Bank, the Standard Bank of South West Africa, Ltd. (STANSWA), the Trust Bank and others, are incorporated locally (see A/CONF.120/4-A/AC.131/92, paras. 87-92). Most of the foreign banks enjoy a particularly close relationship with the South African Department of Defence. In the insurance field, South African companies predominate over other foreign companies.

339. In reality, the manufacturing industry is a service industry. Ultimately, racist South Africa's intention is to limit industrial opportunity in Namibia so as to perpetuate the Territory's dependence on Pretoria.

2. Exploitation of labour

340. The economically active population of Namibia numbers over 500,000, of whom some 240,000 are engaged in subsistence agriculture and about 56,500 work on commercial farms. Among the approximately 220,000 engaged in non-agricultural employment, 28,000 are in mining, 7,500 in fishing, 28,500 in secondary sectors and 148,000 are in the tertiary sectors, including 75,000 in domestic service. About 110,000, or almost half of the non-agricultural labour force excluding whites, are migrant workers on short-term contracts and are mainly from the north. 58/

341. Black workers in Namibia have a long history of struggle. In addition to the repressive conditions to which the labour force has been subjected, it has also been consistently denied the right to organize trade unions. The cosmetic changes in racist labour laws introduced by the illegal South African régime in order to

placate the labour force and to improve its image abroad have not changed the basic status of black workers. The requirements of the registration laws for black trade unions have made it almost impossible for them to register, and overwhelming obstacles to effective union organization and activity still persist. Moreover, the laws also explicitly forbid trade unions from pursuing political objectives, and the illegal administration in the Territory has been quick to ban union activity at the slightest hint of black trade-union power.

342. Namibia does not have a permanent industrial workforce of any significant scale. The very nature of the migrant worker system has prevented its emergence. In recent years, some of the largest employers, mainly the mines, have introduced cosmetic changes to deceive the workers into believing that a stable workforce was being established. However, workers of CDM continue to return for several months each year to subsistence farming. An insignificant number of the Tsumeb Corporation's Namibian workforce has family housing; the overwhelming majority commute over weekends and leave periods because they cannot move their families owing to a lack of housing and other social services. 59/

343. A recent survey of job categories at CDM revealed that the majority of Namibian workers, both migrant and permanent, continued to fall into the "unskilled" category of lower subgrades. There are only a handful at the skilled level and none in middle management or above. 60/ According to the survey, the minimum wage at CDM was strongly criticized by black workers as too low and not in proportion to the profits the company derived from their labour.

344. Faced with vast disparities in pay, unacceptable working conditions and the fact that the huge profits enjoyed by the mining companies have not been reflected in comparable improvements in wages and working conditions, more and more African workers are being convinced that their best hope for a better future lies with the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), a country-wide organization formed in 1978 and affiliated with SWAPO, whose aims it shares. NUNW has operated underground since 1980 when its office was closed and its funds frozen by the South African colonial administration in Namibia. 61/

3. World action against foreign economic interests operating in Namibia

345. In response to the consistent United Nations position, the campaign against South Africa, certain Western countries and other transnational corporations collaborating with the racist Pretoria régime in the exploitation of Namibia's human and natural resources continued to grow and intensify in 1984. In a number of international forums, foreign exploitation of Namibia's wealth has been condemned by the international community and world public opinion. Specific measures to end such exploitation have been taken by some Governments, international organizations, private institutions, municipalities, church groups and individuals.

346. The Symposium on South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia: The Threat to International Peace and Security, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 2 to 5 April 1984, in its final communiqué, 62/ concluded that OAU and the United Nations Council for Namibia should intensify their campaign to end the exploitation by transnational corporations of the human and natural resources of Namibia.

347. In its conclusions and recommendations, 63/ the Seminar on the Activities of Foreign Economic Interests in the Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources, held at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, from 16 to 20 April 1984, stated that "the plunder of minerals, particularly uranium, by foreign interests has provided large revenues for the illegal South African régime and other foreign economic interests. The further importance of Namibia for South Africa and other foreign economic interests lies not only in the huge profits foreign companies are making but also in proven and potential reserves of uranium oxide and base metals".

348. The Seminar also stressed that "foreign economic interests are engaged in the militarization of Namibia's economy and assist South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory through their vast revenue contributions, military-related contracts and by arming South African-controlled 'civilian' forces".

349. In the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 64/ adopted at the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Bangkok from 21 to 25 May 1984, the Council reaffirmed that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, were the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, and, in that regard, underscored the importance of the effective implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia 2/ which was enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974 and approved by General Assembly resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974. The rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory, as a result of their systematic illegal plunder by South Africa and other foreign economic interests, was a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia and a matter of deep concern to the Council.

350. The Council also condemned the illegal and unscrupulous exploitation of Namibia's resources and called upon transnational and other corporations to terminate all such activities forthwith. It further called upon all Governments to take legislative and other appropriate measures to ensure the cessation of these activities and any new investments in Namibia by corporations under their jurisdiction, as well as their compliance with the provisions of the aforementioned Decree. Furthermore, the Council reiterated its resolve to make every effort, including the initiation of legal proceedings in domestic courts, to ensure compliance with the Decree. Finally, it reaffirmed that South Africa and the other foreign economic interests that were illegally exploiting Namibia's land and marine resources were liable to pay reparations to the Government of an independent Namibia.

351. In its conclusions and recommendations, 65/ adopted at the Seminar on the Efforts by the International Community to End South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia, held at Montreal from 23 to 27 July 1984, the Seminar condemned the activities of all foreign economic interests that were plundering and exploiting the human and natural resources of Namibia in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974, 2/ and noted with grave concern that the exploitation of Namibia's resources and the military repression of its people were made possible by the constant flow of petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, in violation of the United Nations oil embargo against South Africa.

352. Similarly, the Symposium on International Efforts to Implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, held at Geneva from 27 to 31 August 1984, in its conclusions and recommendations, 66/ condemned the

operations of Western-based corporations and concerns in Namibia under South Africa's illegal administration in violation of the Decree, particularly the increased involvement of corporations based in the United Kingdom, such as the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd., and Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd.

353. The Symposium recommended that, on the basis of research and legal studies in their possession, the Council and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia should take a decision to institute legal proceedings in the Netherlands as soon as possible. They should also instruct lawyers in the Netherlands to prepare appropriate briefs in order to commence legal proceedings in the courts of the Netherlands to implement the Decree at the earliest opportunity. Furthermore, it recommended that the Council should establish and maintain an official register of profits earned by transnational and other corporations through their illegal operations in Namibia and elsewhere. The register could be used in assessing claims for damages submitted after Namibia achieved its independence.

354. In its Appeal for Action (see para. 543), the Symposium on A Century of Heroic Struggle by the Namibian People against Colonialism, held in New York from 31 October to 2 November 1984, unanimously agreed that in order to end the plunder and exploitation of Namibia's resources, the Council should implement its Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 2/ In addition, the Council, Member States and non-governmental organizations should carry out all the measures agreed upon at the Symposium on International Efforts to Implement the Decree, held at Geneva from 27 to 31 August 1984. In particular, legal action to implement the Decree should be commenced at the earliest possible opportunity in the Netherlands and other appropriate States, as recommended by the Geneva Symposium.

355. By its resolution 39/50 A of 12 December 1984, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the natural resources of Namibia were the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and expressed its deep concern at the rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory, particularly its uranium deposits, as a result of their reckless plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 1/ and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 2/ It declared that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia were illegal under international law and that all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia were liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia.

356. The General Assembly also requested once again all Member States, particularly those States whose corporations were engaged in the exploitation of Namibia's resources, to take all appropriate measures, including legislation and enforcement action, to ensure the full application of, and compliance by all corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction with, the provisions of the Decree; it called upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose corporations were involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with United Nations resolutions and decisions and the Decree, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia.

357. Furthermore, the General Assembly declared that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources and continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constituted a major obstacle to its independence; and urged the Council, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, to consider the promulgation of additional decrees and other legislation in order to protect and promote the interests of the people of Namibia and to implement effectively such legislation.

358. In its conclusions and recommendations (see para. 561), the Seminar on the Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March 1985, strongly condemned the continued plunder and exploitation of Namibia's natural resources by Western transnational corporations and South Africa, in violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions, including Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974. 2/ In this regard, it declared that attempts by racist South Africa and its allies to open and exploit a recently discovered gas field off the Namibian shore constituted an affront to the Namibian people and the United Nations. The Seminar urged the Council to take measures to stop such illegal action by the occupation régime of South Africa.

359. Similarly, in its Appeal for Action (see para. 587), the Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, held at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985, identified and condemned the continued plunder of Namibia's natural resources and the colonial exploitation of its people by South Africa and its allies, in defiance of the Decree and of United Nations resolutions and decisions as a major obstacle to Namibia's independence.

360. The Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, held at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985, strongly reaffirmed in its conclusions and recommendations (see para. 610) that foreign economic interests were operating in Namibia contrary to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 1/ and in violation of the Decree, and also stressed that those interests were delaying the decolonization of Namibia by their collaboration with the occupation régime.

361. In the Vienna Final Document, which was adopted at the conclusion of the extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna, from 3 to 7 June 1985, and which contains the Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia (see para. 513), the Council reaffirmed once again that the natural resources of Namibia were the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people. It strongly condemned the ruthless plunder of the natural resources of the Territory, particularly its mineral and marine resources, by South Africa and other foreign economic interests, in violation of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/ and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974. 2/ The Council reaffirmed that, since those activities were illegal under international law, South Africa and all other foreign economic interests operating within the Territory were liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia. It further called upon all Governments to take legislative and other appropriate measures to ensure the cessation of those activities and any new investments in Namibia by

corporations under their jurisdictions, as well as their compliance with the provisions of the Decree.

362. The Council called upon all States to recognize and respect the Decree and further called upon them to adopt legislative and other action to prevent their State-owned corporations and forbid private corporations from engaging in the exploitation, processing, transport or purchase of Namibia's natural resources. It urged the Governments of all countries, particularly of those Western States with corporations involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures, including insistence on the requirement of negative certificates of origin of the uranium at all stages, and prohibiting State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and all uranium prospecting activities in Namibia.

363. The Council decided to promote actively the implementation of the Decree through legal action in the domestic courts of States and through political action and consultations intended to put an end to the plunder of all of Namibia's natural resources. It further appealed to non-governmental organizations to widen their campaign in order to increase the awareness of their national communities regarding the exploitation of the resources of Namibia by foreign economic interests in complete disregard of the Decree, and to insist that these foreign economic interests withdraw from Namibia immediately.

364. The Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, held at Georgetown from 29 July to 2 August 1985, adopted the Georgetown Call for Action (see para. 626), by which the participants, recalling the important decision of the Council to institute legal proceedings in the courts of States as one of a number of actions to give effect to the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ called upon the Council, inter alia, to commence an extensive analysis of the plunder and depletion of Namibia's natural resources, particularly its mineral resources, since the termination of the Mandate, in order to expedite future claims for compensation; to communicate with Governments of States whose corporations, either privately or publicly-owned, were known to be engaged in activities in violation of the Decree, in order to ensure that such activities were terminated; to request national Governments to consider establishing a compulsory register of shipping movements for all ships sailing under their flag, or owned by individuals or companies of their nationality, if these ships call at South African or Namibian ports, taking note of the Norwegian action on this issue; and to call upon national Governments to establish compulsory negative certificates of origin in order to ensure that minerals being imported, with particular regard to uranium, did not originate in Namibia.

365. The participants, recognizing the need to protect the economy of Namibia from all kinds of exploitation, condemned all efforts to support South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia by granting credits and loans and by granting any form of so-called development aid which would facilitate assistance to the illegal administration in Namibia.

366. While local demands and forms of protest against economic co-operation with South Africa have varied, the campaign as a whole has grown rapidly in recent years. It has sought the support of church, university and community groups in order to promote the passage of resolutions by stockholders in favour of disinvestment in South African interests, as well as boycotts of community banks and other firms doing business with South Africa. Most observers believe that

efforts to bring about disinvestment have proved to be a particularly effective way of organizing church and university groups.

367. In complete disregard of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the world-wide campaign against South African and other foreign economic interests operating illegally in Namibia, certain Western nations continue to maintain their wide-ranging economic interests in Namibia and South Africa. Moreover, the unwillingness on the part of these countries to prevent the activities of transnational corporations operating in Namibia, and of their subsidiaries, has contributed to the unscrupulous and illegal exploitation of the Territory's human and natural resources.

D. Social conditions in Namibia

1. Introduction

368. In the exercise of its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, the Council, established by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), maintains under constant review the current social conditions in Namibia, as well as the progress in the social sphere of the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

369. At its extraordinary plenary meetings at Bangkok and at Vienna, held from 21 to 25 May 1984 and from 3 to 7 June 1985, the Council adopted the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia 64/ and the Vienna Final Document, respectively. In both documents the Council, inter alia, reaffirmed once again the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia. It also reaffirmed that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX).

370. The Council further condemned the South African régime for its ruthless repression of the Namibian people, its policy and practice of apartheid and other gross violations of human rights perpetrated against the people of Namibia, and demanded that an immediate end be put to those policies. It strongly denounced the detention and imprisonment of freedom fighters of SWAPO and demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners.

371. In the Programme of Action of both the Bangkok and Vienna meetings, the Council urged all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and all intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies to flee into the neighbouring independent States.

372. The Council also demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law, or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians had been charged or tried, or were being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa.

373. The present report on social conditions in Namibia was prepared in compliance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 39/50 C, by which the Assembly,

inter alia, called upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia in its social aspects and to prepare periodic reports related thereto. Since the Council presented its last report to the Assembly, the social conditions in Namibia have continued to deteriorate as repression and apartheid are ruthlessly practised by the racist régime of South Africa.

2. Apartheid in Namibia

374. Despite the universal condemnation of apartheid as a crime against humanity and a grave threat to international peace and security, the racist régime of South Africa, in its efforts to perpetuate its illegal occupation and exploitation of Namibia, has extended its abhorrent apartheid system to Namibia in defiance of the United Nations, which has assumed special responsibility for the Territory.

South Africa's policy of racial fragmentation

375. In defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and contrary to the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people, South Africa began a sustained effort of imposing its apartheid policy of fragmentation in the Territory in 1964. The creation of a "Commission of Enquiry into South West African Affairs" (the Odendaal Commission), and the subsequent publication of the so-called Odendaal plan for the future of black Namibians, signified the beginning of a sustained effort by Pretoria to divide Namibia into a number of poverty-stricken "homelands". South Africa's policy of social and racial fragmentation of Namibia was made explicit in the so-called Proclamation AG 8 of 24 April 1980, which was "enacted" with a view to dividing the Namibian society into 11 mutually exclusive groups on the basis of racial, ethnic and tribal origins. 67/

376. South Africa's attempt at fragmentation of the Namibian people is based largely on the "bantustan" system prevailing in South Africa, where Pretoria's apartheid policy not only distinguishes between black and white but also divides blacks according to tribal and colour groups.

377. In Namibia the division of the population into ethnic groups is the principal means by which the South African régime seeks to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory, prevent unity among Namibians and maintain a pool of cheap black labour for South African and other foreign economic interests operating in the Territory, as well as local white businesses.

378. South Africa's attempt to fragment the Territory has encountered the resolute resistance of the Namibian people. The consequences of Pretoria's deliberate policies of social and racial fragmentation of the Namibian people, in defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, are examined below.

Education

379. The system of "Bantu education", officially extended to Namibia by South Africa in 1970, is designed to perpetuate white supremacy. Education for blacks in Namibia is based on the premise that they are to be trained for the subservient jobs allocated to them under the colonial economy. As a result, black Namibians continue to be deprived of opportunities for higher education with a large proportion of the population being illiterate. 68/

380. The initial stages of education in Namibia are under the control of the so-called second-tier ethnic governments, most of which are in no position to finance public schooling for young children. Education is compulsory for whites, but not for black or "Coloured" children, who are assigned to different schools on an ethnic basis. After decades of apartheid, which resulted in the development of separate educational facilities and dictated that expenditures on white schools far exceed those on black schools, the differences between the two systems are glaring. White school children enjoy a modern and comprehensive educational system, while educational facilities for black children are non-existent in some areas and mediocre at best in others. There are differences in school facilities, classroom practices, teacher-training programmes, teachers' salaries, teacher-pupil ratios and in the amount of money spent per pupil per year.

381. Racial discrimination is particularly evident in the amount of money spent on education for the different races. The illegal South African régime ensures that a far larger proportion of the available money is spent on the education of white children. Available information indicates that some \$US 1,500 per year is spent on each white child, which is seven times more than the allocation for each black or "Coloured" child. 69/

382. As far as school enrolment is concerned, one study indicates that in 1981, 83 per cent of the black children of primary school age were in school, but that figure dropped to only 16 per cent for black children of secondary school age - 12,301 out of a potential 75,436. 70/ The disparity in the statistics of black and white students who complete high school is even more flagrant, since almost all black Namibians are forced to leave school and forgo high school education. Many leave because it is necessary to join the work force in order to support their families; however, a good number are expelled because of their opposition to the illegal occupation of their country by South Africa and their support for SWAPO.

383. Part of South Africa's intimidation programme has been to introduce soldiers into the school system as teachers. 71/ As a matter of policy, soldiers carry their arms to the classrooms fully exposed. The purpose of placing soldiers in the schools is not only physically to intimidate the black children, but also to attempt to indoctrinate them via propaganda geared toward masking the true identity and aims of the South African aggressor. They are portraying an "insurgent" organization against which an organized "counter insurgency" force is necessary to maintain "stability" in the country. The increase of the military in the educational sector of Namibian society has reached alarming proportions and many students are fleeing both their school and country in order to offer their services to their own exiled compatriots rather than the racist forces of occupation.

384. The Namibian people have rejected the bantu educational system imposed on them by the illegal South African régime. They have intensified their demand for access to an international language such as English instead of the Afrikaans language being imposed on them by the illegal South African administration. 72/

385. The illegal administration has kept schools totally segregated. Libraries are also segregated; the Windhoek Library, for instance, is exclusively for whites. There are no facilities beyond secondary schools in Namibia. Those who desire higher education must apply without certainty of acceptance to tribal colleges in South Africa for higher education.

Health

386. The health sector in Namibia is inextricably linked to the apartheid system imposed by South Africa, and is consequently characterized by gross inequalities. Health services for the black majority are either rudimentary or virtually non-existent, while the network of health facilities and services available to whites is comparable to that of the best of any country.

387. The inequalities in health services are a direct result of the diverse levels of expenditure provided for blacks and whites. For example, it was reported that the annual per capita expenditure provided for blacks in 1981 ranged from \$US 65.84 to as low as \$US 5.40 depending on the region, while expenditure for whites averaged \$US 270. 73/ The situation that prevailed in 1981 has further deteriorated. Overall, only about 20 per cent of the health budget is allocated for the "homeland" areas, which comprise most of the northern regions of the Territory.

388. The difference between the health facilities provided for whites and blacks in Namibia is apparent when the infant mortality and the life expectancy rates are examined. According to available statistics, blacks suffer an infant mortality rate of approximately 163 per 1,000 live births compared with 21 per 1,000 live births for whites, 74/ and whereas the life expectancy for Namibian blacks ranges from 42 to 52 years, in the case of whites, it is 68 to 72 years.

389. The occupation régime maintains "government" hospitals in the so-called homelands. These hospitals, apart from being far too few in number, are also institutions to which blacks have limited access since, in many instances, the distance is too great, and the fees too exorbitant.

390. The mission hospitals are relied on most by the Namibian people; however, they are poorly funded and chronically understaffed. It is common to find a mission hospital with 400 to 500 patients and only one or two doctors. 75/

391. Many of the diseases associated with malnutrition resulting from abject poverty and overcrowded living conditions are common among blacks, but are almost unknown among whites. Such diseases include tuberculosis, measles, diarrhoeal diseases, typhoid fever, malaria and respiratory tract infections in children. Endemic diseases such as the bubonic plague have reappeared, especially in the northern regions of the Territory, where several deaths have been reported. 76/

392. Namibia's vast reserves of important minerals such as gold, copper and uranium have encouraged various Western mining companies to collaborate illegally with the illegal racist South African administration in the mining of these minerals. The lack of safeguards and standards to protect black workers from exposure to radiation has made the mining, processing and transportation of uranium particularly hazardous in Namibia. The most common dangers are lung and skin cancer, increased mortality due to those and other diseases caused by radiation, and genetic damage.

393. The pattern of disease and sickness engendered by the poor living and working conditions of the blacks in Namibia is exacerbated by the war of repression being carried out by the South African occupation régime against the Namibian people, who are demanding their inalienable rights to freedom, self-determination and national independence. Health services have continued to deteriorate, clinics have been closed and medical personnel have become even more scarce.

394. In addition to the problems of physical health for the black Namibian population, problems in mental health have also risen steadily. The forcible separation of family members imposed on the Namibian people by the apartheid régime's notorious contract labour system, the conscription of Namibians and the establishment of "tribal armies" for obviously sinister purposes, the random violence by the occupation army against innocent civilians, the countless number of disappearances, the numerous incarcerations without charges and the chilling accounts of brutality and torture related by the fortunate few who survive, demonstrate that the racist régime of occupation is perpetrating a conspiracy of genocide against the Namibian people.

Living conditions

395. As in all other aspects of life, the living conditions of black Namibians are a direct consequence of "official legislation" and "administrative" policies. Housing, for example, is governed by discriminatory laws such as the Native Urban Areas Proclamation of 1951, which regulates the residences of the Namibian people in urban areas.

396. Housing provided by the occupation régime for black Namibians is exceptionally poor, grossly insufficient and unsuitable for even the most basic level of living. Furthermore, with the acute shortage of housing, blacks have been forced to resort to living in makeshift shacks constructed of whatever materials are available.

397. Black Namibians in the urban centres are forced to live in locations geographically separated from the white and "Coloured" areas. Temporary and makeshift camps are a common feature of the black townships, where living conditions can only be described as appalling. Sanitary facilities are practically non-existent, thereby creating favourable conditions for the start and rapid growth of epidemics.

398. The living conditions of Africans who have been removed from their traditional homes and forced to live in the reserves and "bantustans" are even worse than those in the urban areas. Namibians living there do not have the necessary material to build their own houses with whatever materials are available.

399. Apart from the movement of black Namibians in their quest for employment, forced removals by the South African occupation régime have added insult to injury. Since 1964, when the South African régime's Odendaal Commission recommended the removal of 28.67 per cent of the black population from their area of residence to different areas because their areas had been designated as "white", forced removals have continued unabated. Some of the major objectives of removing blacks forcefully from their traditional localities are to facilitate the movement of the racist military machinery in Namibia, to undermine the growing armed resistance of the Namibian people and also to intensify South Africa's aggression against the neighbouring States. 77/ These mass removals can be classified as the most brutal and inhuman aspect of the apartheid system imposed by South Africa, since they entail usurpation, expropriation and dispossession of the Africans' land. The continued removals also cause total disruption of the people's life and the abandonment of communities and institutions that have taken generations to build. 78/

Status of women

400. The illegal South African administration discriminates against Namibian women in the economic, political and social spheres of life. Namibian women constitute the most oppressed section of society, deprived in many ways of some of their most fundamental human rights. Moreover, they cannot envisage any meaningful change in their social status, nor even a productive role under the present evil brutality of the apartheid system.

401. Although some black Namibian women are employed in the farming, fishing and packing industries, most of them work at menial jobs as office cleaners or domestic servants, without the bare minimum of working conditions or social security. 79/

402. As a rule, black Namibian women are not allowed to work as contract labourers and are strictly controlled from migrating out of the "homelands". They are therefore left behind when their husbands and sons go away on contract, and have to survive on the basis of subsistence agriculture and occasional money sent by their men-folk. The social pathology of migrant contract labour assails most heavily the black Namibian women who are left behind to a fate of loneliness and destitution. Not only do they have to perform their traditionally assigned tasks of taking care of the household chores, raising the children and caring for the fields, they also have to take over those tasks traditionally performed by men, such as building shelters, clearing the fields and taking care of the livestock. 80/

403. As a result of South Africa's system of discrimination, the oppressed women of Namibia have very little or no education, many being forced to leave school at a very early stage due to prevailing socio-economic factors. Illiteracy continues at an unacceptably high rate. The few black women who have received some formal training or education are obliged to take up occupations like nursing, teaching or subservient office work, with wages that are far inferior to their white counterparts.

404. Of grave concern to the international community and, in particular, to SWAPO are the increasing reports of rape of black Namibian women. Such cases are generally concentrated in the "operational zone" in the north and almost always involve members of the illegal South African occupation army. Although numerous incidents of rape have been reported, in most cases the perpetrators receive a very light sentence or fine. Such cases are usually dismissed when the perpetrators are white.

405. Namibian women take an active part in the national liberation movement of the country. SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, believes that "only by actively taking part in the national liberation struggle can Namibian women heighten their own political consciousness, sharpen their class perspectives, broaden their intellectual horizons, give full play to their talents, realize their own strength and increase their own sense of self-confidence". 79/

406. Namibian women have joined PLAN, the military wing of SWAPO, where they have equal status with men. Furthermore, Namibian women participate actively and represent SWAPO in the international arena, in diplomatic missions, conferences and seminars. Namibian women also actively participate in the struggle waged by SWAPO through the Women's Council, which exists within that movement.

3. Repression and human rights violations

407. The Namibian people have been struggling against colonialism, racism and oppression ever since their country was colonized by Germany at the height of the "scramble for Africa" in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The resistance of the Namibian people to colonialism was ruthlessly suppressed by both the German and the South African colonizers, sometimes to the point of virtual extermination of ethnic groups, in particular the Herero.

408. The struggle of the Namibian people for national self-determination reached new heights during South Africa's colonial occupation of their country. Over the last several decades, in particular, Pretoria's refusal to withdraw from the Territory, its perpetuation of white minority rule and apartheid in Namibia and its unbridled exploitation of the human and natural resources of the Territory have given rise to widespread and organized resistance by the masses in Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO.

409. In a futile attempt to suppress the struggle of the Namibian people against colonialism, apartheid, oppression and exploitation and to secure their inalienable rights to freedom and self-determination, South Africa has enacted a great number of repressive measures aimed at brutally intimidating and terrorizing the Namibian people.

Repressive legislation

410. It may be recalled that the General Assembly, by its resolution 2145 (XXI), terminated the Mandate of South Africa over Namibian territory. This action was subsequently confirmed by the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. ^{1/} Nevertheless, the racist South African régime continues to maintain its illegal presence in Namibia and to apply existing ruthless and repressive laws and proclamations, as well as to promulgate new ones, in flagrant defiance of resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Most recently, the Assembly adopted resolution 39/50 A, by which it once again condemned and declared illegal, null and void, all so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia.

411. Since 1967, the South African régime has enacted a series of laws calling for harsh penalties, including death sentences, life imprisonment and long-term prison sentences, aimed at thwarting the legitimate national liberation struggle of the Namibian people. It has also imposed, since 1973, martial law in Namibia in order to pursue ruthlessly its repressive and oppressive policies in the Territory.

412. The occupation régime has made increasing use of banning orders. SWAPO members released from detention are placed under restriction in their homes or areas where they reside and are prohibited from leaving those areas, attending meetings or receiving visitors. The methods of enforcement and the very nature of these laws and regulations violate the fundamental rules of the international legal order: that human rights be respected without racial discrimination and that no person be tortured.

413. Both the United Nations Council for Namibia and the General Assembly have strongly condemned and rejected the latest imposition of military conscription on all males between 17 and 55 years of age to serve in the colonial army. The Council supports the right, indeed the duty, of Namibians to resist military conscription imposed on them by the illegal occupation régime.

Arbitrary arrests and maltreatment of political prisoners

414. In Namibia, general terror is being directed against the population at large by the South African "security forces" in the form of arrests, intimidation, detention, incarceration and cold-blooded murder. Operating under the cover of martial law, which encompasses more than half of the country, the racist forces of repression are under strict orders to shoot to kill. Many innocent civilians - men, women and children - are shot on the spot at the mere suspicion of supporting SWAPO.

415. The South African occupation régime has carried out most of the aforementioned atrocities against the Namibian people through the notorious Koevoet ("Crowbar"), the so-called Special South African Counter Insurgency Unit, which in reality is nothing more than a murder squad.

416. One of the most disturbing facts of life in Namibia today is the frequent "disappearance" of people after having been detained or abducted. There are no accurate statistics for the number of people who have "disappeared", since families frequently do not report to the police if any of their relatives is missing, for fear of being themselves harassed by the occupation forces. However, reports of such "disappearances" have, from time to time, been published.

417. SWAPO compiles lists of people who are known to have been murdered by the forces of the racist régime, or who have been described as "missing", usually after being arrested. In many instances, by the word "missing" it is meant that they were secretly killed by the South African occupation forces. According to evidence compiled by SWAPO, many Namibian detainees are being held in secret prisons and detention camps located in thick forest areas in the Otavi and Grootfontein districts. Many prisoners are believed to be held in underground cells.

418. By its resolutions on Namibia, including its most recent resolution 39/50 A, the General Assembly has demanded that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians had been charged or tried or were being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa. The Assembly has also demanded that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release any who were still alive and has declared that South Africa would be liable to compensate the victims, their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained.

419. The International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa (ICSA) reports that apart from some 60 or so convicted political prisoners, the majority of whom are thought to be imprisoned on Robben Island, hundreds of Namibians are being held without charge or trial. There is also a growing number of prisoners of war and abductees, many of whom have been kidnapped by South African forces during raids into the front-line States. In some cases these abductees, too, have "disappeared". 81/

420. ICSA further indicates that the number of SWAPO combatants captured in the "operational zone" of northern Namibia is not known. Most of them have simply vanished or are believed to have been killed by their captors. Some 200 people were kidnapped during South Africa's raid and massacre at Kassinga in May 1978. Today, the majority of them are still being held incommunicado by the régime. According to a report released by Amnesty International in April 1983, they are now

being held in a detention camp in the Mariental District south of Windhoek where they are subjected to all forms of torture. No charges have been brought against any of the detainees whose identities have not been disclosed by the Pretoria régime, nor have any of them appeared in court.

421. Other Namibians are being held in prisons and open-air detention centres throughout the country. The prisons are extremely overcrowded, particularly during periods of mass arrests. While the police refuse to reveal the number of detention centres, at least 18 camps are believed to exist. Sanitary conditions are described as intolerable and food as bad and inadequate.

422. Many international organizations, including Amnesty International, have persistently appealed to the racist Prime Minister of South Africa to end the practice of detention without trial and the use of torture in Namibia, and have demanded a re-examination of the legal status of all Namibian political prisoners. They have criticized the extensive powers given to the police and the army in matters of arrest and the lack of protection for the detainees. 82/

Terrorization of the general population

423. The people of Namibia are not only subjected to the institutionalized violence of the apartheid system, but also have to endure an army of occupation and a police force, which intimidate and brutalize the entire Namibian population.

424. The catalogue of cases of atrocities that are being perpetrated against the Namibian people by the South African troops in Namibia has become extremely long and horrifying.

425. The reign of terror in Namibia has been confirmed by several recent fact-finding missions to the Territory. According to a report by the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law of Washington D.C., deaths in detention are not uncommon in Namibia, although overall figures are impossible to obtain due to the refusal of the South African authorities to release details.

Terrorization of the Church

426. For decades, the desperate plight of the people of Namibia has been of primary concern to the churches. The Council of Churches in Namibia, which represents 80 per cent of the population, has opposed the racist South African rule, often at the cost of considerable sacrifice. The South African racist régime has employed police and army units to attack and destroy church property in the Territory and, in many instances, people affiliated with the church have been arbitrarily arrested and detained. Churches around the world have expressed solidarity with the Namibian people in their struggle for national independence. The World Council of Churches has supported the United Nations recognition of SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia and has provided aid to the suffering, and humanitarian assistance to SWAPO. It has consistently promoted efforts towards a negotiated withdrawal of South Africa and the right to self-determination for the people of Namibia.

4. Exploitation of labour

427. In Namibia, the labour force is divided along racial lines. Apartheid exists in the conditions of work, wages earned, the right to organize in trade unions and the types of jobs available.

428. The total black work-force is estimated at 500,000, of whom 240,000 are engaged in subsistence agriculture. The remainder work in the mines, the fishing industry, the secondary and tertiary sectors and in domestic service. 83/

429. Over the years, the racist colonial administrations have deliberately and systematically turned the African population of Namibia into a captive labour force to ensure an adequate supply of cheap labour for the white economy.

430. Wages for blacks in Namibia are extremely low. It has been estimated that, on a per capita basis, the personal income of whites in Namibia is approximately 24 times that of blacks. The standard of living of the vast majority of black wage earners is well below the level of bare subsistence, forcing them to live in sub-human conditions. 84/

431. Western transnational corporations and South Africa continue to exploit the manpower and mineral resources of Namibia in contravention of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. Black Namibians working for these corporations are employed under a grossly discriminatory system of wages, working conditions and living standards.

432. The transnational corporations are attracted to Namibia primarily because of the availability of cheap labour. Although the foreign corporations operating in Namibia and the occupation régime refuse to publish income figures, it was estimated that in the mining industries, the average white wage in 1979 was 10 times that of black workers, with whites averaging \$US 1,222 per month and holding all the top jobs while blacks, in the menial jobs, earned an average of \$US 130 per month. 85/

433. Namibians generally do not have financial security in their old age. Where pensions do exist, they are paid on a discriminatory basis according to race. Although migrant workers represent half of the black labour force, they are excluded from pension schemes by the requirement of "continuous service", since the contract stipulates that their service cannot be continuous or permanent.

434. Although strict regulations prohibit Africans from striking in Namibia, a number of strikes have occurred over the years. For example, in October 1981 a group of workers at the Oamites copper mine near Windhoek went on strike for two days over a pay dispute. They also complained of job discrimination at the mine. In November of the same year, one third of the total work-force of about 630 workers at Damara Meat Packers, also in the Windhoek area, went on strike. 86/ As usual, these strikes were repressed. A common countermeasure used by the South African forces of occupation is to "repatriate" the workers to the "homelands" and arrest or threaten the leaders. This form of repression renders unemployment endemic in the Territory, where the economy is geared to the needs of the South African occupation régime and other foreign economic interests.

5. The refugee situation

435. Dispossession of land, war and repression brought about by the illegal South African occupation régime have continued to force thousands of Namibians to flee their native land to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, particularly Angola and Zambia.

436. Over the years, refugee camps in the neighbouring States have been frequent targets of the racist South African forces. South African racist military forces flout the sovereignty of the neighbouring States, in order, apart from intimidating and attacking them, also to attack refugee camps on the pretext that the latter are SWAPO bases, plundering and killing innocent civilians. The repeated armed attacks against Namibian refugees have made organized assistance difficult.

437. In 1984, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that approximately 70,000 Namibian refugees were living in Angola. In Zambia the estimated figure was 4,500, the majority of whom were women and children (see A/39/293).

438. The constant flow of Namibian refugees into the neighbouring countries has created additional expenditures in the fields of agriculture, health, education and vocational training, and in the supply and distribution of tents, food and household goods. The countries of asylum that host the Namibian refugees continue to mobilize and utilize their own resources to meet emergency humanitarian needs, including food, shelter and clothing.

439. Additionally, the international community has contributed assistance. Other countries, UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies, including non-governmental organizations, also provide assistance. Such assistance has been concentrated on activities aimed at overcoming the initial problems arising from the flight of Namibian refugees to asylum and enabling the refugees to attain, as quickly as possible, a level of subsistence that meets their basic needs. UNHCR, for example, has provided assistance to meet the needs of Namibian refugees for clothing, health care, school materials and food to supplement supplies received from the World Food Programme (WFP). UNHCR has also provided assistance for a project aimed at assisting Namibian refugees to achieve local integration through self-reliance.

440. In December 1976, the General Assembly launched, in support of the nationhood of Namibia, a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the present period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence for Namibia. In keeping with its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, the United Nations Council for Namibia is directing and co-ordinating the implementation of the programme. The Nationhood Programme, which covers the economic and social sectors of Namibia, provides training opportunities, basic data analysis and policy options to equip Namibians with the necessary administrative and technical skills in an independent Namibia.

441. With the assistance of UNHCR, friendly Governments and other organizations, SWAPO has established in the refugee settlements a comprehensive programme that, apart from looking after the basic needs of the refugees, provides the education and political training that will enable Namibians to rebuild their country upon independence. Despite the difficult conditions facing them, the Namibians in exile under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, are preparing for their return to a free Namibia with the assistance of the international community and, in particular, of their host Governments in Angola, Botswana and Zambia and the United Nations and other organizations.

442. By resolution 39/50 E, the General Assembly, inter alia, invited Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the vehicle for financing the Nationhood Programme.

E. Legal matters concerning Namibia

443. By its resolution 2145 (XXI), the General Assembly declared that South Africa had failed to fulfil its obligations in respect of the administration of Namibia and to ensure the material well-being and security of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory and had, in fact, disavowed its Mandate over the Territory. Accordingly, the Assembly terminated the Mandate and declared further that Namibia was henceforth to come under the direct responsibility of the United Nations.

444. Following South Africa's persistent defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2248 (S-V), by which it decided to establish a United Nations Council for Namibia, which it entrusted with powers and functions to administer the Territory.

445. In pursuance of that mandate, and in accordance with subsequent General Assembly resolutions defining the Council's responsibilities, the Council continued, during the period under review, to undertake various activities in the legal sphere with a view to safeguarding the interests of the Namibian people. In this connection, the Council, representing Namibia, continued to send missions of consultation to various Governments in order to galvanize international support for the Namibian cause and to consider the most effective measures of terminating the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983).

446. The missions of consultation, which were sent to Asia from 16 to 18 March and 12 to 18 May 1985, to Africa from 31 March to 5 April 1985 and to Western Europe from 20 to 30 May 1985, also exchanged views on ways of securing the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, 2/ including action to terminate the continued plunder and the exploitation of Namibia's human and natural resources by foreign economic interests in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

447. During the period under review, the Council considered reports and studies related to the implementation of the Decree and, on 2 May 1985, decided to institute legal action in the domestic courts of States against individuals or corporations violating the Decree. It also decided that such legal action would begin in the Netherlands. This decision followed several years of research, studies and consultations conducted by the Council, with a view to implementing the Decree, which expressly forbids any person or entity from searching for, prospecting for, exploring for, taking, extracting, mining, processing, refining, using, selling, exploiting or distributing any natural resource, whether animal or mineral, situated or found to be situated within the territorial limits of Namibia, without the consent and permission of the Council. The Council's decision to take legal action was only an initial step and one of the various options it intended to exercise in promoting the implementation of its Decree.

448. By its Vienna Final Document (see para. 513), which it adopted on 7 June 1985 at the conclusion of its extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna, the Council reaffirmed that the plunder and exploitation of Namibia's natural resources by South Africa and all other foreign economic interests operating within the territory of Namibia, in violation of the Decree, the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/ were illegal. The Council

decided to promote actively the implementation of the Decree through legal action in the domestic courts of States and through political action and consultations. In this regard, the Council requested the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to take the necessary steps towards the institution of legal action against those persons or entities engaged in the plunder of Namibia's natural resources.

449. Pursuant to the Council's decision, the Acting President of the Council and the Commissioner held various consultations with non-governmental organizations in the Netherlands regarding the implementation of the Decree.

450. As part of its activities in promoting support for the cause of Namibia's independence, the Council supported initiatives by parliamentarians in Europe and North America to enact legislation imposing sanctions against the illegal South African régime.

451. In addition, the Council conducted seminars and regional symposia with non-governmental representatives and other participants in order to obtain relevant information and to exchange views on the exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by South Africa and other foreign interests. Those forums provided an added opportunity to expose such activities and intensify active support for the Namibian cause and consider the most effective way to implement the Decree.

452. The Council also continued, during the period under review, to discharge fully the responsibility conferred upon it by the General Assembly in resolution 39/50 C by which it requested the Council, as the representative of Namibia, to participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States or, in the case of regional conferences and meetings, all African States, were invited.

453. In compliance with paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 39/50 C, the Council continued to consider questions relating to the accession of Namibia to international conventions, covenants and agreements, which it deemed appropriate for the protection of the interests of the Namibian people.

CHAPTER III

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

A. Extraordinary plenary meetings (Vienna International Centre, 3-7 June 1985)

1. Organization of the extraordinary plenary meetings

454. By its resolution 39/50 C, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to hold a series of plenary meetings in Western Europe during 1985 and to recommend appropriate action to the Assembly in the light of South Africa's persistent refusal to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in flagrant defiance of the will of the international community. The United Nations Council for Namibia decided to hold its meetings at the Vienna International Centre, from 3 to 7 June 1985.

455. At its 201st meeting, on 2 May 1985, the Steering Committee of the Council approved the report of the Acting President (A/AC.131/L.68) on the organization of the extraordinary plenary meetings and also approved the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Assessment of the current situation in and concerning Namibia:
 - (a) Direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia and the responsibility of the Security Council in the implementation of its resolutions;
 - (b) Obstacles to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978);
 - (c) Attempts by South Africa to impose an internal settlement in Namibia in contravention of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978);
 - (d) Increased militarization of Namibia, including the reintroduction of conscription of adult males;
 - (e) Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ with the aim of halting the plunder of those resources.
3. Consideration of the reports of the missions of consultation.
4. Consideration of measures to press for implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia.
5. Adoption of the final documents.
6. Closure of the extraordinary plenary meetings.

456. Invitations to attend and address the extraordinary plenary meetings were extended to the following:

- (a) Chancellor of Austria;
- (b) President of the General Assembly;
- (c) President of the Security Council;
- (d) Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
- (e) Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid;
- (f) Chairman of OAU;
- (g) Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;
- (h) President of SWAPO;
- (i) Secretary-General of OAU;
- (j) Chairman of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA);
- (k) Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna;
- (l) Director of the United Nations Institute for Namibia;
- (m) Representatives of those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which the Council is a member: UNIDO; ILO; FAO; UNESCO; ITU; and IAEA;
- (n) Representative of UNHCR;
- (o) Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- (p) Representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC);
- (q) Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO);
- (r) Representatives of the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee, the Council of Europe and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA);
- (s) Other individuals and representatives of non-governmental organizations, as appropriate.

2. Extraordinary plenary meetings

457. The plenary meetings assumed special relevance and urgency in view of the continued refusal by South Africa to withdraw its illegal administration from

Namibia, in violation of resolutions of the United Nations, and the persistent attempts by the racist régime to press ahead with the installation of the so-called interim government in illegally occupied Namibia. Furthermore, the Council's decision to meet in Western Europe underscored its conviction of the need to mobilize public opinion and greater support for Namibia in the region.

458. At its 437th meeting, on 3 June 1985, the Council held the solemn opening of its extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna. A minute of silence was observed in memory of all Namibian patriots who had fallen in the struggle for self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia.

459. The meetings were inaugurated by Mr. Leopold Gratz, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria. Statements were made by Messrs. Paul J. F. Lusaka (Zambia), President of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly; Mowaffak Allaf, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna; Rafeeuddin Ahmed, representative of the Secretary-General and Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization; Theo-Ben Gurirab, representative of the President of SWAPO and Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations; Vinay K. Verma (India), Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries; Abdul Hamid, representative of the Special Committee against Apartheid; and Noel G. Sinclair, Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia. At the same meeting, a message received from the President of the Security Council was read by the Acting Secretary of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

460. At the 440th meeting, on 5 June 1985, Mr. Amitav Banerji (India), representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, made a statement.

461. At its 438th meeting, on 4 June 1985, the Council established a Committee of the Whole and elected Mr. Ilter Türkmen, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, to serve as its Chairman and Mr. Constantine Moushoutas, Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations, as its Rapporteur-General.

462. The Committee of the Whole established a Drafting Committee with Mr. Michael Ononaiye (Nigeria) as Chairman and Mr. Jozef Sotysiewicz (Poland) as its Vice-Chairman.

3. Statements and messages

Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria

463. In his inaugural statement, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria said that there were few issues on which the international community had been in unanimous agreement as on the question of Namibia, and yet South Africa continued its occupation of Namibia in clear contravention of international law. South Africa's refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and its persistent attempts to gain time by introducing additional conditions had prevented the last few steps towards Namibia's independence from being taken, despite strenuous efforts by the Secretary-General, the front-line States, SWAPO, OAU and the Western contact group.

464. Austria rejected the latest South African attempt to impose a unilateral settlement on Namibia by installing "a transitional government" through the

so-called MPC, just as it had opposed all previous such tactics. It also deplored the South African policy of obstructing the implementation of the United Nations plan by introducing extraneous issues regarding security arrangements in southern Africa, which should be discussed by the Governments concerned.

465. He emphasized that the question of Namibia must also be understood in its economic, social and human dimensions. Despite Namibia's natural wealth, several factors, including the foreign exploitation of its resources, unemployment, inadequate educational and health services, the militarization of the Territory, human rights violations and repression, had all imposed hardship on the Namibian people. Until the Territory achieved its rightful place as a sovereign nation, the Namibian people must be able to rely on international assistance. Austria had contributed for many years to United Nations funds and programmes for Namibia.

466. Austria commended the constructive policies of the front-line States, which had remained committed to Namibia's independence in adverse circumstances, the positive attitude taken by SWAPO, as it searched for a negotiated settlement, and the determined efforts made by the United Nations Council for Namibia to advance the Namibian cause. There was no better way to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) than by enabling Namibia to take its place in the community of independent nations.

Statement by the President of the General Assembly

467. The President of the General Assembly said that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which embodied the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, had regrettably not yet been implemented. The delay had taken a heavy human toll as the war continued to claim lives in Namibia, South Africa and neighbouring States and to divert financial resources which should be used instead to improve lives. Namibia's resources were being depleted even before the birth of the new nation, to the extent that one could foresee another instance of economic dependence on South Africa, and that scenario did not augur well for peace and stability in southern Africa. Accordingly, the United Nations Council for Namibia had been authorized by the General Assembly to take all necessary steps to ensure compliance with Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ including the institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States and other appropriate bodies. It was absolutely necessary for the Council to pursue that aspect of its mandate more vigorously than before. The Council should, in the course of the current meetings, devise a new strategy to ensure the economic viability of a future independent Namibia. He assured the Council that the General Assembly would consider any new measures recommended in that regard.

468. The delay in implementing the United Nations plan had also been costly in terms of the Organization's credibility. The United Nations had direct responsibility for Namibia, and while Security Council resolution 435 (1978) had been unanimously adopted, seven years had elapsed during which South Africa had maintained its illegal occupation and, seemingly unchallenged, had brazenly defied the Security Council's authority. The fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Organization must not be allowed to pass without making tangible progress towards the independence of Namibia.

469. He urged the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings to devise a realistic and workable strategy for breaking the current

impasse and facilitating the full and immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

Statement by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna

470. The Director-General welcomed all members of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the distinguished guests attending the meetings. He said that the question of Namibia had been with the United Nations since its inception and as the United Nations prepared to celebrate its fortieth anniversary, Namibia remained under the colonial domination of the racist régime of South Africa. The challenge for the international community to implement the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence, contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), assumed an added sense of urgency.

471. He urged the international community, more than ever before, to take strong, decisive action to compel South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia. Increased all-round assistance should be given to the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence. This assistance should also take into account the plight of thousands of Namibian refugees and exiles who had been forced to leave their homeland because of the repression and persecution perpetrated against them by the apartheid régime.

Statement by the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

472. The representative of the Secretary-General read a message from the Secretary-General to the United Nations Council for Namibia. In his message, the Secretary-General said that the Council was meeting at a time of mounting international concern in regard to developments within Namibia and the inordinate delay in proceeding with the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

473. He stated once again that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which embodied the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, was the only basis for a settlement of the Namibian situation. It was imperative for all concerned to respect the provisions of that resolution and of Council resolution 439 (1978).

474. The Secretary-General pointed out that following the recent decision of South Africa to establish an "interim government" in Namibia, he had urged the Government of South Africa to desist from any actions within the Territory that would contravene the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). He had also drawn the attention of the Government of South Africa to the pertinent decisions of the Security Council. Those decisions clearly stated that all unilateral measures taken in Namibia in contravention of Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) were null and void and that no recognition would be accorded either by the United Nations or by any Member State to any representatives or organs established in this manner.

475. For the past seven years, the international community had endeavoured to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Regrettably, a clear and positive result had thus far eluded the United Nations for reasons that the Security Council itself has described as irrelevant and extraneous. The Secretary-General urged all concerned to make a renewed and determined effort to expedite implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) so that the people of Namibia could exercise their inalienable right to

self-determination and independence and Namibia could take its rightful place as a State Member of the United Nations without further delay.

Statement by the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization

476. The Namibian people were grateful to the United Nations Council for Namibia for its efforts through the years to keep the international community informed about Namibia's fate and for its efforts to mobilize support and assistance for the independence struggle under the leadership of SWAPO.

477. The Council was holding the current series of extraordinary plenary meetings at a time when the international community was making a serious effort to deal with the problems of apartheid and South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia. SWAPO had always believed that its cause, its struggle and its ideals were cherished by the international community because they were just, and that it was consequently entitled to support and assistance. SWAPO had grown accustomed to such support from the international community and was particularly grateful for the opportunities that had been provided for it to participate in various international forums, including the United Nations and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which were technically the domain of sovereign States.

478. Once again, the apartheid régime was seeking to install a puppet administration in Namibia, an act that had far-reaching implications for the Namibian people, who would oppose it. That move posed a challenge to Namibia, to the international community and to SWAPO, since it represented an attempt to bypass it. Most of all, it posed a challenge to the Council, which was the only legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence. He noted that the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Security Council had responded promptly to South Africa's decision by rejecting it outright. The fact remained, however, that, on 17 June 1985, the apartheid régime planned to go ahead and install its puppet administration. SWAPO expected that the United Nations Council for Namibia and the United Nations as a whole would take appropriate action on that date. It should also be borne in mind that those Namibians who accepted the régime imposed by South Africa were either puppets of South Africa or misguided.

479. SWAPO was accustomed to South Africa's total disregard for the aspirations of the Namibian people. While numerous resolutions had been adopted in the United Nations condemning South Africa's actions, however, some recalcitrant States, including some major Western countries, were abetting the apartheid régime by blindly pursuing their own interests, which involved the plunder of Namibian resources. SWAPO would ask the international community to identify those countries by name and condemn their actions. The United Nations Council for Namibia had consistently drawn attention to the hypocrisy of those countries and should continue to do so.

Statement by the representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

480. The representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries said that, in April 1985, the Movement's Co-ordinating Bureau had convened an extraordinary ministerial meeting at New Delhi, devoted to the question of Namibia. The meeting had reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle. The meeting had paid tribute to SWAPO for its exemplary leadership over the past 25 years and had commended that organization for its spirit of

flexibility and far-sighted statesmanship in promoting a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Namibian question.

481. The Co-ordinating Bureau had renewed its pledge of full support for the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence and remained convinced that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) constituted the only basis for a peaceful settlement.

482. The Bureau had once again condemned and categorically rejected the linking by the United States and South Africa of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) to such extraneous issues as the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The Bureau had also strongly condemned Pretoria's decision to install a so-called internal administration at Windhoek.

483. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries believed that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its massive militarization of the Territory, its use of Namibia as a base for aggression and subversion against independent African States, and other aspects of the situation in southern Africa in general, and Namibia in particular, posed a serious threat to peace and security. If South Africa persisted in its intransigence, then comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter must be imposed. The New Delhi meeting had expressed the hope that all members of the Security Council, particularly those Western permanent members that had shielded South Africa in the past, would display the necessary political will in that regard.

484. The Bureau had drawn up a detailed and comprehensive programme of action for the further mobilization of international opinion and tangible support for the cause of Namibian independence and had called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to resume consideration of the question of Namibia and to enforce its own resolutions in that regard.

Statement by the representative of the Special Committee against Apartheid

485. The representative of the Special Committee against Apartheid stated that the Pretoria régime had again defied the will of the international community by announcing its plans to install yet another puppet régime in Namibia through the establishment of the so-called MPC, which was in direct contravention of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). South Africa was continuing to demonstrate its intention to impose an internal solution in Namibia. The latest scheme was yet another attempt to perpetuate its colonial domination.

486. The continued attempts to link the granting of independence to Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola had delayed the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Support by certain States for such "linkage" had emboldened the régime in its efforts to set up a sham "transitional government" in Namibia. The international community must reject the policy of so-called constructive engagement, which only encouraged the apartheid régime to persist in its brutal policies. In view of the increasing militarization of South Africa and the development by that country of a nuclear capability, the international community must be wary of Pretoria's professed willingness to accept the principle of non-intervention in the front-line States. South Africa's violation of its agreement with Angola was yet another demonstration of its duplicity. In Namibia, the overwhelming majority of the population was deprived of its most fundamental rights. That situation showed that South Africa's claims that its policies were

based on "peaceful accords" with its neighbours, "internal reforms" and "peaceful change" were totally spurious.

487. The Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, stood firm in their commitment to self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia. The international community was keenly aware of its special responsibility for the Territory. It was clear that there would be no peace and stability as long as apartheid existed in South Africa and Namibia. It was therefore imperative for the Security Council to take action to bring about the immediate and unconditional implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978).

Statement by the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia

488. The Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia said that the record of Western Europe with regard to Namibia was a mixed one. That region had been generous in providing material and financial support for the struggle of the Namibian people. At the same time, however, two Western European States, together with the United States, had used their vetoes in order to prevent the Security Council from imposing sanctions against South Africa in 1981. The use, or threat of the use, of the veto inevitably encouraged the Pretoria régime to continue its brutal policies. Furthermore, Western European investments in South Africa strengthened that country's economy and served to perpetuate the odious régime of apartheid, which the Western European Governments so vigorously condemned. Such collaboration was in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and was politically and morally indefensible. Africa, Namibia and the United Nations Council for Namibia expected a more forthright and unequivocal stance from Western Europe. It was hoped that the publicity generated by the extraordinary plenary meetings would induce the Western European States to abandon their insistence on "parallelism" with regard to Namibia and take steps to bring about Namibia's independence.

489. In March 1985, the United Nations Council for Namibia had condemned in the strongest terms South Africa's establishment of the so-called transitional government as yet another blatant violation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement in Namibia. The policy of "constructive engagement" had facilitated that latest manoeuvre by the apartheid régime and had emboldened it to continue its policy of repression in South Africa and Namibia and aggression against the front-line States. He reiterated the condemnation by the United Nations Council for Namibia of any "linkage" between Namibia's independence and irrelevant issues and called again for the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

490. The Acting President reaffirmed the solidarity of the United Nations Council for Namibia with the Government and people of Angola and its support for their efforts to protect their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. He expressed appreciation for the valiant struggle of the front-line States, which continued to support the cause of Namibia's independence, despite the enormous cost to them in terms of loss of life and material damage. The Council urged all Governments to provide urgent relief assistance to those States and called upon all Western European Governments to commit themselves to the task of putting an end to repression and exploitation in southern Africa.

491. The Council was seeking new ways to discharge the responsibility of the United Nations with regard to Namibia. During the past year, it had held useful

consultations with the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, represented the interests of the Namibian people in international organizations and conferences, provided political and material assistance to the people of Namibia and stepped up the dissemination of information on the situation in Namibia. The Council had also intensified co-operation with non-governmental organizations, which played an important role in mobilizing international public opinion in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence. In that regard, he stressed that the Council would spare no efforts in seeking further effective ways to carry out its mandate. In the context of full implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ the Acting President had recently taken a decision to institute legal action in courts and other appropriate bodies against corporations or against individuals who were violating the Decree. In that regard, he stressed that the Council would spare no effort in seeking further effective ways to carry out its mandate.

492. The year 1985 marked the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In observing those anniversaries, the international community should intensify its efforts to bring about Namibia's independence. He reiterated the Council's support for the liberation struggle waged by SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and called upon the international community to increase its support for SWAPO in that struggle.

Message from the President of the Security Council

493. In his message, the President of the Security Council underlined the unique responsibility that the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, had in furthering the interests of the people of Namibia and their aspirations for peace, justice and independence. The holding of the extraordinary plenary meetings by the United Nations Council for Namibia provided further evidence of the great concern felt by the international community in ensuring the realization of that responsibility. He reaffirmed the Security Council's commitment to discharge that same responsibility and to see the people of Namibia achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia at the earliest possible date.

494. He pointed out that the initiatives and measures that the Security Council had undertaken to that end over the years were a matter of public record. In that regard, he referred to the several resolutions adopted by the Council since 1968, all aimed at promoting independence for Namibia, in particular Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969, 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

495. Security Council resolution 435 (1978) followed efforts to arrive at an internationally acceptable solution to the problem of Namibia. By that resolution, the Council approved a detailed plan under which power would be transferred to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations. It was a matter of profound regret that almost seven years since then, and in spite of intensive efforts that have been undertaken to implement that resolution, the realization of the independence of Namibia continued to elude the United Nations. The Security Council was strongly convinced that the principles enunciated in its resolution 385 (1976), taken together with the plan drawn up in its resolution 435 (1978), remained the most appropriate basis for achieving a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Namibian question. Yet, the Government of South Africa continued to delay the implementation of these carefully planned, peaceful measures and, instead, persisted in its illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as in injecting irrelevant,

extraneous and diversionary issues into the peace process towards Namibia's independence. The deep commitment of the Security Council to discharging its special responsibility was reflected in its adoption of resolution 539 (1983).

496. He added that, on 3 May 1985, the members of the Security Council had occasion again to direct international attention to the obstinate attitude of South Africa and expressed indignation and grave concern at the decision taken in Pretoria to establish a so-called interim government in illegally occupied Namibia. Security Council members stated that the manoeuvre was contrary to the expressed will of the international community. They condemned and rejected any unilateral action by South Africa that would lead to an internal settlement outside Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as unacceptable, and declared the establishment of the so-called interim government in Namibia to be null and void. Furthermore, any such action by South Africa would be inconsistent with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/ with which the Council had agreed in its resolution 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971.

497. The President of the Security Council affirmed his confidence that the Council would exercise its authority so as to bring about an independent and sovereign State of Namibia in conformity with its resolution 435 (1978), and would do all in its power, consistent with the Charter, to hasten the achievement of that objective.

4. General debate

498. The United Nations Council for Namibia held its general debate from 4 to 6 June 1985. In their statements, Council members reiterated their grave concern over the deteriorating situation in and relating to Namibia resulting from the obstinate refusal of South Africa to withdraw its illegal administration from the Territory. They denounced and condemned South Africa's continuing illegal occupation of Namibia in violation of resolutions of the United Nations and the principles of the Charter, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. 1/ In particular, members strongly condemned South Africa's renewed attempts to install a puppet administration in Namibia subservient to its own interests.

499. During the debate, Council members reaffirmed their full support for the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, as well as for the legitimacy of their struggle, by all means at their disposal, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. Speakers reaffirmed that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence were achieved. In this regard, they denounced manoeuvres aimed at circumventing the United Nations and undermining its primary responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia.

500. They reiterated that there were only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and South Africa, the illegal occupation régime. In that regard, members emphasized that, while SWAPO had co-operated in efforts to bring about the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence, South Africa had, at every step, attempted to sabotage and delay it.

501. Members of the United Nations Council for Namibia reaffirmed that the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence, contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), remained the basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, and repeated the call for their immediate and unconditional implementation.

502. In this regard, members expressed concern that the Security Council had not been able to discharge effectively its responsibilities and ensure respect for its own resolutions on Namibia, owing to the unwillingness of its Western permanent members to support measures that would compel South Africa to comply with the demands of the United Nations regarding Namibia's independence.

503. Speakers urged the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take strong action; they emphasized that any other course would be interpreted by South Africa as a sign of weakness and would endanger the implementation of the plan. They particularly stressed that the Security Council should formally serve notice to South Africa that, if it persisted in its obstruction of the United Nations plan, the Council would impose comprehensive sanctions against the racist régime. Members were of the view that unless the Security Council adopted effective enforcement measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter, there could be little hope that any further exhortations or condemnations would move South Africa towards compliance.

504. Speakers expressed strong support for the call of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for a meeting of the Security Council, in order to resume consideration of the question of Namibia and to give effect to its resolutions in that regard. They agreed that it was imperative that the forthcoming meeting of the Security Council pronounce itself firmly and unanimously against South Africa's latest attempts at installing an interim government in Namibia.

505. In this connection, Council members condemned South Africa's latest attempts at circumventing the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia by promoting an internal settlement, through the imposition of a so-called interim government, in violation of Security Council resolution 439 (1978), and declared that South Africa's action made it abundantly clear that it had no intention of complying with the letter and spirit of the United Nations plan. Speakers moreover reaffirmed that the racist régime's manoeuvres were null and void and must be categorically rejected by all States.

506. Speakers pointed out that South Africa had been encouraged in its intransigence and defiance by the political, diplomatic, military, economic and financial support of its Western allies and major trading partners, particularly the United States. The latter, together with the racist régime, had attempted to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. The speakers condemned the United States policy of "constructive engagement", which was encouraging South Africa to step up its acts of aggression against the Namibian people and against neighbouring States.

507. Council members condemned South Africa's military buildup in Namibia, its imposition of military conscription on Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries, the forcible and massive displacement of Namibians from their homes and its acts of aggression against neighbouring countries, by using Namibia as a springboard for such aggression.

508. Members also condemned the continuing military and nuclear collaboration on the part of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by Security Council resolution 418 (1977).

509. Members of the United Nations Council for Namibia expressed concern at the rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory, particularly its mineral and marine resources, as a result of their reckless plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests in violation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ as well as in disregard of the 1971 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. 1/ They strongly condemned all foreign economic interests that were illegally exploiting Namibia's resources and demanded that they cease their operations in the Territory. Council members expressed support for the decision taken by the Steering Committee, on 2 May 1985, to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States and other appropriate bodies against corporations or against individuals who were violating the Decree. They emphasized that that was only one of various actions the Council should take to protect Namibia's interests. Members expressed the view that the Council should intensify the dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion campaigns in favour of Namibia's independence with emphasis on areas where these were most needed.

510. They welcomed the initiatives by parliamentarians in Western Europe and the United States to enact legislation in order to isolate South Africa and to end collaboration with that régime. They also expressed satisfaction at the efforts of non-governmental organizations in those regions to promote the just cause of Namibia's independence.

511. Members undertook to intensify efforts to provide increased material assistance to Namibians in the health and education centres of SWAPO. They also urged States, the specialized agencies and other organizations to continue and increase material, financial, military and other assistance to SWAPO, in order to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

5. Adoption of the Vienna Final Document

512. The Council concluded its deliberations with the adoption by acclamation of the Vienna Final Document at its 443rd meeting, on 7 June 1985. While joining the consensus on the Vienna Final Document, the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Finland and Turkey expressed, in the Committee of the Whole, the reservations of their Governments on certain aspects of the document.

513. The Vienna Final Document reads as follows:

Vienna Final Document*

Introduction

"1. The United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until

* Previously issued under the symbol A/40/375-S/17262.

independence, held extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/50 C of 12 December 1984, in order to assess the continuing critical situation in and relating to Namibia and to recommend appropriate action to the General Assembly and the Security Council in the light of South Africa's persistent refusal to implement Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.

"2. During these meetings, the Council accorded particular attention to the recent unilateral action by South Africa to press ahead with the installation of the so-called 'interim government' in illegally occupied Namibia, and to the forthcoming Security Council meetings on the question of Namibia.

"3. The Council recognized the special relevance of its meetings in Western Europe, particularly in view of the need to mobilize in the region public opinion and greater support for Namibian independence. While recalling the support extended by several Western European Governments to the Namibian cause, the Council remained conscious of the need further to intensify support in certain Western States for that cause.

"4. During its solemn inaugural meeting which was opened by Mr. Leopold Gratz, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, the Council also heard statements from Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka, President of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly and other participating dignitaries. The meeting received with satisfaction the declaration by the Austrian Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs that 'Austria rejects the plan to install a "transitional government" through the so-called Multi-Party Conference' and that 'Austria also deplores South Africa's policy to obstruct the carrying out of the United Nations plan by putting forward extraneous issues'.

"5. The Council reviewed in depth the situation in and relating to Namibia in the context of the deteriorating situation in southern Africa resulting from South Africa's continued refusal to co-operate in the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence, in defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. The Council noted with grave concern South Africa's continued brutal repression of the Namibian people and its acts of aggression against neighbouring States.

"6. The Council has, during its extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna, adopted the following declaration and programme of action on Namibia which it submits for the serious and urgent consideration of the Security Council, the General Assembly and all Governments, organizations and peoples for appropriate action to secure the speedy liberation of Namibia from illegal occupation by South Africa.

Declaration

"7. The Council solemnly reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of

14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

"8. The Council, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, is the concrete expression of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967.

"9. The Council declares once again that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 and is a threat to international and regional peace and security. The Council condemns the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. 1/

"10. The Council further strongly condemns the South African régime for its ruthless repression of the Namibian people, its policy and practice of apartheid and other gross violations of human rights perpetrated against the people of Namibia, and demands an immediate end to those policies. It strongly denounces the detention and imprisonment of all Namibian political prisoners and demands their immediate and unconditional release.

"11. The Council denounces the illegal South African occupation régime for its ever-increasing and large-scale military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and its recruitment of mercenaries and other foreign agents in order to carry out its policies of internal repression and external aggression. It calls upon all States to co-operate in taking effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia.

"12. The Council considers that, given South Africa's infamous record of violence and aggression, the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa has added yet another dangerous dimension to an already grave situation, since this development can only help South Africa to intensify its intimidation of the independent States in the region into submission, while posing a threat to all mankind. The Council condemns the collaboration of Israel and the Governments of certain Western States, particularly that of the United States of America, with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field. Such collaboration is in contravention of General Assembly resolutions and encourages the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructs efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end. The Council calls upon all States to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to use uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials and reactors for military purposes.

"13. The Council reaffirms its solidarity with, and support for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of SWAPO, it pays tribute to SWAPO for the sacrifices made in the field of battle and also for the spirit of statesmanship, co-operation and

far-sightedness it has displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria régime.

"14. The Council reiterates its conviction that the legitimate armed liberation struggle of the Namibian people is an important factor in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence.

"15. The Council reaffirms that the liberation struggle in Namibia is a conflict of international character in terms of article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I 87/ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 88/ and, in this regard, demands the application by South Africa of the Conventions and Additional Protocol I. In particular, it demands that all captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status as called for by the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War 89/ and Additional Protocol thereto.

"16. The Council condemns the use of the territory of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa as a military base from which to launch armed aggression against neighbouring States in order to intimidate them and prevent them from supporting the campaign against apartheid and the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence.

"17. In this context, the Council strongly condemns South Africa's latest act of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which is in blatant violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity and which further exposes Pretoria's duplicity and bad faith. The Council rejects Pretoria's arrogated right to transgress the borders of front-line States.

"18. The Council also reaffirms its conviction that the solidarity and support of the front-line States for the Namibian cause continues to be an important factor in the efforts to bring genuine independence to the Territory. It deems it imperative that the international community increase, as a matter of urgency, all support and assistance to the front-line States, to enable them to withstand South Africa's attempts at destabilizing them and to defend themselves against South Africa's aggression.

"19. The Council reaffirms once again that the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people. It strongly condemns the ruthless plunder of the natural resources of the Territory, particularly its mineral and marine resources, by South African and other foreign economic interests, in violation of resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/ and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974. The Council reaffirms that, since those activities are illegal under international law, South Africa and all other foreign economic interests operating within the territory of Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia. It further calls upon all Governments to take legislative and other appropriate measures to ensure the cessation of these activities and any new investments in Namibia by corporations under their jurisdictions, as well as their compliance with the provisions of the Decree.

"20. The United Nations Council for Namibia also views with the gravest concern and condemns the continuing military collaboration with and assistance

to South Africa by certain Western States and Israel. It considers that such collaboration and assistance constitute a breach of the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and a hostile act against the Namibian people. The United Nations Council for Namibia further calls for the scrupulous observance by all States of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining upon them not to import armaments from South Africa.

"21. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with profound indignation and grave concern that the racist régime of South Africa has decided to install a puppet administration at Windhoek on 17 June 1985 in the form of an 'interim government' of the so-called Multi-Party Conference (MPC). In this regard, the Council draws particular attention to the strong condemnation and rejection of South Africa's unilateral action by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985 (see A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex), and by the President of the Security Council on 3 May 1985. 7/

"22. Recalling its communiqué adopted on 4 June 1985, the United Nations Council for Namibia condemns and rejects outright Pretoria's unilateral decision to install an 'interim government' in Namibia and states categorically that the United Nations plan for Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remains the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. It urges all States to refrain from according any recognition to, or undertaking any kind of co-operation with, the so-called 'interim government' or any other entity installed in Namibia. The United Nations Council for Namibia further urges the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) without modification or pre-conditions.

"23. The United Nations Council for Namibia reiterates that there are only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the people of Namibia, on the one hand, led by their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, on the other.

"24. The Council reiterates that the question of Namibia is a decolonization issue and must be addressed and resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and of other relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Council therefore rejects any attempt to portray the Namibian question as part of an East-West confrontation.

"25. The Council firmly rejects and condemns the persistent attempts by the United States and the South African régime to establish a 'linkage' or 'parallelism' between the independence of Namibia and extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. It recalls that both the General Assembly and the Security Council have rejected this 'linkage' and emphasizes that the persistence of such attempts not only retards the decolonization process in Namibia, but also constitutes an unwarranted and gross interference in the internal affairs of Angola. It calls upon those who draw this 'linkage' immediately to abandon this policy, which is unacceptable to the international community.

"26. The Council deeply deplores the continued assistance rendered to the South African régime by the major Western countries and Israel in the political, economic, military and other fields and calls for an immediate end to such assistance. In particular, the Council condemns and rejects the policy of so-called constructive engagement pursued by the United States Government, which has further emboldened the apartheid régime to intensify its repression of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and escalate aggression against the front-line States. Such a policy has also encouraged South Africa to continue its intransigence over the independence of Namibia, against the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people and in defiance of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

"27. The Council calls upon the Governments of States Members of the United Nations to take appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, unilaterally and collectively, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in order to isolate it effectively in the political, economic, military and cultural fields according to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

"28. The Council expresses its appreciation to all Governments and specialized agencies and other international organizations that have contributed to the United Nations Fund for Namibia in order to assist the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia in the formulation and implementation of their programmes which are of great importance for the economic and social development of Namibia once sovereignty and independence are achieved. It underscores the need to continue and increase such assistance.

"29. The Council calls once again upon the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to terminate all co-operation with, and assistance to, the apartheid régime and urges all States members of the Fund to take appropriate action towards that end. It further calls upon all other international organizations and institutions to bear in mind and to respect the position taken by the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to refrain from any form of co-operation with the Pretoria régime.

"30. The Council notes with satisfaction the pressures being exerted by parliamentarians, non-governmental organizations and individuals in a number of Western countries, including in particular, the United States, to promote the severance of economic and other links with racist South Africa, as part of a concerted public campaign against the scourge of apartheid. It believes that these efforts at the public level are of crucial importance in the campaign of the Council for the mobilization of universal support for the Namibian cause and in the struggle against apartheid. It also urges the campaign to work for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

"31. The Council emphasizes the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individual men and women, in mobilizing Governments and public opinion, particularly in the Western countries, in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia. It commends all those who have steadfastly supported the Namibian cause for their unflagging commitment and urges them to co-ordinate further and intensify their efforts.

"32. The Council recalls that 1985 marks the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In this regard the Council emphasizes that the continued bondage of the Namibian people confronts the United Nations with one of the most serious crises in its history. The Council is firmly convinced that after almost 20 years since the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 2145 (XXI), the United Nations and the international community must, more than ever, take concerted action towards the settlement of the Namibian question.

"33. The United Nations Council for Namibia reiterates that special responsibility rests with the Security Council which must act without further delay to secure the implementation of its own relevant resolutions, in particular its resolution 435 (1978). The United Nations Council for Namibia considers that comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter are the most effective means of ensuring South Africa's compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia.

"34. The Council, for its part, is determined to keep the question of Namibia in the forefront of international attention, with a view to bringing about the independence of the Territory without further delay.

Programme of Action

"35. The United Nations Council for Namibia urges the Security Council to exercise decisively its authority with a view to ensuring the implementation of its resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 by taking strong action against South Africa's dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes which are intended to bypass or undermine the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

"36. In view of the latest attempt by the racist régime in Pretoria to impose puppet political institutions and an internal settlement in Namibia in violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, the United Nations Council for Namibia calls upon all Member States and the international community not to recognize or take any action implying recognition of any such illegal arrangement imposed by Pretoria.

"37. The United Nations Council for Namibia resolves to promote the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter, during its next session on the question of Namibia, in order to ensure South Africa's compliance with the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia. The Council urges those permanent members of the Security Council that have shielded South Africa in the past to display the necessary political will in this regard.

"38. The United Nations Council for Namibia calls upon all States, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to apply voluntary sanctions unilaterally and collectively in accordance with the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions to that effect.

"39. The United Nations Council for Namibia invites the United Nations, its Member States, its associated bodies and organs and the entire international community to take due cognizance, in the context of the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the Organization, of the fact that 1985 also marks the fortieth year of the consideration of the question of Namibia by the United Nations and to reflect this appropriately in the programme of activities to be undertaken to commemorate this anniversary. The Council emphasizes that the commemorative session of the General Assembly, which numerous Heads of State or Government are expected to attend, bears a particular responsibility in this respect and should make an important contribution towards the solution of the Namibian question.

"40. Recalling the consensus on Namibia adopted unanimously by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its recent extraordinary session held at Tunis (A/AC.109/830), the Council urges that the Namibian cause continue to be highlighted in the context of the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

"41. The Council calls upon all States to adopt legislative and other effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia.

"42. The Council demands once again the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law, or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried, or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa.

"43. The Council urges those States that co-operate with South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields to cease and desist forthwith from any form of direct or indirect collaboration with South Africa.

"44. The Council calls upon the international community to reject the policy of 'constructive engagement' pursued by the United States, which encourages the intransigence of South Africa.

"45. The United Nations Council for Namibia calls upon the Security Council to take all necessary measures in order to ensure the total cessation of all collaboration and contacts with racist South Africa in the nuclear fields.

"46. The United Nations Council for Namibia will undertake increased activities aimed at providing better assistance to thousands of displaced Namibians seeking asylum in neighbouring front-line States. The Council urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring front-line States.

"47. The Council will continue to carry out, as often as necessary, high-level consultations with the leaders of SWAPO.

"48. The Council calls upon all Governments to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as financial, military and other material

assistance, to SWAPO to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia. It also calls upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations and institutions associated with the United Nations to provide, within their respective spheres of competence, assistance on a priority basis to the people of Namibia through SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

"49. The United Nations Council for Namibia, while expressing its appreciation to all those non-governmental organizations that are actively engaged in supporting the struggle of the Namibian people, urges such organizations to intensify and broaden, in co-operation with the Council, concerted international action in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and to increase their material, political and humanitarian support to SWAPO.

"50. The Council calls upon all Governments to give maximum political and moral support, as well as economic and military assistance, to the front-line States in order to enable them better to exercise their legitimate right of self-defence vis-à-vis South Africa, and to support the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), with a view to reducing the economic dependence of the front-line States on racist South Africa, and to enable them better to resist the overt and covert aggressive actions of South Africa directed at the destabilization of these States.

"51. The Council will intensify its programme of dissemination of information and will continue to provide forums for organizations and individuals committed to the cause of Namibia's independence in order to co-ordinate concerted international action in support of the struggle of the Namibian people.

"52. The Council will take steps to make its co-operation with non-governmental organizations promoting the Namibian cause closer and more effective.

"53. Furthermore, the Council urges all non-governmental organizations, including in particular, trade unions, to campaign in their countries in support of a comprehensive programme of sanctions in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily, culturally, as well as in sports, and to monitor, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the implementation of that programme.

"54. The Council calls upon all States to recognize and respect Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ enacted by the Council in 1974. It further calls upon States to adopt legislative and other action to prevent their State-owned corporations and forbid private corporations from engaging in the exploitation, processing, transport or purchase of Namibia's natural resources.

"55. The Council urges the Governments of all countries, particularly of those Western States with corporations involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures, including insistence on the requirement of negative certificates of origin of the uranium at all stages, and prohibiting State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and all uranium prospecting activities in Namibia.

"56. The Council decides to promote actively the implementation of the Decree through legal action in the domestic courts of States and through political action and consultations intended to put an end to the plunder of all Namibia's natural resources; it requests the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to take necessary steps towards that end after consultations with the President of the Council.

"57. The Council further appeals to non-governmental organizations, particularly in view of its decision to take legal action in the domestic courts of States, to widen their campaign to increase the awareness of their national communities regarding the exploitation of the resources of Namibia by foreign economic interests in complete disregard of the Decree, and to insist that these foreign economic interests withdraw from Namibia immediately.

"58. The Council calls again upon the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, 90/ which regulates the activities of Urenco, on the grounds that it is illegally obtained.

"59. The Council will, in the exercise of its rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 91/ proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles.

"60. The Council urges all international organizations and specialized agencies to extend the fullest possible co-operation to the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, and to facilitate concrete programmes of assistance for the people of Namibia.

"61. The Council appeals to all Governments, specialized agencies and other international organizations to contribute or increase their contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia in order to assist the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia in the formulation and implementation of their projects in support of the Namibian people, projects which are of particular importance for the economic and social development of an independent Namibia."

514. The texts of the reservations made by Australia, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Finland and Turkey are reproduced below:

Australia

[Original: English]

1. My delegation has agreed that the Declaration and Programme of Action should go forward for adoption by the plenary session of this meeting without a vote, despite the fact that we have a number of reservations about elements contained therein.

2. The elements were outlined in my statement in the general debate, and I shall not go into them in detail at this meeting.

3. In brief, my delegation has reservations about the designation of South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, although we fully acknowledge that SWAPO has an integral part to play in the emergence of a settlement and we welcome the willingness of SWAPO immediately to begin the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

4. We are opposed also to the selective and arbitrary singling out by name for criticism of certain States Members of the United Nations in documents of the Council.

5. Nor can we endorse an armed struggle as a means of settling international disputes. We continue to support the diplomatic efforts at a peaceful solution to the issue.

6. Finally, my delegation is not in a position to accept the call by the United Nations Council for Namibia upon the Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and does not consider itself bound by these provisions.

Belgium

[Original: French]

1. My delegation endorses the positive elements in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

2. It appreciated the constructive approach of the Chairman of our Drafting Committee and of most of the delegations towards elaborating a text that would serve the cause of Namibian independence, and solely that cause, in the best possible way.

3. Belgium was gratified by the alertness and consistency shown during the past few months by the United Nations Secretary-General, the Security Council, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), as well as the contact group of Western countries, in putting up unyielding resistance to any attempt to call into question the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia adopted in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.

4. None the less, we continue to have serious reservations regarding some elements in these documents:

(a) Although we recognize the foremost role played by SWAPO, we believe that its status can be determined only after free and fair elections;

(b) We remain convinced that the way of peaceful settlement remains the only valid one and we cannot approve either direct or indirect references to armed struggle;

(c) Although Belgium believes that Walvis Bay and certain islands rightly belong in Namibian territory, it believes the issue should be negotiated between the future Namibian authorities and South Africa;

(d) We cannot accept unjustified attacks on certain States and vague allegations concerning so-called collaboration with South Africa;

(e) The Belgian Government believes that only the Security Council is empowered to deal with the question of the imposition of sanctions;

(f) Belgium is opposed in principle to selective references to countries, groups of countries or organizations;

(g) Belgium also reiterates its reservations on the reports submitted by the Chairman of Standing Committee II, except for the report on social conditions in Namibia.

Chile

[Original: Spanish]

1. My delegation, showing once again the positive approach it has always taken as a member of the Council, will join the consensus on the adoption of the Final Document of this meeting in Vienna. None the less, it feels obliged to make a general statement and certain reservations.

2. Its statement concerns the general context of the document. Chile, as it stated in the general debate, believes that to use language which puts more emphasis on adjectives than ideas does not advance the search for a peaceful negotiated solution that will include all groups involved in the Namibian problem, which is Chile's aim. My delegation believes that a more sparing use of modifiers would have made the ideas stand out more, and that is what interests us.

3. With regard to the various subjects covered by the consensus agreement, my delegation feels compelled to make the following reservations:

(a) It believes that it is improper to single out certain countries because that in no way advances the process of negotiation. To the contrary, the very fact of mentioning certain countries forces the States mentioned to distance themselves from our agreements and repudiate them, at a time when we should do everything to attract the greatest number of Member States to our effort. The foregoing applies especially to certain paragraphs of the document where such references could have been avoided while expressing the concept in question and retaining the gist of what we wanted to say. That would have been perfectly feasible by following the established United Nations precedent with regard to important political developments taking place in the world;

(b) My delegation further believes that it is not appropriate to insist on the imposition of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. It believes that there are other more appropriate means of persuading South Africa to negotiate the kind of settlement called for in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978;

(c) In addition, my delegation is of the view that it is a safeguard for the world economic system if the international financing institutions regularly operate according to objective rules. The introduction of elements

extraneous to the technical operation of those institutions sets a dangerous precedent in international economic relations.

4. Lastly, in order to avoid ambiguity, I wish to make it clear that this statement in no way undercuts my Government's decision to continue working to find peaceful means that will allow the full implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

Colombia

[Original: Spanish]

1. As a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Colombia reiterates its unswerving commitment to give priority to the cause of the Namibian people, and it supports all efforts that advance it.

2. In order to further the harmony that should reign among delegations working jointly to achieve genuine independence for Namibia, Colombia has joined the consensus in adopting the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action regarding Namibia. It wishes, however, to take issue with and express reservations concerning the wording of the paragraphs containing selective condemnation of States and references to certain countries by name.

Finland

[Original: English]

1. The Government of Finland endeavours to work constructively with other members of the United Nations Council for Namibia for the independence of Namibia. Finland is convinced that the illegal South African occupation of Namibia must be brought to an end through increased international pressure on South Africa. The only agreed basis for internationally recognized independence for Namibia is Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, to which Finland is firmly committed. Under that resolution, the constitution for an independent Namibia is to be drafted by representatives of the Namibian people chosen by free and fair elections. The Government of Finland considers any action taken by a so-called interim government for Namibia to be without effect and null and void. It is our view that the recent move by the South African Government has further complicated the efforts to proceed without delay with the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978). This new obstacle raises serious doubts about the commitment of South Africa to the resolution.

2. Finland understands the political motivation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia and shares the concern over the situation in Namibia, reflected in that Final Document. Finland therefore joins the consensus.

3. The decision of Finland to join the consensus is not to be interpreted as constituting a departure from certain basic principles to which it continues to adhere. Specifically, Finland reiterates the following:

(a) No political organization enjoying popular support should be excluded from a political solution in Namibia through free and fair elections. The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which has played a constructive and crucial role in the search for a negotiated settlement, is such an organization and must be part of any solution. Finland has given and continues to give humanitarian assistance to SWAPO;

(b) Finland cannot accept endorsement by the United Nations of armed struggle nor requests for military assistance. The United Nations was established in order to promote peaceful solutions to international disputes;

(c) Finland dissociates itself from any arbitrary singling out of countries as responsible for the policies of South Africa;

(d) Finland continues to maintain the view that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the adoption of sanctions is within the exclusive purview of the Security Council, which is the only organ with competence to take decisions binding on Member States.

Turkey

[Original: French]

1. Turkey fully supports the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia to ensure the rapid accession of Namibia to independence on the basis of the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. Turkey has therefore endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

2. Turkey nevertheless wishes to make the following three reservations:

(a) Turkey is opposed in principle to referring to a few States by name, especially when the criticisms or condemnations of certain policies of such States are not based on unarguable facts and when the impact of the criticism is likely to be counter-productive. This concern seems particularly justified on the eve of the meeting of the Security Council, within which the need for consensus seems more important than ever;

(b) The above reservation applies also to similar references contained in the reports of Standing Committee II which Turkey has already supported;

(c) Turkey's position on the multilateral international agreements mentioned in the aforesaid texts - agreements which it has neither signed nor ratified - and also the reservations it has formulated regarding certain provisions of those instruments, remain unchanged.

B. Symposium on A Century of Heroic Struggle by the Namibian People against Colonialism (New York, 31 October to 2 November 1984)

515. The General Assembly, by its resolution 38/36 D of 1 December 1983, requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize a symposium at United Nations

Headquarters in 1984 with the participation of prominent personalities and others from all parts of the world.

516. In accordance with that provision, the Symposium was held from 31 October to 2 November 1984 as part of the programme of activities related to the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, which began with commemorative meetings held on 29 October 1984.

517. The purpose of the Symposium was to highlight a century of the just and heroic struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia against colonial occupation and for self-determination and genuine national independence, waged under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

518. It also served to focus the attention of the international community once again on the ever-growing threat to international peace and security caused by the continued intransigent refusal of the racist régime of South Africa to comply with all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia, in particular Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

519. In addition, the Symposium further mobilized the efforts of the international community to intensify its campaign in support of the just cause of Namibia.

520. The following Acting President and Vice-Presidents of the Council each acted as chairman of the Symposium: Mr. Ignac Golob, Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia and Acting President of the Council; Mr. Hocine Djoudi, Permanent Representative of Algeria; Mr. Noel G. Sinclair, Permanent Representative of Guyana; Mr. Natarajan Krishnan, Permanent Representative of India; and Mr. Korkmaz Haktanir, Deputy Permanent Representative of Turkey. The Council delegation also comprised Messrs. Majid Bouguerra (Algeria), S. Muazzem Ali (Bangladesh), Alexandros Vikis (Cyprus), Amitav Banerji (India) and Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria).

521. In addition, Messrs. Brajesh C. Mishra, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, Theo-Ben Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO, and Pius H. Asheke, Deputy Permanent Observer of SWAPO, participated in the Symposium.

522. The Symposium was preceded by a journalists' encounter organized by the Council, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information. It was held at United Nations Headquarters on 29 October 1984 and was attended by prominent editors and journalists from Bulgaria, China, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Peru, Romania, Sweden, Togo, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zambia.

523. The Symposium was conducted in six meetings. At the first solemn meeting, a minute of silence was observed in tribute to the memory of Indira Gandhi, late Prime Minister of India and Chairperson of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

524. The Symposium was opened by Mr. Ignac Golob, Acting President of the Council.

525. During the opening meeting, statements were made by the Reverend Jesse Jackson of the United States; and by Messrs. Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO; William Gray, Member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress; Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; B. R. Bhagat, Member of Parliament

and Chairman of the Indian Council of World Affairs; and Nijaz Dizadrevic, Member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

526. Messages were received at the Symposium from States, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations, chairmen of foreign relations committees, eminent persons and non-governmental organizations.

527. At the subsequent meetings, in addition to the aforementioned speakers, 58 experts, including eminent persons, representatives of non-governmental organizations and journalists discussed various aspects of the 100 years of heroic struggle of the Namibian people against colonialism.

528. In his opening statement, Mr. Golob, Acting President of the Council, said that the struggle for decolonization had been debated in the United Nations for too many years. He reminded the Symposium that six years previously, the Security Council had endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, which remained an internationally acceptable solution to the problem, and that it should be given renewed unequivocal support. The Namibian people and SWAPO had shown courage and political maturity in their readiness to co-operate in implementing the plan.

529. In the light of the critical situation in Namibia and as a result of South Africa's actions, concerted international efforts should be pursued on various fronts in support of the Namibian people. The Council, for its part, would continue to do everything in its power to help Namibia towards independence and would not accept any solution outside the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations was of the greatest importance to the Council and the United Nations. Mr. Golob urged the non-governmental organizations to increase the awareness of people in their countries of the exploitation of Namibian resources, to campaign for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa and to promote support for SWAPO and for the United Nations plan. The endless delays in the implementation of the plan should not be accepted, he said, adding that nothing attracted the support of nations more than a people fighting to be free.

530. Mr. Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, underlined that the objective of the Symposium had four essential elements: observance of 100 years of the heroic struggle of the Namibian patriots against colonialism and exploitation; condemnation of the continued plunder of the natural resources of Namibia by the capitalist countries and their transnational corporations; to demand that the oppressed people of Namibia be allowed to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence; and intensified mobilization of the international community to increase and sustain political support and material assistance to the just struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, so as to expedite Namibia's independence.

531. Referring to the 18-year-old armed struggle, Mr. Toivo ya Toivo informed the symposium that SWAPO had qualitatively transformed the character of the colonial war by successfully demystifying South Africa's military might as invincible. Therefore the experience gained in the field had made the racists accept the reality that SWAPO was a force to be reckoned with. He appealed to the organizers and participants of the Symposium to renew the demand for the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian and South African political prisoners held by racists.

532. In the statements and presentations made, the participants underlined that a great deal had already been written about the role of the United Nations in ensuring that Namibia obtained its independence as soon as possible. One expert pointed out that the question remained as to why Namibia's independence had been postponed and what could be done to accelerate the process, especially since the entire family of nations, including the United States which had entered into a policy of "constructive engagement" with the Republic of South Africa, was in agreement.

533. In their examination, the participants took into account the role played by the front-line States, OAU, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations. They emphasized that the vast majority of the nations of the world were committed to the independence of Namibia, and noted with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The participants pointed out that the global consensus on the independence of Namibia had been derailed by the activities of the Western contact group, in collaboration with South Africa, which had introduced extraneous and irrelevant elements into the negotiating process, resulting in the delay and postponement of Namibia's independence.

534. They affirmed that the present status of the negotiating process had been reduced to a bilateral stalemate, where the United States and South Africa appeared to be a joint force against the global consensus of the United Nations, a force that was attempting to make Namibia an issue outside of the United Nations system, and part and parcel of the new cold war.

535. The participants stressed that if there was to be a negotiated and peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, it was necessary for all parties involved to return to the negotiating table under the auspices of the United Nations.

536. Experts observed that while the United Nations played an extremely important role in the Namibian case, the decisive factor was the struggle of the Namibian people itself. The international community recognized that the major instrument for change was, and always would be, SWAPO. They emphasized the primacy of the role of SWAPO in the struggle for Namibia's liberation and urged that it be supported.

537. A number of participants concluded that the oppressed people of Namibia were bound to wage an all-out struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts because they were confronted with a brutal and pernicious enemy. The factor that generally determined victory was the unity and self-reliance of the people as a whole, coupled with international solidarity. It was precisely because Namibians stood united that Pretoria had failed in its attempts to muster any significant support for its installation of puppet governments.

538. Participants underlined the need to gain the vital support of the international community for Namibia's freedom. The external suffering of the people of Namibia under the yoke of apartheid was a result of the continued support given to the South African régime by those countries that called themselves fighters for freedom.

539. One participant from the United States observed that the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Secretary-General, using his good offices, must actively pursue the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. Owing to its unique responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations had

to challenge those countries whose policies undermined its authority. He called for greater public funding for non-governmental organizations and support groups concerned with Namibia. The United Nations, he added, must intensify its dialogue with the Western press. He called for more contacts with the United States Congress, since it was an institution that could begin the dismantling of the policy of "constructive engagement". The United Nations Council for Namibia was responsible for making the world public more aware of the impact that the South African occupation had on the daily lives of the Namibian people.

540. The Symposium identified the following four obstacles in the path of Namibian independence: South Africa's continuing illegal occupation and aggression against the Namibian people and the exploitation of their resources; the support that South Africa received from certain Western and other countries; the negative role of the United States, with its policy of "constructive engagement" and its insistence in linking Namibia's independence to extraneous issues; and the presence of transnational corporations in Namibia and their plunder and exploitation of its resources.

541. In his closing remarks, Mr. Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, expressed appreciation for the holding of the Symposium and said that States with the veto power had placed obstacles in the mandate of the Security Council. He requested that the United Nations Council for Namibia publicize the cause of the Namibian people before the international community.

542. Noting the lack of public awareness in the United States about the struggle of the Namibian people against South Africa's occupation, he appealed for support groups in that country to educate the population on the question of Namibia. Efforts of the people of the United States had led to that country's withdrawal from Viet Nam. He hoped for a similar outcome on Namibia. He appealed for a continuation of the campaign for the release of South African and Namibian detainees and for unwavering support for the people of Namibia and SWAPO.

543. At the concluding session of the Symposium, the participants adopted the following Appeal for Action:*

"Appeal for Action

"1. Obstacles

"(1) The Symposium identified four major obstacles in the path of Namibian independence:

(a) South Africa's continuing illegal occupation of Namibia, its aggression against the Namibian people and its exploitation of Namibia's natural and human resources, together with its persistent refusal to comply with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

(b) The support that South Africa receives from certain Western and other States, in particular the United States of America, and the refusal of

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/142.

those States to confront South Africa with regard to its illegal occupation of Namibia and their vetoing of Security Council resolutions calling for mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

(c) The particularly negative role of the United States, with its policy of 'constructive engagement' and its insistence on the notorious 'linkage' of Namibia's independence to irrelevant and extraneous issues, including the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola;

(d) The presence of transnational corporations in Namibia and their plunder and exploitation of Namibia's natural and human resources, in defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and decisions, the advisory opinion of 21 June 1971 1/ and other rulings of the International Court of Justice and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974. 2/

"2. Appeal

"(2) The participants, in their unanimous condemnation of racist South Africa and its allies obstructing Namibian independence, call upon the international community, in particular the peoples of those countries that are allies and friends of the South African régime, especially the United States and the States members of the European Economic Community (EEC), to exert maximum pressure on their Governments and the South African régime to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia through the immediate and unconditional implementation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia, in particular Security Council resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which constitutes the only internationally accepted basis for the peaceful transition of Namibia to independence.

"(3) The participants strongly condemn the United States Administration's policy of 'linkage' and call upon it to desist from this reprehensible policy and to close its so-called Liaison Office in Namibia.

"(4) The participants call upon the Western permanent members of the Security Council not to obstruct any decisions of that organ aimed at putting an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and urge the EEC countries to act on their recently declared rejection of 'linkage'.

"3. Action

"(5) South Africa's continuing illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council must be brought to an immediate end. To this effect, the Symposium unanimously agreed that the following plan of action should be undertaken urgently by the United Nations, the United Nations Council for Namibia, Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals:

(a) The General Assembly and the Security Council should seek all necessary actions to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. The

United Nations must assume its full responsibility for Namibia and vigorously counter all attempts by South Africa and the United States to bypass the United Nations in the exercise of its direct responsibility;

(b) An urgent meeting of the Security Council should be called to take measures to resolve the stalemate in the developments towards Namibia's independence due to South Africa's intransigence in refusing to co-operate in the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978). All measures, in particular the imposition of an oil embargo and other comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, should be used to force South Africa to implement resolution 435 (1978). Those States that veto any call for sanctions must take joint responsibility with South Africa for the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia;

(c) In order to end the plunder and exploitation of Namibian resources, the United Nations Council for Namibia should implement its Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. In addition, the Council, Member States and non-governmental organizations should carry out all the measures agreed at the Symposium on International Efforts to implement the Decree, held at Geneva from 27 to 31 August 1984. 66/ In particular, legal action to implement the Decree should be commenced at the earliest possible opportunity in the Netherlands and other appropriate States, as recommended by the Geneva Symposium;

(d) The territorial integrity of Namibia should be safeguarded by the rejection of South Africa's claims to Walvis Bay, the offshore islands and the Orange River;

(e) The United Nations Council for Namibia, through contacts with Member States and international organizations, should seek to increase material, moral, political and military support for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in its political and armed struggle for the liberation of Namibia. The Council should further develop its links with SWAPO by stimulating further support for the health and education centres of SWAPO in various African States and by itself establishing links with those centres;

(f) The United Nations and the international community at large must insist on the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners and on the recognition of prisoner-of-war status for all captured SWAPO freedom fighters;

(g) While avoiding the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), South Africa has persistently attempted to impose on the Namibian people puppet institutions and organizations. Those attempts have been condemned and rejected by the Security Council in its resolution 439 (1978) and by the General Assembly in various resolutions. The Symposium denounces the bogus Multi-Party Conference (MPC) as the latest South African manoeuvre aimed at imposing a neo-colonial régime;

(h) South Africa's attempts to establish control over its own and Namibia's neighbours by a continuous policy of aggression and destabilization, as well as its continuing occupation of southern Angola, should be exposed and condemned in every possible way. The arms embargo imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 should be strengthened and enforced rigidly. All possible political, material and military support

should be given to the front-line States to enable them to defend themselves against such attacks;

(i) The United Nations Council for Namibia should assert fully its role as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia and carry out effectively the tasks delegated to it, in particular the pertinent actions proposed above. To that end, the Council should also:

- (i) Establish a special fund for publicity on Namibia, which could be used to undertake, in conjunction with the relevant non-governmental organizations, major media projects in those countries where the mobilization of public opinion is most critical;
- (ii) Take all necessary preventive measures to disseminate information within schools and other educational institutions exposing the true nature of the racist policies of the South African régime;
- (iii) Accede to relevant multilateral treaties as the de jure governing authority for Namibia;
- (iv) Promulgate additional appropriate decrees;
- (v) Issue a statement criticizing the establishment of the United States Liaison Office in Namibia as a contravention of international law and of the authority of the Council.

"(6) Further steps towards the formulation of a plan of action should be taken through appropriate and continuous communication and co-operation, encompassing the various priorities itemized in paragraph (5).

"(7) The Symposium, directing itself to the situation in South Africa:

(a) Calls for the maintenance of solidarity with the people of South Africa in their struggle for a non-racial democratic society;

(b) Adds its voice to the universal condemnation of the so-called new South African constitution and deplores the racist régime's violent repression of popular protest by the people of South Africa;

(c) Denounces the recent reception by certain Western countries of the South African Prime Minister as an attempt to break the international isolation of the racist régime of South Africa.

"(8) The participants condemn the collaboration between racist South African régime and certain Western countries and Israel in the economic, military, nuclear, political and other fields, which has encouraged that régime to continue its brutal repression in Namibia and South Africa, as well as to carry out acts of military aggression against front-line and other States in the region.

"(9) The Symposium condemns South Africa for the recent imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between 17 and 55 years of age to serve in the occupying colonial army in a sinister attempt to force brothers to kill brothers, and calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the

United Nations Council for Namibia to take effective measures to force South Africa to desist from this reprehensible action.

"(10) The Symposium welcomes the release of Comrade Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, after 18 years as a prisoner of the racist régime; 16 of them spent in the infamous Robben Island prison, as well as the release of other leaders and members of SWAPO. The Symposium considers their release as a victory of the struggling Namibian people and of the international campaign demanding their release. The Symposium is deeply gratified by the presence of Secretary-General Toivo ya Toivo as a distinguished participant in its deliberations.

"(11) The Symposium on 'A Century of Heroic Struggle by the Namibian People against Colonialism' pays tribute to all who have taken part in the struggle on the side of right and justice. It further reaffirms its support for, and solidarity with, the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, against colonial bondage and foreign exploitation. The Symposium commends SWAPO for intensifying the armed struggle and for its commitment to embrace all the Namibian patriots in the common struggle to bring about an independent Namibia.

"(12) Stressing the intolerable prolongation of South Africa's illegal occupation and exploitation of Namibia, the Symposium calls upon all peoples and Governments urgently to redouble their efforts in accordance with their unique international responsibility, taking the century-old struggle to its rightful conclusion by bringing about the self-determination and genuine national independence of Namibia without further delay."

C. Seminar on the Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia (Brazzaville, 25 to 29 March 1985)

544. In the discharge of its responsibilities and as part of its programme of work, the Council held a Seminar on the Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March 1985.

545. The purpose of the Seminar was to review the situation in and around Namibia and to consider effective ways of bringing about the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. Furthermore, the Seminar aimed at mobilizing further international opinion and intensifying international action for the immediate independence of Namibia.

546. The Council delegation conducting the Seminar was led by Mr. Alexandros N. Vikis (Cyprus), who also served as Chairman of the Seminar. The delegation included Messrs. Godwin O. Agamah (Nigeria) and Ivan Kartashov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Vice-Chairmen; Mrs. Famatta Rose Osode (Liberia), Rapporteur; and Mr. Pius H. Asheeke, representative of SWAPO.

547. Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmad of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia also participated in the Seminar.

548. The Seminar was preceded by a journalists' encounter, organized by the Council in co-operation with the Department of Public Information. The encounter was held

on 21 and 22 March 1985 and was attended by prominent journalists from many countries.

549. The Seminar was conducted in seven meetings at which 25 experts, including scholars, representatives of non-governmental organizations, journalists, parliamentarians, other eminent persons and observers from 11 Member States discussed strategies for intensifying international action in support of the immediate independence of Namibia.

550. In his opening statement, Mr. Ndinga Oba, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Congo, stressed the commitment of his Government to the speedy independence of Namibia and his country's full support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. He reaffirmed his Government's strong support for the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and called for every effort to be made for the implementation of that resolution.

551. In his address to the Seminar, Mr. Alexandros Vikis, Chairman of the Council delegation, stated that the Council, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, had spared no effort in fulfilling its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory and in protecting and defending Namibia's interests. He stressed that the Council attached great importance to the Seminar in so far as it could contribute to the efforts to intensify international action for the immediate independence of Namibia.

552. Mr. Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, stated that the Seminar was taking place at a time when southern Africa was engulfed in bloody violence by the racist régime of South Africa, which was killing and brutalizing the oppressed people of South Africa. The situation in Namibia continued to deteriorate with the more than 125,000 racist troops being given a free hand to kill and maim innocent Namibians. He stated that in its attempt to bypass Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and to perpetuate its illegal colonial occupation, the Pretoria régime had made plans to impose a puppet régime on the Namibian people around the stooges of MPC.

553. SWAPO specifically denounced the United States Administration for its policy of "constructive engagement" with the apartheid régime, a policy that had given rise to the notorious "linkage" issue. He emphasized that SWAPO totally rejected all attempts to distort the Namibian question and reaffirmed that Namibia was a unique responsibility of the United Nations until independence. He urged the Security Council to convene without further delay in order to implement its resolution 435 (1978), and to take measures under Chapter VII of the Charter, in view of the continued intransigence of the Pretoria régime.

554. Mr. Akoporode Clarke, representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, said that Namibia had a particular claim on the conscience of the international community. As the only Territory that the United Nations had legal authority to administer, the United Nations must retain its obligation to stand steadfastly behind SWAPO and the people of the Territory in their legitimate struggle for independence. The question was no longer whether Namibia would be free as a united sovereign State. The preoccupation of the international community at the present time was the question of when Security Council resolution 435 (1978) would be implemented so that Namibia would be free without further delay.

555. The participants in the Seminar discussed various aspects of the strategies that the international community was being urged to adopt, in an effort to intensify action towards the immediate independence of Namibia. Many participants stressed the need for greater involvement of the States members of OAU in the Namibian struggle for independence. That intensified involvement was urgently required in the four areas of diplomatic and political action, material support, education and training and assistance to the front-line States.

556. Other participants stressed the need to achieve the total isolation of South Africa politically, commercially, culturally and in other spheres such as sporting links. They also condemned the policy of "constructive engagement" of the United States as standing in the way of international efforts for the immediate independence of Namibia.

557. They strongly commended the efforts of the Namibian people under their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, for their heroic struggle against the colonial occupation of their Territory and urged the international community, in particular the United Nations and its specialized agencies, to continue to render them political, diplomatic, material and other support, in order to liberate Namibia.

558. The participants strongly condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its aggression against the Namibian people and its exploitation of the Territory's human and natural resources, together with its persistent refusal to comply with its obligations under the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on Namibia.

559. The participants condemned the support that South Africa received from certain Western and other States, in particular the United States, and the refusal of those States to confront South Africa with regard to its illegal occupation of Namibia. The participants also condemned the vetoing of Security Council resolutions calling for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

560. Finally, the participants strongly condemned the presence of transnational corporations in Namibia and their plunder and exploitation of the Territory's human and natural resources, in defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/ and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974. 2/

561. At the 7th meeting, on 29 March 1985, the participants in the Seminar adopted the following conclusions and recommendations:*

"1. Conclusions

"(1) Namibia represents an extreme case of colonialism characterized by brutal oppression, exploitation and denial of basic rights of the Namibian people by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa.

"(2) The participants affirm the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence in accordance with the purposes

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/164.

and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides the framework for the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, as contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the participants support the right of those people to use any means at their disposal, including armed struggle, to obtain their freedom and national independence.

"(3) The participants stress the fact that Namibia remains a unique responsibility of the United Nations in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and other resolutions of the United Nations. The participants recognize the heroic century-old struggle of the Namibian people against colonial occupation and emphasize that the international community has a particular responsibility to bring the Territory to independence without further delay, particularly in this year of the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.

"(4) Expressing grave concern at the fact that the people of Namibia are still denied their freedom and independence as a result of racist South Africa's intransigence supported by its major Western allies, particularly the United States of America, the participants strongly condemn South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. In particular, the participants condemn South Africa's massive militarization of the Territory, its violent repression of the Namibian people marked by cold-blooded murder, arbitrary arrests and detention and the wanton campaign of destruction, as well as the use of Namibia as a springboard for acts of aggression against independent African States in the region, particularly Angola.

"(5) The participants further condemn the illegal occupation régime of South Africa for imposing military conscription on the Namibian people, its recent war exercises in Namibia and its declaration of the northern region of Namibia as a 'security zone'. These dangerous and militaristic actions by the Pretoria régime are aimed at the further repression of the Namibian people and increased aggression against the front-line States.

"(6) The participants strongly condemn racist South Africa for its latest arrests and detentions of Namibians and call for the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners held by the apartheid régime in its prisons and concentration camps.

"(7) The participants stress the fact that apartheid remains the root cause of tension and conflict in the region. In this regard, they express their vehement condemnation of the latest cold-blooded murder of innocent opponents of apartheid who were commemorating the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre. The participants support the just struggle of the oppressed majority of South Africa and demand an immediate end to the abhorrent apartheid system.

"(8) The participants declare that the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 remains the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem.

"(9) The participants express their revulsion at the continuing stalemate in the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence, due to the insistence by the current United States Administration and the Pretoria régime on linking Namibia's independence to irrelevant and extraneous issues. They reaffirm the unequivocal condemnation and rejection by the international community of the 'linkage' concept, which has in effect rendered the Namibian people hostage to narrow, selfish, imperialist interests in southern Africa.

"(10) Stressing the urgent need for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the participants strongly condemn and reject the current and any future perfidious manoeuvres and schemes by racist South Africa and its collaborators aimed at circumventing the United Nations by installing a puppet régime in Namibia through the stooges of the so-called Multi-Party Conference (MPC) against the will of the Namibian people. They emphatically reject as totally reprehensible any attempts by South Africa and its allies to depict the Namibian question as a regional security consideration or as a bilateral matter between the United States and racist South Africa.

"(11) The participants condemn the 'constructive engagement' policy of the current United States Administration, which has only served to embolden the racist régime in its repression of the people of Namibia and South Africa and in its acts of aggression against the neighbouring States in the region.

"(12) The participants strongly condemn the continued plunder and exploitation of Namibia's natural resources by Western transnational corporations and South Africa, in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 29 September 1974. 2/ In this regard, they declare that attempts by racist South Africa and its allies to open and exploit a recently discovered gas field off the Namibian shore constitute an affront to the Namibian people and the United Nations. They urge the Council to take measures to stop such illegal action by the occupation régime of South Africa.

"(13) In their commendation of SWAPO and its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), for the successes scored against the illegal occupation régime, the participants express their conviction that in the face of the intransigence of the apartheid régime, the people of Namibia have no other alternative but to intensify their heroic struggle in order to rid themselves of the oppressive and illegal settler régime of South Africa. In this connection, the Namibian people deserve the full support of all freedom- and peace-loving people.

"(14) The participants commend and appreciate the untiring efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the fulfilment of its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence.

"2. Recommendations

"(15) Given the stalemate concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the participants fully support the convening of an urgent Security Council meeting as called for by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and its Co-ordinating Committee for

the Liberation of Africa, as well as SWAPO, to demand such implementation. In the light of South Africa's intransigence and refusal to co-operate in implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the participants call for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter. In addition, the imposition of an oil embargo as well as the strengthening and strict observance of the arms embargo against South Africa should be seriously considered by the United Nations and all of its Member States.

"(16) Pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, the participants call upon Governments and institutions to intensify the campaign to isolate South Africa by taking measures such as disinvestment and the severing of political, diplomatic, economic, cultural, sporting and other relations. In this regard, they commend the ongoing efforts by congressmen, parliamentarians, civic officials, non-governmental organizations and individuals in Western and other countries, call for the intensification of such activities and request the United Nations Council for Namibia to increase support for that campaign.

"(17) In view of the escalation of military repression in Namibia by the illegal occupation régime, the participants appeal to the international community for increased political, military, diplomatic, financial, moral and material support for SWAPO, in order to bring about the immediate independence of Namibia.

"(18) With regard to the continued plunder by the Western transnational corporations of the natural resources of Namibia contrary to the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the participants call upon the United Nations, in general, and the United Nations Council for Namibia, in particular, to take measures to put an end to the plunder of Namibia's resources. The participants also call upon all States, particularly the Western countries, to take action aimed at stopping transnational corporations from plundering the resources of Namibia in violation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 2/ They also urge non-governmental organizations, solidarity groups and individuals to bring pressure to bear on their respective Governments and transnational corporations to desist from exploiting the resources of Namibia in contravention of the Decree.

"(19) Given South Africa's intransigence and its refusal to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978), 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the participants call for concerted action by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in particular, and the international community, in general, to force South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia.

"(20) Stressing the importance of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), the participants call upon the international community, in general, and the Security Council, in particular, to take resolute action against South Africa in order to prevent it from installing a puppet régime in Namibia against the will of the Namibian people. They also call upon the current United States Administration to abandon the 'linkage' concept and the policy of 'constructive engagement' towards South Africa.

"(21) Considering the acts of aggression and destabilization by South Africa against the front-line States, the participants urge the international community, as a matter of urgency, to give maximum political, moral and material support, including military assistance, to those States in order to enable them to strengthen their economies and to repel better the overt and covert acts of aggression by South Africa against them.

"(22) The participants recognize that there is a pressing need to intensify the campaign for the dissemination of information on Namibia, particularly in Western countries. They therefore call upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to assist SWAPO in the translation of its material relating to Namibia into all United Nations official languages and the distribution thereof. In addition, the participants appeal to the world media to devote 26 August, Namibia Day, to the intensification of activities relating to Namibia.

"(23) The participants call upon all Governments to increase their financial contributions to SWAPO in order to enable it to expand the capacity of its education facilities. In addition, they urge all Governments and academic institutions to afford Namibians the opportunity, directly through SWAPO, to acquire the skills and experience necessary for the development of an independent Namibia.

"(24) As the United Nations commemorates its fortieth anniversary this year, the participants wish to remind the world body of its direct responsibility over Namibia and its obligations to the Namibian people. Bearing this in mind, the participants urge the United Nations to place special emphasis on the immediate attainment of independence for Namibia."

D. Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (Sofia, 22 to 26 April 1985)

562. In the discharge of its responsibilities and as part of its programme of work, the United Nations Council for Namibia held a Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, at Sofia, from 22 to 26 April 1985.

563. The purpose of the Symposium was to review and intensify efforts to increase support for the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence, under the leadership of SWAPO.

564. The Symposium examined the situation in Namibia resulting from the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa; reviewed the role of SWAPO in the struggle for national liberation; and examined ways and means aimed at strengthening international support for, and solidarity with, the struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO.

565. The Council delegation conducting the Symposium was headed by Mr. Michael Ononaiye (Nigeria), Chairman of the Symposium. The delegation included

Messrs. Harish C. Shukla (India), Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria), Andrzej Kakolecki (Poland) and Erdim Tuzel (Turkey).

566. The SWAPO delegation was led by Mr. Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, and included Messrs. Peter Mueshihangue, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Martin Andjaba, Chief Administrative Officer of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

567. Mr. Najmuddine Rifai, Director and Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization of the Secretariat, represented the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Mr. Brajesh Mishra, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, also participated in the Symposium.

568. The Symposium was held following the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, which adopted a Final Document reaffirming the resolute and strong support of the Movement for the cause of Namibia and its immediate independence (A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex).

569. The Symposium also took place in the context of the fortieth anniversary of the Charter and the twenty-fifth anniversaries of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the founding of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

570. The Symposium was preceded by a journalists' encounter, which was organized by the Council in co-operation with the Department of Public Information. The encounter was held on 18 and 19 April 1985 and was attended by media representatives from many countries.

571. The Symposium was conducted in seven meetings at which 28 participants, including observers from 12 Member States, intergovernmental bodies and two liberation movements, discussed various aspects of the current situation in, and relating to, Namibia.

572. In his opening statement, Mr. Peter Tanchev, First Vice-Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Bulgarian Parliament, in the capacity of representative of the host country, expressed regret and concern that, despite the determination of the Namibian people to win over the struggle for its freedom, and despite the assistance and solidarity of the progressive, democratic and other peace-loving forces in the world, the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime still continued. He underlined that the persistent defiance of the Pretoria régime would have been impossible without the moral, political, military and economic support of certain Western countries. He further stressed that the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions was the only way to force South Africa to abandon its criminal policies towards the people of Namibia.

573. Mr. Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, stated that the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, while bearing the main responsibility of liberating themselves, were also looking to the international community, especially the United Nations, to fulfil its responsibility. The racist régime was preparing for the installation of a puppet régime through a unilateral declaration of independence, with the real power resting in Pretoria's hands. SWAPO, he stressed, was convinced that, without the active support of its imperialist allies,

especially the United States, racist South Africa could not afford to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Secretary-General of SWAPO believed that with well thought-out and well co-ordinated actions by the international community, the racists would be forced to concede to the just demands and the authentic aspirations and wishes of the Namibian people.

574. Mr. Ononaiye, head of the Council delegation and Chairman of the Symposium, stated that the recognition of the urgency for the resolution of the question of Namibia was the raison d'être of the Symposium. The primary objective of the Symposium was to strengthen international support for the heroic struggle of the Namibian people, under the vanguard leadership of SWAPO. He emphasized that the critical situation in Namibia had been graphically underscored by the most recent diabolical manoeuvre of the Pretoria régime, which was seeking to install a puppet administration in Namibia in order to circumvent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). He underlined the fact that, confronted by the growing threat to international peace and security, the world community must meet the challenge head-on and redouble its efforts in support of the cause of Namibia's independence.

575. Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, said that in the light of the continuing defiance by South Africa of its Charter obligations and its persistent use of force to perpetuate its illegal domination of the Territory, as well as its repeated and increasingly savage acts of aggression against the neighbouring independent African States, the full and effective application of measures under Chapter VII of the Charter remained the key to the speedy restoration of peace, justice and freedom to the Namibian people.

576. During the deliberations, the participants examined the various aspects of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the range of repressive measures that the racist régime had applied in order to maintain Namibia's colonial status. They characterized South Africa's rule in Namibia as ever-widening in its use of brutal terror and violence and the infringement of the basic human rights of the Namibian people.

577. Participants in the Symposium were unanimous in their view that throughout the protracted period of negotiations following the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), it had become evident that South Africa had merely used the talks to buy time while it prepared various stratagems to perpetuate its colonial stranglehold in Namibia, in violation of the resolutions of the United Nations and the very agreements it had purportedly reached during the negotiations.

578. Many speakers stressed that the military component in the policies of the racist régime played a central role and had increased in importance over the years, a clear indication of its mounting aggression and danger.

579. Experts estimated the strength of South Africa's troops in Namibia at 110,000 in 1985, with 75 large military bases in the Territory. They further stated that South Africa's policies of militarization, aggression against neighbouring States and colonial domination were supported and assisted by the United States and some other countries which were members of NATO. Furthermore, Western-based transnational corporations played a major role in contributing to the maintenance of the illegal occupation of Namibia and its military machinery.

580. Regarding the role of SWAPO in the struggle for national liberation, the participants stated that since it was founded, SWAPO had proved to be a mass political organization whose main goal was to liberate Namibia from colonialism and exploitation. The leaders of SWAPO had acknowledged the necessity of combining a political and military struggle and had decided to embark on the path of armed liberation struggle after a serious and critical analysis of the concrete historical situation in Namibia. The participants were of the view that the correctness of the historic decision of SWAPO, in 1966, to launch the armed struggle had been amply confirmed.

581. The sustained politico-military attack of SWAPO on the régime of colonial occupation had been effective against Pretoria's neo-colonial plans in Namibia and had helped also to exacerbate the internal contradictions in the apartheid régime.

582. The objectives of SWAPO had gone beyond the struggle for national liberation; they also embraced the struggle for social justice and equality.

583. While South Africa had engaged in acts of provocation and outright aggression, SWAPO had honestly and constructively worked within the framework of a negotiated settlement and had withstood the ferocious attacks of the occupation régime.

584. Speakers pointed out that, despite all the intrigues and machinations of racist South Africa and its Western protectors, the struggle of the Namibian people was developing further and could not be defeated.

585. The participants were of the view that the situation in Namibia demanded forceful and effective initiatives from the international community. It was clear that more intensive efforts at mobilization had to be made in those countries whose policies supported the racist régime. The participants stressed the need to launch information and mobilization campaigns in favour of Namibia's independence and against any collaboration with Pretoria, particularly in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, countries that comprised the self-appointed "Western contact group" in negotiations with South Africa and that had made it possible for South Africa to defy the will of the world community.

586. Participants in the Symposium also were of the view that the Council should focus its mobilization efforts in those Western countries, in order to promote political and material support for the Namibian people and their liberation struggle led by SWAPO.

587. At the concluding session of the Symposium, the participants adopted the following Appeal for Action:*

"1. Appeal for Action

"(1) The participants express their appreciation to the United Nations Council for Namibia for organizing this Symposium as part of its campaign aimed at mobilizing world public opinion in support of the just cause of the Namibian people led by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/165.

"(2) The participants express their profound gratitude to the people and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for its invitation to convene the Symposium at Sofia and for the warm hospitality accorded to them in Bulgaria.

"(3) The participants highly appreciate the statement made by Mr. Peter Tanchev, the First Vice-Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, regarding the consistent policy of the Bulgarian Government aimed at the attainment of genuine independence for Namibia. He stated that the spirit of appropriate United Nations resolutions and the principles of proletarian internationalism were an inseparable part of the foreign policy of the socialist countries.

"(4) The participants welcome fraternally Mr. Andimba Toivo ya Toivo as the leader of the distinguished delegation of SWAPO to the Symposium.

"(5) The participants declare their full solidarity with, and support for, the heroic struggle of the Namibian people, led by their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, against racism and apartheid and for self-determination and genuine independence in a united Namibia. They reiterate the moral and legal responsibility of the United Nations and the international community for the attainment of independence and stress the legitimacy of the armed struggle of the Namibian people as reaffirmed by the United Nations General Assembly.

"(6) The date of 19 April 1985 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of SWAPO in 1960. It is the day for which we pay tribute to the heroism and dedication of all Namibian martyrs who lost their lives in the war against the racist occupation forces and to those who are still suffering as political detainees and prisoners. The participants praise all Namibian freedom fighters and combatants at home and abroad for their heroic and consistent struggle to attain their inalienable rights to freedom, self-determination and genuine independence.

"(7) On the eve of the fortieth anniversary of the victory over Nazi fascism, it is appropriate to expose the continuation of fascism in the form of apartheid and racism as practised by the South African régime.

"(8) The participants express their appreciation for the principled, consistent and all-round support of the Socialist countries and all democratic forces of the world for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

"(9) The year of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples is the right moment for concerted action by the United Nations and all those who are truly concerned with the independence of Namibia.

"(10) The participants welcome and express their full support for the decisions on Namibia of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985. 8/

"2. Obstacles

"(11) The participants identify and therefore condemn the following obstacles to Namibia's independence:

(a) South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its war of aggression against the Namibian people, its acts of destabilization directed against sovereign neighbouring States and its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations;

(b) The latest scheme by the Pretoria régime to install a puppet 'government' in Namibia, which is aimed at preserving its racist domination over the Territory and obstructing the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia;

(c) The policy of 'constructive engagement' of the present Government of the United States of America with Pretoria, which encourages the racist régime in its brutality and terror against the majority of the people of South Africa and Namibia,

(d) The continued insistence of the Reagan Administration and South Africa on extraneous and irrelevant issues such as 'parallelism' and the 'linkage' of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of internationalist Cuban forces from Angola. These manoeuvres are not only an obstacle to Namibia's independence, but also constitute direct interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign State of Angola and are a threat to regional and international peace and security;

(e) The continued plunder of Namibia's natural resources and the colonial exploitation of its people by South Africa and its allies, in defiance of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia 2/ and other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations;

(f) The military and nuclear collaboration by the United States, other Western States and Israel, which threatens international peace and security in the region and beyond;

(g) The collusion between Washington, D.C., and Pretoria in the political, economic, military, cultural and other fields against the interests of independent African States in order to install neo-colonial rule over the continent.

"3. Action

"(12) The participants in the Symposium urge that the following action be taken:

(a) The Security Council should take all measures to implement the United Nations plan for Namibia, as contained in its resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and other relevant resolutions;

(b) The United Nations should take the necessary action to ensure the territorial integrity of a future independent Namibia and its sovereignty over Walvis Bay and the offshore islands;

(c) A meeting of the Security Council should be convened urgently to impose mandatory, comprehensive sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to force it to implement its resolution 435 (1978);

(d) The United Nations organs should declare that those States that veto the imposition of effective sanctions against South Africa bear joint responsibility with the racist régime for its continuing illegal occupation of Namibia;

(e) United Nations bodies, international organizations, Governments and non-governmental organizations should increase their efforts for the complete isolation of the apartheid régime and, in particular, the enforcement of the arms embargo and the imposition of an effective oil embargo;

(f) The United Nations Council for Namibia should continue to take the necessary steps stemming from its responsibility as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia, including appropriate action to enforce Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The Council should therefore implement without delay the recommendations of the participants in the Symposium on International Efforts to Implement the Decree, held at Geneva from 27 to 31 August 1984; 66/

(g) The United Nations, its institutions, other international organizations, Governments, non-governmental organizations, support groups, mass media and individuals should further increase their political, diplomatic, military, material and moral support for SWAPO, in order to ensure the earliest possible achievement of independence.

"(13) The participants strongly appreciate the continued work and actions of solidarity movements and political forces in the Western countries in their efforts to press their Governments to bring to an end Western support for the South African régime.

"(14) Non-governmental organizations, support groups, mass media, individuals and the international community at large should increase their efforts to expose the links of Western countries with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, military and economic fields. Particular attention should be given to the activities of transnational corporations plundering Namibia's human and natural resources.

"(15) In this connection, the participants wish to draw attention to the following important examples of action taken by such organizations and groups:

(a) Women activists in Capenhurst, United Kingdom, will be appearing in court as the result of actions taken against the use by British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd., of illegally imported Namibian uranium for civil and military purposes. The women have refused to pay the court-ordered compensation to British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd., and have instead paid it to SWAPO;

(b) The Green Party (Die Grünen) of the Federal Republic of Germany will organize a public hearing on Namibia in Parliament, in September 1985, in order to increase domestic and international pressure on the Government and other institutions supporting South Africa and to formulate a more effective programme of action with solidarity movements and like-minded organizations abroad in support of the internationally recognized independence plan for Namibia;

(c) The Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPAA) is undertaking initiatives to oppose the collaboration of their respective Governments with the South African régime.

"(16) The participants are aware that the major responsibility for delaying the independence of Namibia lies with the Western countries. It therefore urges the United Nations Council for Namibia to support the activities of solidarity undertaken by the organizations mentioned above.

"(17) The participants in the Symposium express their strong conviction that the heroic struggle of the Namibian people, supported by all progressive forces of the world, will result in the speedy attainment of genuine independence for Namibia."

E. Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility (Singapore, 6 to 10 May 1985)

588. In the discharge of its responsibilities and as part of its programme of work, the United Nations Council for Namibia held a Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985.

589. The purpose of the Symposium was to mobilize concerted action in Asia in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

590. The Symposium served to review the current situation in and relating to Namibia and the efforts of the United Nations to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and to end South Africa's illegal occupation of the international Territory of Namibia; to intensify support in Asia for the struggle of the Namibian people; to further the dissemination in Asia of information on the struggle of the Namibian people; and, to promote co-operation between the Council and non-governmental organizations, national support groups and prominent personalities in Asia.

591. The Council delegation conducting the Symposium was led by Mr. Paul Bamela Engo (Cameroon), who served as the Chairman of the Symposium. The delegation was also composed of Messrs. Demetrio Infante (Chile), Lubomir Kotsev (Bulgaria), Ali Sarwar Naqvi (Pakistan) and Godwin Agamah (Nigeria), Vice-Chairmen; Nihat Akyol (Turkey), Rapporteur; and Theo-Ben Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations.

592. Mr. M. K. Pédanou, representative of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, participated in the Symposium. Mr. Najmudine Rifai, Director and Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, represented the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

593. The Symposium was held following the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, which adopted a Final Document reaffirming the resolute and strong support of the Movement for the cause of Namibia and its immediate independence (A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex).

594. The Symposium also took place in the context of the fortieth anniversary of the Charter and the twenty-fifth anniversaries of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the founding of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

595. The Symposium was preceded by a journalists' encounter, which was organized by the Council in co-operation with the Department of Public Information. The encounter was held on 2 and 3 May 1985 and was attended by prominent media representatives from many countries.

596. The Symposium was conducted in eight meetings at which 25 participants, including observers from 17 Member States and representatives of intergovernmental organizations, discussed various aspects of the current situation in and relating to Namibia.

597. In his address to the Symposium, Mr. Suppiah Dhanabalan, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, observed that the only major decolonization issue that remained unresolved was the question of Namibia. The illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in defiance of numerous resolutions of the United Nations and of world opinion, had become one of the foremost concerns of the international community.

598. He stated that Singapore believed that the question of Namibia should be resolved within the framework of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). Council resolution 435 (1978) established the modalities by which the people of Namibia could determine their own future through free and fair elections under United Nations supervision. It remained the only realistic basis for a peaceful negotiated settlement and should be implemented immediately and unconditionally. He stated that the convening of the Symposium not only demonstrated the concern of the international community for the people of Namibia, but also reaffirmed the strong commitment of States Members of the United Nations to support the Namibian people in their struggle, under the leadership of SWAPO, to achieve self-determination and to attain full independence and freedom from illegal South African rule at the earliest possible date.

599. In an opening statement, Mr. Engo (Cameroon), Chairman of the Symposium, observed that those who saw the brutality and atrocities of the racist occupation forces merely as excesses could not be convinced on the issue of Security Council intervention under Chapter VII of the Charter. They only proposed a cease-fire, which would not go to the root of the problem of withdrawal of occupation forces. Those who viewed Namibia as a moral issue attempted to seek, beyond juridical principles, broader norms upon which to justify support for the suffering peoples. They turned to the issue of human rights, pointing out the important feature of the attendant rights of the individual to realize his essential identity.

600. The Chairman of the Council's delegation concluded his statement by calling for pressure in every sphere of activity in order to support the United Nations effort to give Namibia's people a fair chance to participate effectively in the difficult process of nation-building, a chance indeed to do this unhandicapped by

prejudices and lasting hatred that could be inherited from a protracted bitter conflict waged on racial lines.

601. Mr. Rifai, representative of the Secretary-General, said that the question of Namibia continued to be one of the priority concerns of the Secretary-General. He had repeatedly emphasized that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), embodying the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence, remained the only basis for a peaceful and just settlement of the Namibian question.

602. He stated that upon learning about the moves by South Africa towards an "interim government" in Namibia, the Secretary-General had expressed to the South African Government the view that its actions were clearly contrary to the provisions of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), and urged it to desist from any such action. He urged the international community to redouble its efforts towards the earliest implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) and reiterated his personal commitment to do everything possible to realize that goal.

603. Mr. Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations, declared that out of the past destruction in Namibia and its continued colonial oppression and illegal occupation had emerged an indomitable spirit and gallantry of the Namibian people, who were today more than ever before prepared to make even greater sacrifices in the patriotic struggle in all fields, including the political and diplomatic fields and particularly in armed struggle.

604. The Permanent Observer of SWAPO said that the current United States Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" and its handmaiden, the "linkage" pre-condition, had created grave conditions endangering peace and co-operation in southern Africa. That policy had embraced apartheid South Africa as a friend and ally and sought to remove its "pole-cat status" in the world. For Namibians, the policy, particularly the so-called concept of "linkage", had become the primary stumbling-block to their independence. He stressed that that was clearly a disservice to the people of the United States and stated that SWAPO condemned and rejected it.

605. The Symposium seriously reviewed and analysed the situation in and relating to Namibia; the heroic struggle of the Namibian people against colonialism and racism under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative; the impediments that continue to confront the international community in its efforts to bring about the independence of Namibia through the unconditional and immediate implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978); and the grave threat to international peace and security resulting from South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia.

606. The participants stated that the Symposium, which was the first of its kind in the Asian region, marked a significant step in the forging of vital ties in African-Asian solidarity and co-operation, and underlined the universality of the struggle of the Namibian people for national self-determination and genuine independence. Noting the common responsibility of the international community to effect the immediate independence of Namibia, they stressed their determination to send a strong message from Asia to the racist régime in South Africa, condemning its illegal occupation of the Territory.

607. The participants emphasized that in addition to South Africa's refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and its manoeuvres to circumvent the implementation of the United Nations plan, Namibia's transition to genuine independence continued to be impeded by the collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the Pretoria régime in the diplomatic, political, military, nuclear, economic and cultural fields. In particular, they stressed that the so-called "constructive engagement" policy of the Reagan Administration and the insistence by South Africa and the United States on linking the independence of Namibia to extraneous and irrelevant issues, such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, were the major obstacles to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

608. The participants also discussed the importance of using existing governmental and non-governmental organizations to mobilize support for, and to disseminate information on, Namibia in Asia. They expressed the need for more up-to-date information on Namibia in languages accessible to the peoples of Asian regions and in formats that would be readily understood by those with little previous knowledge of the issues involved.

609. The participants discussed ways and means by which non-governmental organizations, support groups and individuals in Asia could mobilize further support for, and disseminate information on, Namibia in the region. In this connection, participants exchanged views on ways and means by which Governments and non-governmental organizations in the region could support the new SWAPO regional office in Australasia, so as to enable it to cope effectively with the urgent task of interacting with, and informing the people of the region about, the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

610. At the concluding session of the Symposium, the participants adopted the following conclusions and recommendations:*

"1. Conclusions

"(1) The Symposium stresses that it has been 18 years since the General Assembly terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct authority of the United Nations, to be exercised through the United Nations Council for Namibia; 14 years have elapsed since the International Court of Justice issued its advisory opinion of 21 June 1971, 1/ stating that South Africa's presence in Namibia was illegal and calling upon it to withdraw from the Territory; and 7 years have passed since the Security Council adopted resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 containing the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

"(2) The Symposium emphasizes that, during that time, South Africa has continued to defy the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. The South African régime has progressively extended into Namibia its abhorrent policy of apartheid; brutally repressed the Namibian people, militarized the Territory

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and waged war against the Namibian people and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO); plundered the human and natural resources of Namibia in collaboration with other foreign economic interests; escalated its acts of aggression and destabilization against the front-line States from bases in Namibia; and resorted to one pretext after another in order to perpetuate its colonial domination and exploitation of Namibia, including, in particular, its attempts to install puppet institutions and a so-called interim administration subservient to its interests.

"(3) Gravely concerned about the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African régime and the threat to international peace and security resulting from that occupation and, as a manifestation of its unwavering support for the valiant struggle of the people of Namibia for national self-determination and independence, the Symposium strongly affirms that:

(a) Namibia is a direct responsibility of the United Nations until independence, a mandate which the Organization exercises through the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(b) South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people;

(c) The Namibian people have a legitimate right to struggle for their independence by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle;

(d) SWAPO is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

(e) Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are an integral part of Namibia and all attempts by South Africa to annex them are illegal, null and void;

(f) Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) are the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and should be implemented without notification, qualification or delay;

(g) All so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia, as well as fraudulent constitutional and political schemes through which South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia, are illegal, null and void;

(h) The continued collaboration of certain Western countries and Israel with South Africa in the political, economic, military, nuclear and cultural fields enables South Africa to continue its policy of apartheid and its oppression and exploitation of the Namibian people and constitutes a major obstacle to the independence of Namibia;

(i) Foreign economic interests are operating in Namibia contrary to the 1971 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in violation of the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974 and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and are delaying the decolonization of Namibia by their collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia;

(j) States should take legislative, administrative and other measures, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia;

(k) The so-called policy of constructive engagement being pursued by the current United States Administration is strengthening and encouraging South Africa's intransigence with regard to Namibian independence;

(l) The persistent attempts by South Africa and the United States of America to establish any 'linkage' or 'parallelism' between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, have helped to perpetuate South Africa's colonial domination of Namibia;

(m) South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of Namibia, its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African States, its policy of apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

(n) The persistent attempts by the racist régime of South Africa to undermine the United Nations plan by promoting puppet institutions and seeking to impose an internal settlement in Namibia are in direct violation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). In this regard, the Symposium strongly condemns and rejects as null and void South Africa's recent decision to install a so-called interim administration in Namibia.

"(4) In the light of the foregoing, the Symposium concludes that the liberation of Namibia is one of the most critical tasks facing the international community today and that urgent world-wide action must be taken to enable the United Nations to fulfil its unique responsibility towards Namibia. In this regard, participants in the Symposium submit the following recommendations for consideration by the Council.

"2. Recommendations

"(5) The Symposium:

(a) Welcomes the decision of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, to request an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council so that it might resume its consideration of the question of Namibia and give effect to its own resolutions in this regard, in particular resolution 435 (1978); 8/ (See also A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex.)

(b) Calls for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa if it does not proceed immediately with the unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, as contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978);

- (c) Pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, calls upon all countries in the region that have not yet done so to sever links and dealings with South Africa voluntarily. In particular, they should, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions:
- (i) Sever all diplomatic relations with South Africa;
 - (ii) Observe the embargo on arms and military equipment;
 - (iii) Observe the oil embargo;
 - (iv) Disinvest existing interests in South Africa, prohibit new investments and apply disincentives to this end;
 - (v) Withdraw overflight and landing facilities granted to South African Airways and docking rights granted to South African ships;
 - (vi) Strictly observe the sports and cultural boycott of South Africa;
 - (vii) Prohibit the sale of krugerrands and other coins minted in South Africa;
 - (viii) Ratify and implement the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII).
- (d) Welcomes the decision of the Government of India to grant full diplomatic status to SWAPO, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of SWAPO, on 19 April 1985, and urges other States to do likewise and also to render necessary resources to SWAPO in order to enable it to provide effective representation of the interests of the Namibian people in their countries;
- (e) Calls upon the Governments in the region to provide and increase political, material, financial and moral support to SWAPO in order to enable it to intensify its struggle including armed struggle, for the liberation of Namibia;
- (f) Recognizes the vastness of the Australasian and Pacific region, as well as the severe financial limitations facing SWAPO as a liberation movement, and requests the Council and the Governments and non-governmental organizations in the region to support the new SWAPO Regional Office in Australasia in order to assist it to cope effectively with the urgent tasks of interacting with and informing the people in the region;
- (g) Calls upon the international community to extend, as a matter of urgency, its 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 the racist minority régime of South Africa;
- (h) Welcomes the proposals of the universities of Papua New Guinea and the South Pacific (Fiji) to offer limited places for Namibians with SWAPO-sponsored scholarships to study at the two universities, and calls upon all Governments and educational institutions in the region to provide

scholarship programmes to enable Namibian students to undertake technical and tertiary studies in their respective countries;

(i) Calls upon institutions of higher education in the region to give importance to the issue of southern Africa in general, and Namibia in particular, in their academic programmes and to promote the preparation of studies and research projects in this area;

(j) Urges all Governments, specialized agencies, trade unions and other organizations in the region to support the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) so that it may resist more effectively the growing exploitation of labour in that country by the South African régime and the transnational corporations exploiting Namibia's resources;

(k) Urges all non-governmental organizations in the region to establish links in order to facilitate the organization and co-ordination of their activities relating to Namibia;

(l) Further urges all non-governmental organizations to promote a co-ordinated campaign of activities in support of the Namibian cause throughout the region on dates significant to the Namibian struggle, in particular, Namibia Day and the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO;

(m) Considers, as a matter of urgency, that the Council should distribute more up-to-date information on the Namibian situation in languages familiar to the majority of people in the Asian region. This information should also be presented in such a way as to be readily understood by the people with little knowledge of the issue;

(n) The United Nations and SWAPO should, through their respective regional offices, provide material on Namibia to universities, libraries, cultural associations, journalists, trade unions, religious institutions, political parties, students, teachers, professional associations, community organizations, other concerned persons and institutions;

(o) Urges the Council to intensify its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations in Asia by assisting, as appropriate, with the activities of those organizations in support of Namibia's independence;

(p) Stresses that existing groups and networks, both governmental and non-governmental, should be actively utilized for the popularization and dissemination of information on Namibia, in the form of news releases on developments in the struggle of the Namibian people, sustained coverage of the issue by the news media, seminars and workshops at the regional, national and local levels;

(q) Emphasizes that the utilization of audio-visual presentations should be given equal consideration; and recommends that the United Nations should take steps to ensure that such presentations are readily and easily accessible to all individuals and organizations involved in the cause of the Namibian people;

(r) Urges non-governmental organizations and local trade unions to take appropriate action against transnational corporations operating in Namibia;

(s) Calls upon the Council to organize regional or subregional conferences, seminars or workshops and encounters on a regular basis in co-operation with non-governmental organizations in the region that are active on the question of Namibia;

(t) Calls upon the Council to prepare and continually to update and disseminate lists of non-governmental organizations in the region to ensure continued contact among those organizations active on the question of Namibia and apartheid;

(u) Requests the Council to consider the possibility of establishing a regional centre for Namibia in Asia with a view to further mobilizing support for the Namibian cause;

(v) Decides to establish a Co-ordinating Committee of Asian Non-Governmental Organizations to follow-up the implementation of its recommendations;

(w) Takes note with appreciation of the proposal by the Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union to organize a conference on Namibia;

(x) Commends the decision of the Council to institute legal action in the domestic courts of States and other appropriate bodies against corporations and individuals that are violating its Decree and emphasizes the urgent need to mobilize concerted action in Asia in support of the decision of the Council and to intensify further support for the struggle of the people of Namibia for national self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative;

(y) Appeals to all Governments, in particular those in Asia, to condemn and reject individually and collectively racist South Africa's latest decision to install yet another puppet 'interim administration' in Namibia;

(z) Calls upon non-governmental organizations and institutions in the region to do their utmost to mobilize support in their respective countries aimed at disseminating information regarding South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to mobilize further public support for the unconditional and immediate implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978)."

F. Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia (Georgetown, 29 July to 2 August 1985)

611. In the discharge of its responsibilities, and as a part of its programme of work for 1985, the United Nations Council for Namibia held a Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia at Georgetown, from 29 July to 2 August 1985.

612. The objective of the Seminar was to assess the current critical situation in and relating to Namibia in the light of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of that Territory and its intransigence with regard to the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

613. The Seminar reviewed steps taken by the United Nations system and Member States to bring about the independence of Namibia. In the light of the South African régime's intransigence and its attempts to subvert the implementation of the United Nations plan, the Seminar examined additional actions for hastening Namibia's independence, as well as matters relating to the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 2/

614. The Council delegation conducting the Symposium was led by Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana), who also served as Chairman of the Seminar. The delegation included Messrs. Paul Bamela Engo (Cameroon), Ali Sarwar Naqvi (Pakistan), Godwin M. S. Mfula (Zambia) and Janusz Rydzkowski (Poland), Vice-Chairmen; Luis Alfonso De Alba (Mexico), Rapporteur; and Pius H. Asheeke of SWAPO. Mr. Brajesh C. Mishra, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, represented the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

615. The Seminar was preceded by a journalists' encounter, which was organized by the Council in co-operation with the Department of Public Information. The encounter was held on 25 and 26 July 1985 and was attended by journalists from 14 countries.

616. The Seminar was conducted in seven meetings, at which 44 participants, including observers from six Member States and intergovernmental organizations, discussed various strategies to hasten Namibia's independence.

617. Mr. Ranji Chandisingh, Vice-President for National Development of Guyana, speaking at the opening of the Seminar, said that the first challenge that the international community faced in southern Africa was that of dealing with the Pretoria régime and its odious apartheid policies. He called upon the Seminar's participants to identify initiatives to be pursued in the context of the current developments in Namibia, including measures that might be adopted to the maximum advantage during the present period of heightened international sensitivity to that situation.

618. Mr. Mishra, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, representing the Secretary-General of the United Nations, said that the Secretary-General attached the greatest importance to an early settlement of the Namibian question, in accordance with the United Nations plan. The Secretary-General believed that all actions that were designed to sidestep that plan, or to delay its implementation, were unacceptable, including linking the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and the setting-up of the so-called interim administration in Namibia by South Africa.

619. In his address to the Seminar, Mr. Sinclair, Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and Chairman of the Seminar, urged the Seminar to adopt appropriate strategies for hastening the independence of Namibia and to identify targets and determine priorities. The Seminar, he added, might, in its deliberations, find it useful to identify ways in which to involve the European countries, and ways in which non-governmental organizations in those countries could help to give effect to the implementation of the Decree in 1986. He suggested that the Seminar might also propose ways in which non-governmental organizations could use the theme "two decades of termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia" in campaigns designed further to mobilize public opinion in certain countries. Finally, the Chairman urged the Seminar to consider ways in which to attract the maximum political, moral and material support for SWAPO, in

order that it could more effectively prosecute the struggle for liberation of the Namibian people.

620. He concluded by calling upon the international community to exert pressure on those countries that supported the racist régime, for the total isolation of that régime.

621. Mr. Asheeke, representative of SWAPO, told the gathering that under the leadership of their vanguard movement, SWAPO, the people of Namibia would settle for nothing less than genuine independence and national liberation. Therefore, the people would rise up against all of the racist régime's manoeuvres and SWAPO would intensify the political and military offensive against the Pretoria régime until the objective of the Namibian people was achieved.

622. During their discussion of the item entitled "Attempts by the South African régime to subvert negotiations for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia: an overview", participants underlined the various manoeuvres that had been attempted by the Pretoria régime in order to evade the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

623. Some participants informed the Seminar of actions that had been undertaken in their respective countries in order to hasten the independence of Namibia. Although some of those actions were not initiated by Governments, they nevertheless would have some persuasive effect or repercussions on governmental policy decisions.

624. All of the participants were in accord on the need for increased dissemination of information on the various activities with regard to Namibia and the mobilization of public opinion in Western Europe and North America in favour of SWAPO.

625. During the discussion of the item entitled "Intensification of efforts towards the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia", many speakers welcomed the Council's decision to initiate legal proceedings in the courts of the Netherlands against Urenco, which was involved in the enrichment of uranium originating in Namibia, and urged the Council to step up the momentum in connection with the legal action.

626. At the 7th meeting of the Seminar, on 1 August 1985, the participants adopted the ensuing Georgetown Call for Action:*

"Georgetown Call for Action

"1. Obstacles

"(1) The participants condemned:

(a) South Africa's persistent aggression against the Namibian people, its use of the Territory of Namibia as a springboard for acts of destabilization directed against sovereign neighbouring States, and its

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refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, as demonstrated by the racist régime's recent installation of the so-called interim government;

(b) The United States' policy of 'constructive engagement', which has encouraged the intransigence of the Pretoria régime, and in particular, the continued insistence on the linkage of Namibia's independence to irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the withdrawal of internationalist Cuban forces from Angola;

(c) The recent action in the Congress of the United States of America to repeal the Clark Amendment and efforts by conservative groups in the United States, with the support of the President of the United States, to provide support for the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) bandits;

(d) The increased assistance rendered by the major Western countries, and especially by the United States and Israel, to South Africa in the political, economic, financial and, particularly, military and nuclear fields;

(e) The continued plunder of Namibia's natural resources by Western-based transnational corporations and the colonial exploitation of its people by South Africa and its allies in defiance of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia; 2/

(f) The existence of apartheid in South Africa as the core problem in southern Africa, which has been exacerbated by the declaration in Pretoria of the so-called state of emergency.

"2. Recommendations

"(2) The participants recognize that the United Nations must assume its full responsibility over Namibia and vigorously counter all attempts by South Africa, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and to bypass the United Nations in the exercise of its direct responsibility for Namibia.

"(3) The participants urge the Security Council to implement its resolutions and decisions on Namibia, in particular Security Council resolution 435 (1978), without any further delay or pre-condition, and urge the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria régime to force it to withdraw from Namibia.

"(4) Recognizing the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, the participants strongly urge the Council to enter Namibia and assume its full authority over the Territory as provided for under General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967. The participants particularly recommend that the Council issue more documents on actual important events in and relating to Namibia.

"(5) In order to secure the speedy independence of Namibia, the participants urge Governments, governmental bodies, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations

to renew and intensify political, military, diplomatic, financial, moral and material support for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) which would include:

(a) Increasing the ability of SWAPO to reach the widest possible audience, for example, through regional tours of Western and non-aligned countries;

(b) Developing material-aid campaigns in order to provide greater financial assistance to SWAPO, as well as increased awareness of the situation in Namibia.

"(6) Recalling the important decision of the Council, on 2 May 1985, to institute legal proceedings in the courts of States as one of a number of actions to give effect to the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and recognizing the importance of establishing a series of legal precedents with regard to the Decree, the participants call upon the Council:

(a) To proceed immediately with the implementation of its decision of 2 May 1985;

(b) To organize a publicity campaign in order to make it clear that the legal proceedings to implement the Decree are directed specifically at the uranium-enrichment company, Urenco, which enriches uranium that is extracted from Namibia illegally;

(c) To disseminate information as appropriate to non-governmental organizations and other interested parties, in order to keep them informed on developments on its legal action in the Netherlands and other activities concerning the Decree;

(d) To consider, at the earliest possible opportunity, other actions, including legal proceedings in other States based on research substantiating the involvement of corporations and concerns, for example, Euratom, in mining, processing, transporting refining or other operations in violation of the Decree;

(e) To commission specifically a feasibility study by Canadian lawyers on the possibility of instituting legal proceedings in Canadian courts in order to implement the Decree;

(f) To commence an extensive analysis of the plunder and depletion of Namibia's natural resources, particularly mineral resources, since the termination of the Mandate in order to expedite future claims for compensation;

(g) To communicate with Governments of States whose corporations, either privately or publicly-owned, are known to be engaged in activities in violation of the Decree in order to ensure that such activities are terminated;

(h) To request national Governments to consider establishing a compulsory register of shipping movements for all ships sailing under their flag, or owned by individuals or companies of their nationality, if these ships call at South African or Namibian ports, taking note of the Norwegian action on this issue;

(i) To call upon national Governments to establish compulsory negative certificates of origin in order to ensure that minerals being imported, with particular regard to uranium, do not originate in Namibia.

"(7) Recognizing the need for comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa and the increased number of national proposals in the legislatures of Western States to institute such actions, the participants urge the Council:

(a) To communicate with legislators and parliamentarians involved in such actions in order to encourage legislative efforts in support of sanctions and to encourage communication between legislators and parliamentarians involved in such actions;

(b) To encourage legislators and parliamentarians to include, in their legislative efforts, national legislation which would underscore the legal authority of the Council and which would implement the Decree;

(c) To take all appropriate opportunities to testify in legislative efforts with respect to Namibian independence;

(d) To compile a register of legislation proposed or enacted in Western countries implementing sanctions and the Decree.

"(8) Recognizing the necessity to protect the economy of Namibia from all kinds of exploitation, the participants condemn all efforts to support South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia by granting credits and loans and by granting any form of so-called development aid which would facilitate assistance to the administration in Namibia, and call upon the Council, as well as non-governmental organizations, to disseminate information on the above-mentioned efforts and their illegality. The participants call upon the Council to consider other initiatives in this regard.

"(9) Recognizing the crucial state of the Namibian struggle, the participants urge the Council to develop more creative and assertive methods of informing the international community about the situation in and relating to Namibia. The participants call upon the Council:

(a) To provide information in a variety of forms so that it reaches all levels of society. For example, information should be tailored to both rural and urban communities, as well as church and labour organizations;

(b) To provide tapes and broadcast material for distribution on a weekly basis to non-governmental organizations for utilization by their local media outlets;

(c) To initiate a week-long programme of dissemination of information to journalists in order to focus specific attention upon, and coincide with, the twentieth year since the termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia. The content of this programme should be undertaken in conjunction with non-governmental organizations, particularly those in Western States, and should consist of a short memorandum prepared for distribution to journalists and media contacts engaged in information work relating to Namibia which will counter South African propaganda and propaganda agencies in Western States, and will include basic facts and legal arguments on:

- (i) The direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia;
- (ii) The status of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence;
- (iii) The requirement for comprehensive mandatory sanctions to be imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in respect of its illegal administration of Namibia;
- (iv) The authority of the United Nations Council for Namibia to implement and enforce its Decree.

"(10) Recognizing the importance of co-operation between the Council and non-governmental organizations, the participants call upon the Council:

(a) To strengthen its relations with, and support for, non-governmental organizations, particularly those in Western States, engaged in action to promote the enactment of full and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

(b) To encourage and assist non-governmental organizations, particularly those in Western States, working to support Decree No. 1 for the Protection of Natural Resources of Namibia, in particular those that have taken actions to seize goods imported in violation of the Decree;

(c) To provide non-governmental organizations, as much as possible, with detailed information on all aspects of their activities to support Namibia's independence.

"(11) Noting the South African régime's false claims aimed at violating the territorial integrity of Namibia and recognizing that the Council, primarily through its power to issue decrees, must exercise its right as the legal Government in Namibia, the participants call upon the Council:

(a) To consider a detailed legal analysis with reference to the preservation of the southern border of Namibia along the Orange River;

(b) To reassert that Walvis Bay is an integral part of the sovereign territory of Namibia.

"(12) Reaffirming that international law recognizes crimes against humanity, the participants call upon non-governmental organizations to organize hearings similar to the one to be undertaken by a United States tribunal in 1986, in order to focus attention on the South African régime's gross violations of human rights in Namibia.

"(13) In recognition of 1987 as the twentieth anniversary of the formation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, participants call upon the Council to commission a reference book to be completed in time to coincide with the occasion on which General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) was adopted, and which will be comprised of chronologies that set out the major events and developments that have occurred under and since the colonization of Namibia; the illegal administration by South Africa; the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO; and the actions of the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until its independence.

"(14) Recognizing the urgent need for the co-ordination of efforts by non-governmental organizations, both at the national and international levels, to increase their effectiveness in support of independence for Namibia, the participants call upon those organizations:

(a) To initiate a campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners, as well as the granting of prisoner-of-war status to all Namibian freedom fighters, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949; 88/

(b) To intensify their efforts to reach out to other organizations, for example, women's groups, trade unions, the media and church groups, in order to develop solidarity efforts with the Namibian people, as well as to form national Namibian support groups and co-ordination committees in co-operation with SWAPO;

(c) To increase communication with non-governmental organizations in other States in order to exchange information on successful strategies for action and to organize campaigns in support of sanctions against South Africa. For example, those organizations could apply pressure to prevent South Africa from participating in the international computer scientists conference to be held in Ireland in 1986;

(d) To recognize that the liberation of Namibia is integrally linked to support for the front-line States which, in their support for the just struggle of the Namibian people, are upholding the principles of international law. Non-governmental organizations should appeal for political, economic and material support for the front-line States in defence of their national sovereignty and territorial integrity against South Africa's military aggression, economic sabotage and subversion.

"(15) Recognizing the importance of disseminating accurate information on the situation in Namibia, the participants call upon non-governmental organizations:

(a) To inform the public about the history of the Namibian people's struggle against South Africa's oppression and the present deteriorating situation in Namibia as a result of the militarization of the territory, forced conscription of Namibians and the declaration of a security zone in northern Namibia by Pretoria;

(b) To utilize such information in order to mobilize people to take action in support of the Namibian people, for example, non-governmental organizations should initiate action campaigns against transnational corporations which are known to have operations in Namibia;

(c) To undertake to counter South Africa's propaganda machinery regarding Namibia in specific Western countries, particularly the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

"(16) Noting the negative role played by the so-called Western contact group regarding the independence of Namibia, the participants call upon non-governmental organizations in those States to co-ordinate action in order to expose their role in maintaining South Africa's illegal administration and occupation of Namibia in contravention of Security Council resolution

435 (1978). Participants further urge the Council to encourage and support this effort.

"(17) Recalling that 1985 marks the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the participants call upon non-governmental organizations to use these important occasions as foci for actions to reaffirm the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence.

"(18) Recognizing the important role played by progressive churches in Namibia, the participants encourage churches around the world to continue to support the struggle of the Namibian people and expose those who collaborate with the illegal South African occupying régime.

"(19) Recognizing the importance of governmental actions above and beyond rhetoric in support of Namibian independence, the participants call upon all Governments supportive of Namibia and SWAPO:

(a) To grant formal accreditation to SWAPO;

(b) To sponsor Namibians for cultural programmes and study scholarships.

"(20) Recognizing the importance of Latin American and Caribbean countries in the struggle for Namibia's independence, the participants urge non-governmental organizations, Governments and institutions in the region to do their utmost to mobilize support in their respective countries aimed at disseminating information regarding South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia; and call upon the Council to provide these regional non-governmental organizations and institutions with whatever assistance may be possible."

CHAPTER IV

CONTACTS BETWEEN MEMBER STATES AND SOUTH AFRICA SINCE THE ADOPTION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS ES-8/2 and 39/50 A

627. By resolution 39/50 A, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its implementation of paragraph 15 of Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and of relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, 37/233 A of 20 December 1982 and 38/36 A of 1 December 1983, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly a comprehensive report on all contacts between all States and South Africa. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/50 A, the United Nations Council for Namibia prepared a report that updates the information contained in the Council's report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session. The current report on contacts between Member States and South Africa will be included in the Council's annual report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

CHAPTER V

CONSULTATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON NAMIBIA

A. General

628. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/50 C, the Council decided to send missions of consultation to Africa, Asia and Western Europe, covering the following countries: Saudi Arabia from 16 to 18 March 1985; the Congo and Angola from 31 March to 5 April 1985; Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam from 12 to 18 May 1985; and Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway from 20 to 30 May 1985. The purpose of these missions was to undertake consultations with a view to promoting the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia and mobilizing greater international support for the speedy independence of Namibia. The communiqués and statements issued by the missions at the conclusion of their consultations are reproduced in paragraph 1063.
629. In their discussions with the Governments visited, the missions pointed out that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that that responsibility was exercised through the United Nations Council for Namibia, established as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.
630. The missions reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, in accordance with the Charter and as recognized in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), as well as in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia.
631. The missions also reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, to achieve freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The missions further reaffirmed that SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.
632. The missions recalled that the General Assembly had repeatedly condemned South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations, its oppression of the Namibian people and acts of terror and intimidation against Namibian patriots, its military buildup in Namibia and its use of the territory for aggression against independent African States, particularly Angola. They pointed out that those policies of the racist régime of South Africa constituted a threat to peace and security in Africa in particular and the world in general.
633. The missions emphasized that genuine independence for Namibia could only be achieved with the direct and full participation of SWAPO in all efforts to implement the resolutions of the United Nations, including Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). They indicated that those two resolutions, which contained the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constituted the only universally accepted basis for a negotiated settlement of the Namibian question, and demanded that they be implemented in their entirety without modification, prevarication or qualification.

634. The missions also recalled that the General Assembly had declared that all so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia, as well as all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes through which the apartheid régime might attempt to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia, were illegal, null and void, and had urged Governments not to accord recognition to any puppet administration that the Pretoria régime might install in Namibia.

635. The mission stated that the encouragement given to Pretoria by the United States and certain Western countries had led to an impasse in the efforts to secure the independence of Namibia. They firmly rejected the persistent attempts by the United States and South Africa, to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. They emphasized that the persistence of such attempts could only delay the decolonization process in Namibia and constituted interference in the internal affairs of Angola. They stressed that the United States Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the apartheid régime of South Africa was encouraging the racist régime in its intransigence over the Namibian issue.

636. The missions reaffirmed that the natural resources of Namibia were the birthright of the Namibian people, and expressed deep concern at the rapid depletion of those resources, particularly the uranium deposits, due to their reckless plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia 2/ and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. 1/ They stressed that the exploitative activities of the racist régime and its allies must be brought to an end forthwith.

637. The missions urged the Governments, pending the imposition by the Security Council of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to apply sanctions unilaterally and collectively so as to comply with the boycott of South Africa called for by the General Assembly in its resolution ES-8/2.

638. The missions strongly condemned South Africa for its use of Namibian territory as a base from which to launch military attacks against neighbouring African States, particularly the repeated unprovoked acts of aggression and invasion of Angola, including occupation of parts of that country. They pointed out that the racist South African régime had also carried out a general policy of military aggression and destabilization against the neighbouring front-line States in order to intimidate those and other African States and prevent them from supporting the legitimate struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples for freedom and independence. Those acts, which constituted a breach of international peace and security, were also aimed at disrupting and destabilizing the economies of the front-line States, which had steadfastly supported the Namibian people. The missions emphasized the need for the international community to extend, as a matter of urgency, full support and assistance, including military assistance, to the Namibian people and to SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative in their struggle for liberation. The missions also stressed the need for assistance to the front-line States in order to enable them to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity against the repeated acts of aggression by South Africa.

639. The missions expressed strong support for the Final Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to

5 October 1984 (A/39/560-S/16773, annex); the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, at its twentieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 12 to 15 November 1984 (A/40/87, annex, AHG/Res.125 (XX)); the Final Document adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985 (A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1); and the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985 (A/40/276-S/17138, annex, appendix). By these documents, the vast majority of the international community reaffirmed the commitment to the early and peaceful attainment of independence by Namibia, in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

B. Mission of Consultation to Saudi Arabia (16 to 18 March 1985)

640. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/50 C, a Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, consisting of Messrs. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia), Chairman, Syed Muazzem Ali (Bangladesh) and Godwin M. S. Mfula (Zambia), visited Riyadh from 16 to 18 March 1985.
641. The purpose of the Mission was to consult with the Government of Saudi Arabia on the current situation in and relating to Namibia, with a view to promoting the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia without further delay; and to seek increased political, diplomatic and material assistance and support for the Namibian people and SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.
642. The Mission was received by His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia.
643. The Mission held consultations with a delegation of the Government of Saudi Arabia consisting of Messrs. Gaafar M. Allagany, Head of the International Relations Department, and Saleh Al-Anbari, Head of the Africa Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
644. The Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed keen interest in the Namibian question and reiterated his Government's strong support for the just struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.
645. The Minister also observed that there were strong similarities between the respective struggles for self-determination and independence waged by the peoples of Namibia and Palestine, as well as between the character and behaviour of the forces oppressing the two peoples and illegally and forcibly occupying their lands. He stated that the wide-ranging collaboration in the economic, political, military and nuclear fields between South Africa and Israel had been a source of grave concern to the international community. He noted that it was not sheer coincidence that the two pariah countries conducted extensive military operations code-named "Iron Fist" in Namibia and Lebanon in the recent past.
646. The Mission communicated to the Government of Saudi Arabia the grave concerns of the Council regarding the delay in the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia and the ongoing manoeuvres by the racist South African régime to install yet another puppet régime in Namibia, in violation of the

relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. It also apprised that Government of the purpose and objectives of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the Nationhood Programme and the United Nations Institute for Namibia. In this regard, the Mission emphasized the need for increased assistance to the Fund in order that the United Nations could better prepare Namibians to meet the challenges of a future independent Namibia.

647. The Government of Saudi Arabia assured the Mission that it would continue to contribute generously to the Fund and its component programmes. The two parties discussed possibilities for scholarships to Namibians to study international relations and diplomacy and petrochemistry at educational institutions in Saudi Arabia. In its report to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985, the Mission recommended that the Council follow up on this question with the relevant authorities of the Saudi Arabian Government.

648. A joint communiqué issued by the Government of Saudi Arabia and the Mission shows the unanimity of opinion between the two sides on all issues concerning the question of Namibia (see para. 1063 of the present report).

C. Mission of Consultation to the Congo and Angola and to the South West Africa People's Organization (31 March to 5 April 1985)

649. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/50 C, a Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, consisting of Messrs. Serge E. Charles (Haiti), Chairman, Michel Delfosse (Belgium), Dumitru Tanasa (Romania) and Ms. Zhang Fengkun (China) as well as Mr. Pius H. Asheeke of SWAPO, visited the Congo and Angola from 31 March to 5 April 1985.

650. The purpose of the Mission was to consult with the Governments of the Congo and Angola on the current situation in and relating to Namibia, with a view to promoting the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia without further delay; and to seek increased political, diplomatic and material assistance and support for the Namibian people and their liberation movement, SWAPO.

The Congo

651. The Mission visited Brazzaville from 31 March to 2 April 1985. During its stay, it was received by Mr. Antoine Ndinga Oba, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation.

652. The Mission expressed its appreciation to the Government of the Congo for its unswerving commitment to the cause of the liberation of Namibia, as well as the consistent assistance extended to the Namibian people through SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

653. The Mission stressed that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, its extension of its racist and apartheid policies to the Territory and its use of Namibia as a springboard for military aggression against the neighbouring African States represented a serious danger not only to the development of African States in the region but also to international peace and security.

654. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation welcomed the Mission and reiterated his Government's resolve to pursue every effort aimed at the immediate and full implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia without any pre-conditions. He expressed his Government's strong support for the legitimacy of the liberation struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

655. The Mission was assured of the Government's commitment to redouble its efforts to provide all the necessary moral and material assistance to the Namibian people in the pursuit of their just and legitimate struggle.

656. In a joint communiqué issued by the Government of the Congo and the Mission, both parties reiterated that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demanded its immediate and unconditional implementation; both firmly rejected and opposed the persistent attempts by the United States and South Africa to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola; and both parties emphasized unequivocally that all such attempts were designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia and that they constituted an interference in the internal affairs of Angola (A/AC.131/190).

657. Both sides condemned the continuing attempts by racist South Africa to set up puppet political institutions and impose an "internal settlement" in Namibia, in defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. In this context, they condemned and rejected the puppet MPC as the latest in a series of political stratagems devised by South Africa to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia (A/AC.131/190).

Angola

658. From 2 to 5 April 1985, the Mission visited Luanda where it was received by, and held consultations with, a high-level Angolan delegation consisting of Messrs. França Van Dunen and Venâncio de Moura, Vice-Ministers for External Relations; Ms. Olga Lima, Director of the Department of International Organizations; and Mr. Miguel Bombarda Fernandes da Cruz, responsible for the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

659. Opening the meeting, Vice-Minister Van Dunen, head of the Angolan delegation, reaffirmed his Government's support and that of the workers' party, the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA), for the liberation struggle waged by the Namibian people. In helping the Namibian people in their liberation struggle, the Vice-Minister stated, the Government of Angola was fulfilling its duty by helping others as others had helped them in their own liberation struggle.

660. He further stated that whatever the Government of Angola was doing to help the Namibian people was not without sacrifice. He reaffirmed, however, his Government's continued commitment to the struggle of the Namibian people and pledged that his Government would continue to share its very limited resources with the Namibian people.

661. While reviewing the international situation relating to Namibia, Vice-Minister Van Dunen stated that the position of his Government had been outlined by the President of Angola in his letter dated 17 November 1984 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/39/688-S/16838). He discussed

briefly the steps taken by the Government of Angola with the essential objective of guaranteeing the independence of Namibia through the full implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

662. The Angolan delegation reiterated the support of its Government for the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. The delegation was critical of that Authority, however, as well as of the inability of the United Nations to solve the problem of Namibia.

663. The Angolan delegation further stated that the burden of the struggle for the liberation of Namibia had been left entirely to the front-line States and to Angola, in particular. As a result, more Angolans had lost their precious lives and more properties had been destroyed during the struggle against South Africa, in solidarity with the Namibian people, than during their own struggle for liberation.

664. The Mission welcomed the Angolan Government's reaffirmation of its continued commitment to the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. The Mission thanked the Angolan delegation for the frank exchange of views and the openness with which the discussion had been conducted and assured it that Angola was not being left alone in helping Namibians in their liberation struggle. The Mission concluded by saying that fruitful exchange of views would undoubtedly help the Council in its future formulation of policy.

SWAPO

665. While in Angola, the Mission held consultations with SWAPO in order to review the developments on the question of Namibia. The discussions were held on 3 April 1985 at the provisional headquarters of SWAPO. The delegation of SWAPO was headed by its President, Mr. Sam Nujoma, and included the following senior officials: Messrs. Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General; Peter Mueshahange, Secretary for Foreign Relations; Nifikepunye Pohamba, Secretary for Finance; and Kapuka Nauyala, Secretary to the President.

666. President Nujoma welcomed the delegation on behalf of the Central Committee of SWAPO, and expressed the appreciation of his organization for the visit of the Council delegation. He also expressed the gratitude and appreciation of SWAPO to the heads of State and Government of the front-line States for their assistance in the difficult struggle that the Namibian people were waging under the leadership of SWAPO.

667. President Nujoma assessed the current situation in and around Namibia resulting from South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its intransigence encouraged by its Western supporters, the enhancement of its military strength, including the acquisition by it of nuclear-weapons capability, its armed aggression against neighbouring African States and its attempts to destabilize them, the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola, the imposition of a "security zone" in northern Namibia and its preparation for a unilateral declaration of independence in Namibia in order to frustrate the efforts towards the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

668. The President of SWAPO went on to make a few proposals to the Council. President Nujoma proposed, inter alia, that the Council should take more initiative in terms of the dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the Namibian cause, particularly in the United States. In that connection, a mission of consultation should be sent to

Washington, D.C. to consult with United States Government officials. He further suggested that in order to acquaint itself with conditions in the settlements, the Council should make every effort to visit them in order to see for itself how the people, for whose welfare the Council was responsible, lived.

669. He stated that there was an outbreak of malaria in the settlements and, as a result, anti-malaria drugs were needed. An approximate sum of \$US 100,000 was needed to buy medicine. He also said that there were water problems and that approximately \$US 200,000 were needed for pipes in order to channel water into the settlements and solve the problem.

670. The Mission assured SWAPO that it had taken note of the proposals made by the President of SWAPO. In its report to the Council, the Mission would recommend that the Council, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until genuine independence was achieved and bearing in mind its responsibility for the welfare of the Namibian people, should, in consultation with SWAPO, consider ways and means of meeting their needs as articulated by SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

D. Mission of Consultation to Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam
(12 to 18 May 1985)

671. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/50 C, a Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia composed of Messrs. Syed Turkmen (Turkey), Chairman; Leslie Rowe (Australia) and Syed Muazzem Ali (Bangladesh); as well as Hindino Hinshorgwa, representative of SWAPO for Australasia and Pacific, visited Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam, from 12 to 18 May 1985.

672. The purpose of the Mission was to consult with the Governments of Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam about the situation in and relating to Namibia with a view to expediting the independence of Namibia, in accordance with the United Nations plan for the Territory's independence contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). An equally important purpose of the Mission was to seek all-round support for the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

673. The Mission was undertaken against the background of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung, on 24 and 25 April 1985, as well as the Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, held at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985. The coincidence of these three important events taking place in Asia brought a heightened sense of interest and urgency to the question of Namibia in the region. The Mission's visit to the two countries was therefore not only timely, but also assumed added significance.

Indonesia

674. From 12 to 15 May 1985, the Mission visited Jakarta, where it held consultations with a high-level delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, led by Mr. Harjono Nimpuno, Acting Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, and consisting of Mr. Chaidiv A. Sani, Special Adviser to the Minister for Foreign

Affairs; and Messrs. Widodo Atmosutirto and Hadi Wayarbi, Acting Director and Sub-Director of the Directorate of International Organizations, respectively.

675. The Mission apprised the Indonesian delegation of the current situation in and relating to Namibia. The Mission also briefed the representatives of the Government of Indonesia about the Symposium organized by the Council at Singapore (see para. 717).

676. The Indonesian delegation stated that as an active member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Indonesia shared the Council's position on all aspects of the Namibian question. The delegation also reiterated its Government's unequivocal support for the heroic struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

677. The two parties discussed ways and means by which the Indonesian Government could assist the newly opened SWAPO regional office for Australasia and its representative, in the effort by SWAPO to mobilize support for the Namibian cause and to disseminate information on the question of Namibia.

678. The two delegations emphasized the need for increased all-round assistance to the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence, under the leadership of SWAPO. They stressed that the international community must increase its material assistance to the Namibian people and to their liberation movement, SWAPO, so as to enable the people of Namibia to intensify their struggle for the total and unconditional liberation of Namibia.

679. The Mission and the Indonesian delegation stressed that the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence, embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), remained unimplemented because of the so-called policy of linkage expounded by South Africa and the United States. The two parties reiterated their rejection of the "linkage" between the independence of Namibia and irrelevant and extraneous issues such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

680. They emphasized that the international community should take stronger measures against the racist régime of South Africa, including the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that régime, so as to force it to withdraw unconditionally from Namibia without further delay.

681. Following the discussions, the Mission held a press conference with international and local media representatives.

682. In a joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of meetings, the Mission and the Indonesian delegation reaffirmed their unswerving support for the position of the United Nations on Namibia as contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Namibia (see para. 1063 of the present report).

Brunei Darussalam

683. The Mission visited Bandar Seri Begawan from 15 to 18 May 1985. During the visit, the Chairman of the Mission and the representative of SWAPO had an audience with His Royal Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, Minister for Foreign Affairs. His Royal Highness expressed a keen interest in the question of Namibia and reiterated

his Government's strong support for the efforts of the United Nations on behalf of the Namibian cause.

684. The Mission also held consultations with Mr. Dato Haji Zakaria Sulaiman, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials of the Ministry.

685. The Mission's visit to Brunei Darussalam was the first for the Council to that country. It briefed officials of the Government in great detail about the various aspects of the Namibian question, the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, the impediments to the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence and the efforts of the international community in support of the Namibian cause.

686. The Mission also apprised the delegation of Brunei Darussalam of the recent developments in and relating to Namibia, and the need for increased diplomatic, political and material assistance to the Namibian people and their liberation movement, SWAPO. In particular, the Mission apprised the delegation of Brunei Darussalam of the objectives and programmes of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and its component parts, namely, the Nationhood Programme and the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

687. The delegation of Brunei Darussalam condemned the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African régime, in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and reaffirmed that the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people.

688. The delegation reaffirmed the legitimate right of the people of Namibia to struggle for self-determination by all means under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. It also urged the Security Council to resume its consideration of the question of Namibia and to give effect to its own resolutions in this regard, in particular Council resolution 435 (1978).

689. At the conclusion of their consultations, the two parties issued a joint statement in which they reaffirmed their strong support for the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on all aspects of the Namibian question (see para. 1063 of the present report).

E. Mission of Consultation to Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway (20 to 30 May 1985)

690. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/50 C, a Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia composed of Mr. Porfirio Muñoz-Ledo (Mexico), Chairman; Messrs. Héctor Griffin (Venezuela); Hannu Halinen (Finland); Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland); and Pius H. Asheke of SWAPO visited Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway from 20 to 30 May 1985.

691. The purpose of the Mission was to consult with the Governments concerned on the current situation in and relating to Namibia with a view to promoting the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia without further delay; and to seek increased political, diplomatic and material assistance and support for the Namibian people and their liberation movement, SWAPO.

692. The consultations were important and particularly timely because they took place against a backdrop of events in the southern African region: the reaction of world public opinion to the policies of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African régime and in view of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Vienna, from 3 to 7 June 1985, as well as the meetings of the Security Council on Namibia, from 10 to 19 June 1985.

Finland

693. On 20 and 21 May 1985, the Mission visited Helsinki, where it was received by Mr. Paavo Vayrynen, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Discussions were held with Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, Under-Secretary of State for International Development and Co-operation at the offices of the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA). These were followed by discussions at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Mr. Jaakko Blomberg, Deputy Director for Political Affairs.

694. The Finnish delegation stated that the Council's extraordinary plenary meetings from 3 to 7 June 1985, would be a timely response to the heightened world public awareness and opposition to the South African régime's policies of apartheid and continued illegal occupation of Namibia. It noted that the Finnish Parliament had increased allocations for development assistance to all Namibian projects as a reflection of political support for the Namibian cause.

695. The Mission outlined specific areas of increased assistance required by the United Nations Fund for Namibia and its related projects. In this connection, the Mission informed the Finnish authorities that the Fund for Namibia had registered a shortfall of \$800,000 for the fiscal year of 1985 and that, during 1984, the Fund had been unable to grant scholarships to 50 qualified Namibian students. The Mission further called on the support of the Finnish Government to prevent the reduction of the UNDP indicative planning figure for Namibia. The Finnish Government agreed that any reduction in the indicative planning figure for Namibia would be a negative development and pledged its support for maintaining the current indicative planning figure for the Territory.

696. The Mission stressed that the latest actions by South Africa inside Namibia, particularly its attempt to impose an "internal settlement", were clearly aimed at bypassing Security Council resolution 435 (1978). At its forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings to be held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985, the United Nations Council for Namibia would specifically call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council so that the latter could reassert its authority towards the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) and consider the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria régime.

697. The Finnish delegation deplored South Africa's attempt to impose an "interim government" and doubted South Africa's commitment to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It underlined the crucial importance of a new initiative by the United Nations during its fortieth year to expedite the independence of Namibia. In this regard, the Finnish Government was of the view that it was critical to get a consensus in the Security Council and stressed the importance of creating conditions in which the Council could adopt stronger measures. The statement by the President of the Security Council of 3 May 1985 7/ rejecting South Africa's imposition of an "interim government", was such an example.

698. With regard to the "linkage" issue, the Government of Finland agreed that the process of Namibia's independence should not be tied to any other processes or negotiations.

699. On the question of the imposition of sanctions against South Africa, the delegation was doubtful of the support from certain permanent members of the Security Council for comprehensive sanctions on the question of Namibia. Such an effort at this point would be an outright failure. For its own part, the Government of Finland stated that it would support and implement sanctions, if adopted by the Council.

700. The Mission also held discussions with members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Finnish Parliament and briefed them on its assessment of the current situation in and relating to Namibia. The Chairman stressed the importance of national and regional efforts, as well as actions by universal parliamentary associations aimed at the isolation of the South African régime. Members of the Committee informed the Mission that the Anti-Apartheid Group in the Finnish Parliament consisted of 114 members, i.e., a clear majority of members of Parliament, that the group was pursuing an active and coherent policy vis-à-vis southern Africa in general and that the Namibian question, in particular, was a focal point of that policy.

701. The Mission also met with representatives of Finnish non-governmental organizations, including Finn Solidarity, Afirkka Komitea, Finland-Namibia Society and the Finnish Peace Council and with the staff of the World Peace Council, which has its headquarters at Helsinki. The two sides exchanged views on the current situation in and relating to Namibia, and ways and means of mobilizing support for the Namibian cause.

702. At the conclusion of the consultations, the Mission issued a statement reflecting its discussions with the Government of Finland (see para. 1063).

Sweden

703. The Mission visited Sweden on 22 and 23 May 1985. The Mission was received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Mr. Pierre Schori, Under-Secretary of State, and held discussions with a Swedish delegation led by Mr. Lars-Göran Engfeldt, Director of the Department of Political Affairs. The Mission also held talks at the Department of International Development Co-operation with a delegation led by Mr. Tom Tschering, Director of the Department for International Development.

704. The Swedish delegation expressed grave concern over the persistent refusal by South Africa to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), which constitute the only acceptable basis for a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the Namibian question. It reaffirmed its strong support for the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, as contained in Council resolution 435 (1978), and declared its resolve to support actively the efforts aimed at its immediate and unconditional implementation.

705. The Mission stated its deep concern in regard to recent actions taken by the South African régime inside Namibia, in particular the escalating militarization of the Territory and enforced military conscription of all Namibian males which, together with its latest manoeuvre to install a "transitional government", were

clearly aimed at bypassing the United Nations plan as embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

706. In this regard, the Swedish delegation condemned South Africa for its continued militarization of Namibia and its repression of the Namibian people. The delegation shared the concern regarding South Africa's recent expansion of the "northern security zone" and for its recent imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between 17 and 55 years of age into its occupying army and considered it a violation of international law. Furthermore, the Swedish delegation rejected the recent unilateral manoeuvre by South Africa to install a so-called interim government in Namibia as null and void.

707. The Swedish delegation rejected the attempts to introduce into the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia such irrelevant and extraneous issues as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. It recalled that both the General Assembly and the Security Council had rejected any "linkage". The delegation reiterated its view that the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia should be without pre-conditions.

708. In the exchange of views on the question of sanctions, the Swedish delegation declared that effective measures, including mandatory sanctions, were imperative to force South Africa to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

709. The Swedish delegation commended the role played by SWAPO in the efforts directed at bringing about Namibia's independence in accordance with the United Nations plan, declared that SWAPO must be part of any solution of the question of Namibia's independence and stressed the need to give moral and political support, as well as increased humanitarian assistance, to SWAPO.

710. The Swedish delegation stressed that foreign exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia should be halted. In that context, the delegation referred to the Swedish law of 1979 as extended in 1985, prohibiting further Swedish investment in South Africa and Namibia. The Swedish Government had also declared that imports of uranium to Sweden from Namibia were unacceptable, and it had drawn the attention of Swedish industrial organizations to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 2/

711. During its discussion at the Department of International Development Co-operation, the Mission expressed its appreciation for Sweden's valuable contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and its related projects, as well as for the technical and humanitarian assistance given directly to SWAPO, and outlined the areas of need in the Fund and related projects, to which the Swedish Government promised to give its attention and consideration.

712. The Mission also held discussions at the Swedish Parliament with members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Mission briefed the Committee on the situation in and relating to Namibia, in particular on recent actions taken by the South African régime. The Committee and the Mission exchanged views on ways of enhancing and improving the dissemination of information on the question of Namibia.

713. At the conclusion of the consultations, the Mission issued a statement reflecting its discussions with the Swedish Government (see para. 1063).

Denmark

714. The Mission visited Copenhagen on 24 and 25 May 1985. The Mission met with Mr. Peter Dyvig, Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Mr. Mogens Isaksen, Head of the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). Discussions were held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by Mr. Jørgen Bøjer, Head of Division, Political Department.
715. The Danish delegation stated that the question of Namibia was the last major decolonization issue before the international community, emphasized the responsibility of the United Nations and expressed its appreciation for the role played by the United Nations Council for Namibia. The delegation stressed the primary responsibility of the Security Council in bringing about Namibia's independence. In this regard, the Government pledged its full support as a member of the Security Council to promote the speedy implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.
716. The Mission recalled the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark to the Danish Parliament on 14 March 1985, in which the Government expressed its concern regarding the deteriorating situation in and relating to Namibia, outlined Danish initiatives aimed at isolating South Africa and underlined that international pressure on South Africa could only be increased and made more effective through sanctions based on binding decisions of the Security Council.
717. The Danish delegation stated that its Government did not support a policy of "constructive engagement", and underlined the importance of isolating the apartheid régime.
718. The delegation stated that the Government of Denmark considered the policy of apartheid as a threat to international peace and security and therefore supported binding sanctions by the Security Council.
719. According to the Danish delegation, the question of Namibia was not yet considered a threat to international peace and security. The delegation stated that this was a legal consideration, and underlined its strong conviction for the need to send a clear and strong signal to South Africa by isolating the régime. The question was how to achieve that goal. A proposal for sanctions in the Security Council would be vetoed by certain permanent members and such an outcome would only encourage the Pretoria régime.
720. The best way to proceed would be to have the Security Council adopt a unanimous resolution or decision, which would state a strong position against the South African Government and yet display the unanimity of the Security Council. The delegation pledged the support of the Danish Government as a member of the Security Council. In this regard, the Danish delegation welcomed the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 3 May 1985. 7/
721. Both sides agreed that Governments must respond to the world-wide public opinion, particularly in Western countries, against the apartheid policies of the Pretoria régime and its illegal occupation of Namibia by intensifying a process of pressure leading to the independence of Namibia. The Danish Government called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to reaffirm support for Council resolution 435 (1978).

722. The Danish Government stated that its contribution to the Fund for 1985 had increased by 35 per cent, and declared its intention of further increasing such assistance to the Fund and its direct assistance to SWAPO.

723. The Mission also met with representatives of Danish non-governmental organizations, including the Danish Association of International Co-operation, Labour Movement Development Education Committee, Development Aid from People to People, International Forum, South Africa Committee in Copenhagen, National Committee South Africa Action, Danish Church Aid, and Women and Development, and the representative of ANC in Denmark. The organizations described the range of their activities on behalf of the Namibian people and SWAPO, which included large-scale public campaigns of political and material support and the funding and execution of developmental and technical projects for Namibian refugees residing in the neighbouring African States.

724. At the conclusion of the consultations, the Mission issued a statement reflecting its discussions with the Danish Government (see para. 1063).

Norway

725. The Mission visited Norway from 27 to 29 May 1985. The Mission was received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at Oslo, by Mr. Torbjorn Froysnes, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and held discussions with a delegation of officials led by Mr. Jan Nyheim, Director-General of the First Political Department.

726. The Norwegian delegation stated that the question of Namibia's independence remained a matter of concern to the Government of Norway and reiterated its strong support for the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which would result in a full and complete solution to the question. The delegation recognized the particular responsibility of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the only legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.

727. It was the conviction of the Norwegian Government that Namibia's independence must be achieved only on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Norwegian delegation stated that any "internal solution" imposed by South Africa was unacceptable and had been rejected by the international community, including Western States.

728. During the exchange of views on the question of sanctions against South Africa, the Norwegian delegation stressed that without international pressure on the Pretoria régime, no change could be foreseen in Namibia and South Africa, and it underlined that the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa by the Security Council would be the most effective means of increasing the required international pressure on the régime. Furthermore, the delegation outlined some of the steps taken by the Norwegian Government aimed at the isolation of South Africa and the prospects of extending it to a regional level among the Nordic countries.

729. The Mission expressed concern regarding the question of Norwegian involvement in the sale and transport of oil to South Africa, and asked what the outcome of the debate on the issue in the Norwegian Parliament had been. The Norwegian delegation replied that the question of oil supplies to South Africa was indeed a complex one. The policy of the Government was not to sell Norwegian oil to South Africa. Regarding the Norwegian involvement in the transport of oil to South Africa, the Government had taken limited unilateral measures, e.g., all shipping companies transporting oil to South Africa were required to register with the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs. The Government had also proposed a survey of the shipping companies to evaluate their activities with South Africa. The delegation underlined that selective but mandatory sanctions, rather than voluntary ones, against South Africa would be more effective. The delegation stressed that the degree and effectiveness of sanctions would be determined by the universality of their application and enforcement.

730. The Mission and the delegation agreed that it was important to secure the support of Western countries for sanctions against South Africa. The Mission requested the Norwegian Government, in co-operation with the other Nordic countries, to use its influence with other Western countries for a policy of sanctions against the Pretoria régime.

731. The Norwegian delegation stated that Namibia was a priority area for assistance by Norway and assured an increase in its assistance to the various projects. In this connection, it mentioned the Government's yearly meetings with SWAPO to discuss the most effective ways of using the funds allocated. Furthermore, the delegation stressed the importance of assistance in education, and drew attention to the school for Namibian refugees that its Government was sponsoring at Ludima, People's Republic of the Congo.

732. The Mission held consultations with the staff of the Norwegian Council for Southern Africa, Operation Day's Work and the Namibia Association of Norway. The representatives of the organizations described the wide range of activities in which they were engaged on behalf of the Namibian cause. The Mission also met with the representative of the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa. At the conclusion of the Mission, the representative of SWAPO visited the town of Arendal in Norway to attend the commencement of a two-year project by the pupils of the Montemyr School, for the purpose of raising funds and school materials for Namibian students of one SWAPO health and education centre at Nyaango in Zambia. The project was officially opened by a representative of the Ministry of Development Co-operation of Norway and by the Mayor of the town, as well as other officials.

733. At the conclusion of the consultations, the Mission issued a statement (see para. 1063) reflecting its discussions with the Norwegian Government.

F. Issuance of statements and communiqués

734. The communiqués and statements issued by the missions of consultation and the Governments they visited are reproduced in paragraph 1063.

CHAPTER VI

ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL RELATING TO THE REPRESENTATION OF NAMIBIA AND THE PROMOTION OF NAMIBIAN INTERESTS IN THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

A. General

735. The United Nations Council for Namibia is the legal Administering Authority for Namibia. As such, during the period under review, the Council discharged its responsibilities conferred upon it by the General Assembly, and continued to represent Namibia in conferences and meetings of international organizations and to protect and defend the rights and interests of Namibians on every possible occasion.

736. The Council has progressively gained greater international recognition since it began to participate actively in the work of numerous agencies, organizations and conferences.

737. General Assembly resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975 and 31/149 of 20 December 1976 emphasized the importance of the Council's participation in the work of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. Assembly resolution 31/149, in particular, requested all specialized agencies to consider granting full membership to the Council so that it might participate in that capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences.

738. Namibia, represented by the Council, now enjoys membership status in UNCTAD, UNIDO, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ITU and IAEA. Namibia is also an associate member of the World Health Organization (WHO) and is a signatory to the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. 91/

739. In the course of missions to the specialized agencies during the period under review, the Council raised the question of participation of the Council in the work of all agencies, and obtained information on the ways by which the Council could apply for full membership in the governing bodies of some of the agencies concerned. The Council will continue to seek membership for Namibia in all appropriate specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies.

740. In this regard, it is important to recall General Assembly resolution 39/50 C, by which the Assembly decided that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, should participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States or, in the case of regional conferences and meetings, all African States are invited. The General Assembly further requested all committees and subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite a representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians were discussed and to consult closely with the Council before submitting any draft resolution that might involve the rights and interests of Namibians.

741. During the period under review, the Council represented Namibia in international conferences sponsored by the United Nations and specialized agencies and in other international meetings as indicated below.

B. International conferences and meetings

742. Mr. Muchkund Dubey of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations at Geneva represented the Council in the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination during its consideration of reports submitted by States parties, held at Geneva from 7 to 15 August 1984.

743. Messrs. D. Mazilu (Romania), E. Tjiriange and T. N. Mbaeva of SWAPO represented the Council in the Group of 77, which met prior to the two sessions of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, as well as in the meetings of the Commission, held at Geneva from 8 to 10 August and 13 August to 5 September 1984, respectively.

744. Mr. Coskun Kirca (Turkey), Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, represented the Council in the special meeting to commemorate the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, held in New York on 29 November 1984.

745. Messrs. George T. Carr and Winston Knight and Ms. Edith Bowen-Carr, of the Liberian Embassy at Geneva, represented the Council in the International Non-Governmental Organization Conference for the Independence of Namibia and the Eradication of Apartheid, held at Geneva from 2 to 5 July 1984. The Conference was sponsored by the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Non-Governmental Organization Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization.

746. Mr. Janusz Rydzkowski (Poland) represented the Council in the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa, held at Tunis, under the auspices of the Special Committee against Apartheid, from 7 to 9 August 1984. The same delegation represented the Council at the African Regional Seminar on the Question of Palestine, held at Tunis from 13 to 18 August 1984.

747. Messrs. U. M. Uhomoibhi and S. Adeniran, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, represented the Council in the Seminar on the Legal Status of the Apartheid Régime in South Africa and other Legal Aspects of the Struggle against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 13 to 16 August 1984. The Seminar was sponsored by the Special Committee against Apartheid.

748. Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia), Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, represented the Council in the special meeting, held by the Special Committee against Apartheid on 11 October 1984, in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners.

749. Mr. Godwin M. S. Mfula (Zambia) represented the Council in the solemn meeting in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa - Soweto Day, held in New York on 14 June 1985.

750. Mr. Legwaila Joseph Legwaila (Botswana) represented the Council in the special meeting in observance of the thirteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Freedom

Charter of South Africa, held in New York on 26 June 1985. The meeting was held by the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with ANC.

751. Messrs. Barton Scotland of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guyana, D. Mazilu (Romania), Witjaksana Soegarda (Indonesia) and Hendriks Sitali of SWAPO represented the Council at the third session of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, held at Kingston from 11 March to 4 April 1985.

752. Mr. Amitav Banerji (India) represented the Council at the extraordinary session of the Special Committee in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, held at Tunis from 13 to 17 May 1985.

753. Mr. Leslie Rowe (Australia) represented the Council in the Regional Seminar on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to the remaining Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned and Dissemination of Information on Decolonization, at Port Moresby from 4 to 7 March 1985.

754. Messrs. Nihat Akyol (Turkey) and Qazi Fareed (Pakistan) represented the Council in the Tenth Seminar on the question of Palestine, held at Beijing from 22 to 26 April 1985.

755. Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria) represented the Council in the Regional Seminar on Activities of Foreign Economic and other Interests which are Impeding the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Military Activities and Arrangements by Colonial Powers in Territories under their Administration which might be impeding the Implementation of the Declaration, held at Havana from 8 to 10 April 1985.

756. Messrs. Muchkund Dubey (India) and Anton Lubowski of SWAPO represented the Council at the forty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights, held at Geneva from 4 February to 15 March 1985.

757. Ms. María E. Trujillo (Venezuela) and Mr. Helmut Angula of SWAPO represented the Council at the eighth session of the Commission on Human Settlements, held at Kingston from 29 April to 10 May 1985.

758. Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana), Acting President of the Council, represented the Council at the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council, held at Geneva from 3 to 26 July 1985.

759. Mrs. Famatta Osode (Liberia) and Mrs. Pendukeni Kaulinge, Ms. Faustina Ward-Osbourne, Mrs. Pashukeni Shoombe, Mrs. Ellen Musialela, Mrs. Aira Shikwambi, Mrs. Susan Nighidinwa, Ms. Naveuye Munashimue and Ms. Selma Ashipala of SWAPO attended the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Nairobi from 13 to 26 July 1985.

760. Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey) represented the Council at the thirty-second session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 5 to 23 August 1985.

761. Mr. Milivoje Zagajac of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia represented the Council at the twelfth session of the Council of the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) and also at the fourth session of the Assembly of the Centre, held at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, from 25 to 27 October 1984.

C. Specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system

1. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

762. Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey) represented the Council at the thirtieth session of the Trade and Development Board, held at Geneva from 18 to 29 March 1985.

763. Mr. Roger Ravix (Haiti) represented the Council at the fourteenth special session of the Trade and Development Board, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 June 1985.

2. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

764. Mr. N. Shoombe of SWAPO represented the Council at the fourth General Conference of UNIDO, held at Vienna from 2 to 18 August 1984.

765. Mr. Cheikh Sylla (Senegal) represented the Council at the nineteenth session of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO, held at Vienna from 13 to 31 May 1985.

3. United Nations Development Programme

766. Messrs. Jonathan M. S. Lichilana (Zambia) and P. Hinyangerwa Asheeke of SWAPO represented the Council in the special meeting of the Governing Council of UNDP regarding the preparations for the Fourth Programming Cycle, held in New York from 19 January to 2 February 1985.

4. Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

767. Mr. F. Tayal of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations at Geneva represented the Council at the thirty-fifth session of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, held at Geneva from 8 to 18 October 1984.

5. International Labour Organisation

768. Mr. Roger Ravix (Haiti) represented the Council at the seventy-first session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 7 to 27 June 1985.

6. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

769. Ms. Ninón Millan (Colombia) represented the Council at the nineteenth session of the Committee on Food-Aid Policies and Programmes, held in Rome from 20 to 31 May 1985.

770. Messrs. Legwaila Joseph Legwaila (Botswana) and Tommo Monthe (Cameroon) represented the Council at the thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, held at Harare from 10 to 25 July 1985.

7. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

771. Mrs. Wafaa Bassim of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations at Geneva and Mr. Nahas Angula of SWAPO represented the Council at the thirty-ninth session of the International Conference on Education, held at Geneva from 16 to 25 October 1984.

772. Mr. Novo Mthoko of SWAPO represented the Council at the Fourth International Conference on Adult Education, held in Paris from 19 to 29 March 1985.

773. Mr. Eddie Amwkongo of SWAPO, based at Dakar, represented the Council in the informal consultations on apartheid, held at Dakar from 25 to 28 March 1985.

8. World Health Organization

774. Mr. Gaspard Towo Atangana of the Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the United Nations at Geneva and Mr. Libertine Amathila of SWAPO attended the thirty-eighth World Health Assembly, held at Geneva from 6 to 22 May 1985.

9. International Atomic Energy Agency

775. Mr. Marin Buhoara of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania represented the Council at the General Conference of IAEA, held at Vienna from 24 to 28 September 1984.

776. Mr. G. R. Narayan Das of the Atomic Energy Department, Bangalore, India, and Mr. Herman Ithete of SWAPO represented the Council in the Technical Committee Meeting on Uranium Resources and Supply in Africa, held at Niamey from 8 to 12 October 1984.

D. Meetings and conferences sponsored by non-governmental organizations

777. Mr. Kazimierz Tomaszewski (Poland) represented the Council at the Scientific Conference on Colonialism, Neo-colonialism and Africa's Path to a Peaceful Future, held in the German Democratic Republic from 6 to 8 February 1985.

778. Messrs. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria) and Pius H. Asheke of SWAPO represented the Council at a conference on South Africa, organized by Princeton University and held in New Jersey on 12 and 13 February 1985.

779. Mr. Michael Ononaiye (Nigeria) represented the Council in the Atlantic Seminar on Namibia and Apartheid, organized by the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPA) and held at Washington, D.C. on 22 and 23 May 1985.

780. Mr. Serge Charles (Haiti) represented the Council at a conference entitled "For Peace in Southern Africa and Namibia: Solidarity with the Front-line States", held at Bonn from 12 to 14 October 1984. The conference was co-sponsored by the International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa, ANC and SWAPO.

781. Mr. Ahmed Samir Moktar (Egypt) represented the Council in the Pan-African Pugwash Group Regional Meeting on African Security, with special reference to the Namibian crisis, held at Cairo from 31 October to 3 November 1984.

782. Mr. Helmut Angula of SWAPO represented the Council in the seminar entitled "Reflections on 100 years of Namibian Domination", held at Rio de Janeiro on 16 and 17 November 1984.

783. Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana) and Ms. Ninón Millan (Colombia) represented the Council at the conference entitled "Namibia 1884-1984: 100 years of foreign occupation, 100 years of struggle", held in London from 10 to 15 September 1984.

E. Meetings of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and other activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia

784. Mr. Héctor Griffin (Venezuela), Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, represented the Council at the opening of the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia, at Sumbe, Angola, on 20 August 1984.

785. Messrs. Paul J. F. Lusaka (Zambia), President of the Council, and M. Abdel Khalek (Egypt) represented the Council in the Nineteenth Meeting of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, held in New York on 28 August 1984.

786. Mr. David Randoh (Botswana) represented the Council in a seminar entitled "Independent Namibia: Succession to Rights and Duties and Law", organized by the United Nations Institute for Namibia and held at Lusaka from 27 to 29 November 1984.

787. Messrs. Paul J. F. Lusaka (Zambia), Héctor Griffin (Venezuela), Hannu Halinen (Finland) and Mohamed K. Amr (Egypt) represented the Council in the Twentieth Meeting of the Senate held at Lusaka from 17 to 19 January 1985 and at the Graduation Ceremony of the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

788. Messrs. S. A. Ibi and Usman Sarki of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nigeria represented the Council in the Fourth Congress of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), held at Lagos from 21 to 26 January 1985.

CHAPTER VII

ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL IN THE FIELD OF DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY CONCERNING NAMIBIA

A. General

789. By its resolution 39/50 D on dissemination of information on Namibia, the General Assembly stressed the urgent need to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis, with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia in the achievement of self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

790. By the same resolution, the General Assembly reiterated the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the Assembly to the Council and, mindful of the pressing need for the Department of Public Information to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the question of Namibia, in accordance with policy guidelines formulated by the Council, requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department, in all its activities of dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, followed the policy guidelines laid down by the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia.

791. The General Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to direct the Department, in addition to its responsibilities relating to southern Africa, to assist, as a matter of priority, the Council in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information in order that the United Nations might intensify its efforts to generate publicity and disseminate information, with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia, particularly in the Western States.

792. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Council with the work programme of the Department for the year 1984 covering the activities of dissemination of information on Namibia, followed by periodic reports on the programmes undertaken, including details of expenses incurred. It also requested the Secretary-General to group under a single heading, in the section of the proposed programme-budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1984-1985 relating to the Department, all the activities of the Department related to the dissemination of information on Namibia.

793. The General Assembly, recognizing the important role that non-governmental organizations were playing in the dissemination of information on Namibia and in the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the Namibian cause, called upon the Council to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations in its efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and of their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, and, to that end, requested the Council to prepare, update and continually disseminate lists of non-governmental organizations from all over the world, in particular those in the major Western States, in order to ensure better co-operation and co-ordination among non-governmental organizations working in support of the Namibian cause and against apartheid.

794. The General Assembly also requested those non-governmental organizations and support groups that were actively engaged in supporting the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, to continue to intensify, in co-operation with the Council, international action in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, including assistance to the Council in the monitoring of the boycott of South Africa called for in Assembly resolution ES-8/2.

795. The General Assembly decided to allocate the sum of \$300,000 to be used by the Council for its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions of the Council in each individual case on the recommendation of SWAPO.

796. The General Assembly decided to intensify its international campaign in support of the cause of Namibia and to expose and denounce the collusion of the United States, certain other Western States and Israel with the South African racists and, to that end, requested the Council to include in its programme of dissemination of information for 1984 the following activities:

(a) Preparation and dissemination of publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, as well as on legal matters, on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia and on contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(b) Production and dissemination of radio programmes in the English, French, German and Spanish languages designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in and around Namibia;

(c) Production of material for publicity through radio and television broadcasts;

(d) Placement of advertisements in newspapers and magazines;

(e) Production of films, film-strips and slide sets on Namibia;

(f) Production and dissemination of posters;

(g) Full utilization of the resources related to press releases, press conferences and press briefings, in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(h) Production and dissemination of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia;

(i) Production and dissemination of booklets on the activities of the Council;

(j) Preparation and wide dissemination of a booklet containing resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia together with relevant portions of Assembly resolutions on the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia and on the military activities in Namibia;

(k) Publicity for, and distribution of, an indexed reference book on transnational corporations that plunder the human and natural resources of Namibia, and on the profits extracted from the Territory;

(l) Preparation and dissemination of a booklet based on a study on the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974; 2/

(m) Acquisition of books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for further dissemination.

797. During the period under review, the Council and its secretariat continued to disseminate information to Governments, leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, cultural organizations and support groups concerning the objectives and functions of the Council and the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO. It also held consultations with, and sought the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberations of the Council, such as the symposia, seminars and the media encounters that preceded those events.

798. In its efforts to increase the dissemination of information on Namibia, the Council worked closely with the representatives of the Department of Public Information and the Publishing Division of the Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat, in order to intensify information activities related to the question of Namibia and to give those departments guidance on specific projects for dissemination of information to the general public.

799. In this regard, the Council produced and disseminated red folders containing the following updated materials:

- (a) "A crime against humanity: Questions and answers on apartheid in South Africa" (DPI/705);
- (b) Political programme of SWAPO;
- (c) Constitution of SWAPO;
- (d) Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;
- (e) List of transnational corporations and other foreign economic interests operating in Namibia (A/CONF.120/8);
- (f) Map, 16" x 16";
- (g) "A Trust Betrayed: Namibia" (DPI/74-38186, updated);
- (h) "Namibia: A Unique United Nations Responsibility" (DPI/752);
- (i) Booklet on Walvis Bay by the Department of Public Information;
- (j) "Plunder of Namibian uranium" (DPI/715);
- (k) Pamphlet on labour in Namibia;

(l) Pamphlet on the Nationhood Programme, scholarships and other activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia (basic facts);

(m) Poster: "Stop the Plunder of Namibia's Natural Resources";

(n) Poster of Sam Nujoma;

(o) "United Nations Council for Namibia: What it is, what it does, how it works" (DPI/750).

800. In addition, the Council disseminated a compendium containing the following material:

(a) Major resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

(b) Resolutions adopted by OAU;

(c) Excerpts from declarations and communiqués adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

801. The Council decided on two film projects to be undertaken under its guidance and supervision. It also produced and disseminated the following booklets:

(a) The military situation in and relating to Namibia;

(b) Political developments relating to Namibia;

(c) Contacts between Member States and South Africa since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 37/233 A of 20 December 1982;

(d) Activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia;

(e) UN Chronicle, vol. XX, No. 3 (1983).

802. The Council disseminated the following material in various languages:

(a) Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence (Paris, 25-29 April 1983) and relevant documents on the question of Namibia;

(b) Two posters entitled "Stop the Plunder of Namibia's Natural Resources", "One Hundred Years of Resistance and Struggle of the Namibian People" and a kit of mini-posters entitled "Namibia in Struggle" (IDAF);

(c) "Walvis Bay - Namibia's Port";

(d) Namibia: The facts (IDAF);

(e) To Be Born a Nation;

(f) Let us die fighting (Zed Press/Akademie Verlag);

(g) Remember Kassinga;

(h) "Namibia: The Ravages of War";

- (i) "Namibia: The Crisis in United States policy towards South Africa";
- (j) "Apartheid's Army in Namibia";
- (k) UN Chronicle, vol. XX, No. 3 (1983);
- (l) "This is Namibia";
- (m) "The Rössing File".

803. The Council considered a wide range of issues relating to the improvement of the dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, especially with regard to publicity for and at the Symposium to mark A Century of Heroic Struggle by the Namibian People against Colonialism, held in New York from 31 October to 2 November 1984; the Seminar on the Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March 1985; the Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, held at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985; the Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, held at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985; and the Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, held at Georgetown from 29 July 1985 to 2 August 1985.

804. The Council also worked closely with non-governmental organizations and guided them on activities of the Council related to the dissemination of information and on specific projects under the sponsorship of the Council.

B. Commemoration of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, and of Namibia Day

805. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/150 of 20 December 1976, the Council commemorated the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, at its 428th and 429th meetings, on 27 October 1984.

806. During the two solemn meetings, statements were made by the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General of SWAPO, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the representative of the Chairman of OAU, the chairmen of the groups of African, Asian, East European, Latin American and Western European and other States of the United Nations; the representative of the Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States (LAS), the chief representative of ANC, the representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and the representatives of non-governmental organizations.

807. Messages from the heads of State or Government of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt, Guyana, Iraq, Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia were read by their representatives.

808. Messages were received from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Sri Lanka. Messages were also received from ILO, FAO and UNESCO, and the Polish Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). The President announced that all messages received on the occasion would be reproduced in a document of the Council.

809. The Council held its annual commemoration of Namibia Day at its 445th and 446th meetings, on 26 August 1985.

810. In August 1973, the Council decided that 26 August should be observed annually as Namibia Day as a reminder of the critical time, in August 1966, when the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, having been left no alternative by the oppression and obduracy of the illegal racist South African régime in Namibia, had taken up arms to liberate their country. The General Assembly affirmed the Council's decision by its resolution 3111 (XXVIII).

811. The armed struggle of the Namibian people has now been going on for 19 years. The General Assembly, by its resolution 31/146, expressed its support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

812. The meetings in commemoration of the Week were opened by the President of the Council. A minute of silence was observed in memory of the heroes who had fallen in the struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

813. During the meetings, statements were made by the President of the General Assembly, the representative of the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Group, the representative of the Chairman of OAU, the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Chairman of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, the chairmen of the groups of African, Asian, East European, Latin American, and Western European and other States at the United Nations, the representative of the Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Deputy Permanent Observer of LAS, the Observer of ANC, the Observer of PAC, the Secretary for Information and Publicity of SWAPO and the representative of the Continuations Committee of the Struggling Peoples of Southern Africa.

814. Messages were received from the President of the Republic of Seychelles; Prime Minister of Grenada; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Panama; Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea; Member of Parliament and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia; Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines; Minister for Foreign Affairs and Tourism of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas; Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Argentina; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay; Member of the Central Committee of the National

Revolutionary Movement for Development and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Rwanda; and the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia.

815. The President of the United Nations Council for Namibia expressed the thanks of the Council for messages received from the five Nordic Governments: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, the 10 States members of EEC, the Government of Jamaica and the Director-General of FAO.

816. A programme of films on the question of Namibia was also organized and screened in the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium and the Trusteeship Council Chamber.

C. Press and publications

817. The Council, with the co-operation of the Department of Public Information, continued its major international campaign using all means available to it for the just cause of the Namibian people under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO. The Council also undertook activities to expose and denounce the collusion of the United States, certain other Western States and Israel with the South African racists.

818. In addition to the coverage given to its work, the Council organized an extensive publicity programme before, during and after the symposia, seminars and missions of consultation (see paras. 799 and 830-832).

819. Press releases in the English and French languages were disseminated to the press, delegations and non-governmental organizations at Headquarters, and to the United Nations information centres throughout the world. Ninety-nine press releases were issued in English and 36 in French, during the reporting period. In addition, daily press releases in the English and French languages were issued on all public meetings of the Council and on the North American Seminar on the Efforts by the International Community to End South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia, held at Montreal from 23 to 27 July 1984; the Symposium on International Efforts to Implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, held at Geneva from 27 to 31 August 1984; the Symposium on A Century of Heroic Struggle by the Namibian People against Colonialism, held at United Nations Headquarters from 31 October to 2 November 1984; the Seminar on the Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March 1985; the Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, held at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985; the Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, held at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985; and the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council, held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985.

820. Press releases were issued on the Council's missions to Africa from 31 March to 5 April 1985, to Asia from 16 to 18 March and 12 to 18 May 1985, and to Western Europe from 20 to 30 May 1985.

821. Material on the question of Namibia was provided regularly to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies.

822. Texts of statements concerning Namibia by the Secretary-General, the Council's President and the President of the General Assembly were issued as press releases.

823. On the occasion of Namibia Day (26 August), coverage was provided in press releases, radio and television, and a special photo exhibit was mounted at Headquarters. Press releases were also issued on the occasion of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights (week of 24 to 31 May 1985) and the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO (week of 29 October 1984).
824. The activities of the Council were also publicized through the daily press briefings for the press corps and delegation press officers.
825. Information on the activities of the Council was telegraphed directly to the network of United Nations information centres for dissemination to the local media. A total of 646 information telegrams was sent to information centres during the reporting period. In addition, approximately 170,000 pamphlets containing information on Namibia were distributed from Headquarters in New York and Geneva.
826. The work of the Council, as well as the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies concerned, was covered in radio, film, television and photographs. Twenty-one television news packages were distributed and over 750 metres of archival material were shot. In addition, on-the-spot radio coverage was provided for the Seminar at Montreal, the symposia at Geneva, Headquarters and Brazzaville and the extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna.
827. On the occasion of Namibia Day (26 August), most United Nations information centres issued press releases and background papers and organized activities such as the screening of United Nations films, lectures and round tables on the role of the United Nations in the liberation of Namibia, essay contests, exhibits of United Nations posters, press conferences and television interviews. Booklets and other United Nations information materials were also translated into local languages. The information centres undertook similar activities for the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, and for the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights. A separate report on the activities of the information centres in commemoration of Namibia Day was presented to the United Nations Council for Namibia.
828. In accordance with the Council's guidelines, the Department of Public Information continued to disseminate information on the situation in Namibia and on the work of the Council and other United Nations organs concerned with the question of Namibia through its periodical publications, the United Nations Monthly Chronicle and Objective: Justice. Information on Namibia was also contained in such general reference works as the Yearbook of the United Nations and Basic Facts about the United Nations.
829. The "United Nations Day Student Leaflet on Namibia-1984" was produced in the Arabic, English, French and Spanish languages and was widely distributed through the United Nations information centres.
830. In addition, publications were also issued on the following subjects:
- (a) Political developments relating to Namibia (updated), in the English, French and Spanish languages;

(b) Symposium on South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania (2 to 5 April 1984), in English;

(c) Extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Bangkok (21 to 25 May 1984), in the Arabic and English languages;

(d) Paris Declaration on Namibia adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Namibian People, Paris (25 to 29 April 1983), in the English, French and Spanish languages;

(e) Contacts between States Members of the United Nations and South Africa, in the Arabic, English, French and Spanish languages;

(f) Social conditions in Namibia, in the English and Spanish languages;

(g) The military situation in and relating to Namibia (updated), in the Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish languages;

(h) Activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia (updated), in the English, French and Spanish languages;

(i) "A crime against humanity: Questions and answers on apartheid in South Africa", in Japanese;

(j) North American Seminar on Efforts of the International Community to End South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia, Montreal, Canada (23 to 27 July 1984), in English;

(k) "Namibia: A Unique United Nations Responsibility", in the Arabic and German languages;

(l) Seminar on the Activities of Foreign Economic Interests in the Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources, held at Ljubljana (16 to 20 April 1984), in English;

(m) Objective: Justice, vol. XV, No. 1, in the French and Spanish languages;

(n) Symposium on International Efforts to Implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, held at Geneva (27 to 31 August 1984), in English;

(o) Namibia information kits, produced in the Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages.

831. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/227 H of 6 March 1981 (see also para. 796 (h)), the Council requested the Cartographic Unit of the Department of Conference Services to undertake the necessary research to prepare a comprehensive economic map of Namibia.

832. The Council has maintained liaison with the Unit regarding the above-mentioned request and is expecting the comprehensive economic map to be distributed shortly (see para. 850 (c)).

D. Radio and visual services

833. During the period under review, the Council, in co-ordination with the Department of Public Information, continued to arrange for radio coverage of its own work, the work of the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies concerned with Namibia, as well as developments relating to Namibia. Coverage was provided in the following languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Greek, Hebrew, Japanese, Pilipino, Portuguese, Russian, Somali, Sotho, Spanish, Swahili and Zulu.

834. The question of Namibia was featured in several radio programmes in the Chinese, English, French and Spanish languages, including Perspective and the anti-apartheid programme series. Some emphasis was given to Namibia in the context of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the legal action to protect Namibia's natural resources. In addition, the annual Namibia: Update series of six programmes each in the English, French and Spanish languages was produced.

835. The Department continued to give extensive film, television and photographic coverage to the activities and programmes relating to the work of the Council and to distribute the material to news syndicators.

836. Some 124 screenings of the films "Free Namibia" and "Namibia: A Trust Betrayed" were organized by the United Nations information centres. Japanese versions of the two films were also produced. Over 27,000 publications on Namibia were distributed by the information centres during the reporting period. In addition, 32 video tapes and 59 radio tapes on Namibia were also distributed by the information centres during that period. During the same period, approximately 5,000 wallsheets, photographic display sets and posters were distributed, and 3,804 public inquiries were answered.

837. A 60-second television spot on Namibia was produced (in commemoration of Namibia Day) in the Arabic, English, French and Spanish languages and distributed through the information centres and United Nations agencies.

838. A World Chronicle television programme was devoted to an interview with the Acting President of the Council.

E. Journalists' encounters

839. The Council, in its efforts to expand further the dissemination of information, organized journalists' encounters in advance of the symposia, seminars and the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council. A total of six encounters, one each in New York, Brazzaville, Sofia, Singapore, Vienna and Georgetown, focused on the various topics scheduled to be examined at those events (see paras. 803 and 819).

840. The encounters took the form of open discussions between a panel of the Council and journalists and broadcasters invited by the Council, as well as some local and foreign-based journalists.

841. Although the discussions focused specifically on certain aspects of the Namibian question, considerable attention was also devoted to other aspects thereof and, in particular, to the role of the media in generating greater public awareness

of, and support for, the Namibian cause and promoting the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia.

842. In addition to the general publicity that was provided at the venue of each event, the journalists and broadcasters covered extensively the question of Namibia in all its aspects in their respective press and broadcasting organizations, thus promoting the international campaign in support of the just struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence, led by SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

843. The information centres at Brazzaville, Sofia, Vienna and Georgetown offered their co-operation and assistance to the Council secretariat and participants of the seminars, with local services, coverage and dissemination work.

844. The encounters organized by the Council during the period under review have had positive and significant results by promoting a better appreciation of the position of the Council and greater support for the just struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO. The encounters have served to encourage the Council to organize more such activities in the future and to strengthen its programme of dissemination of information through direct interaction with the media, as well as to intensify its international campaign in support of the Namibian cause.

845. General publicity, including the distribution of information material, was provided at the venue of each encounter. Large quantities of visual material were made available to the journalists and broadcasters attending the events. These included posters and exhibit photos for display, and sets of slides and black and white prints for dissemination to the participants.

F. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

846. During the period under review, the Council continued to expand its co-operation with non-governmental organizations for the purpose of intensifying the efforts of the international community to bring about the speedy and unconditional implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning Namibia, in particular, Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

847. As part of its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, and under the terms of paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 39/50 D, the Council, in consultation with SWAPO, made financial contributions to a number of non-governmental organizations in order to enable them to advance the cause of the freedom of the Namibian people. Specifically, the Council made contributions to:

(a) Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa, for the organization of the "Conference in Solidarity with the Women of South Africa and Namibia" held at Toronto, Canada, on 16 and 17 November 1984;

(b) The Anti-Apartheid Group, Bermuda, to organize a fund-raising cultural event for SWAPO during 1984;

(c) The African-American Committee on the United Nations, for the holding of its fifth annual conference for African-Americans at the United Nations, to develop strategies for action by black churches for an independent Namibia during 1985;

(d) Mouvement anti-apartheid, France, to launch a national campaign on Namibia in France during 1985;

(e) The Holland Committee on Southern Africa, for an in-depth study on oil shipments to South Africa;

(f) The Namibia Association of Norway, in co-operation with other Nordic non-governmental organizations, to launch a political campaign in support of the Namibian cause during 1985 in the Nordic countries;

(g) The Campaign against Racial Exploitation, Australia, for the convening of a conference on Namibia in Australia in the fall of 1985;

(h) Anti-Apartheid Bewegung, Federal Republic of Germany, to organize a solidarity conference in support of the struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia, from 12 to 14 October in Cologne;

(i) The Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Washington, D.C., for the continuation of the organization's legal assistance project in Namibia;

(j) The Steering Committee of the Free South Africa Movement, composed of three non-governmental organizations based at Washington, D.C., namely: Transafrica, the Southern Africa Support Project and the Washington Office on Africa, for a three-part project to work for passage of specific legislation on the Namibian question, to produce educational resources on Namibia and to develop and mobilize constituencies around the Namibian issue;

(k) Transafrica, Washington, D.C., for the production of a television programme on Namibia devoted to the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO;

(l) The Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPA), for the organization of a seminar at Washington, D.C., on 22 and 23 May 1985, on the question of Namibia and apartheid and sanctions against South Africa, for parliamentarians and legislators from Canada, the United States and Western Europe;

(m) The National Conference of Black Lawyers, New York, for the organization of a briefing for United States legislators at Washington, D.C., on the question of Namibia, a follow-up briefing in New York for non-governmental organizations and other support groups, and a fund-raising concert to assist Namibian refugees;

(n) A series of five seminars on different aspects of the Namibian question to be conducted in cities across the United States, co-ordinated by Professor Archie W. Singham of the City University of New York;

(o) The United States Peace Council, New York, for the organization to further its 1985 educational campaign against apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia;

(p) The Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, for the production and dissemination of information on the Namibian struggle in the form of a special fact sheet on Namibia;

(g) The Holland Committee on Southern Africa, for an international conference and the publication of background documentation on Namibia, in the Dutch language, in the fall of 1985.

G. Dissemination of information by the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

848. The Office of the Commissioner continued to serve as an additional source of information on the situation in Namibia and the activities of the Council. It prepared the Namibia Bulletin, a quarterly review and analysis of events relating to Namibia that is published in the English, French, German and Spanish languages. The Commissioner's Office also published Namibia in the News, a weekly newsletter. During the reporting period, the Office of the Commissioner also gave briefings to support groups, student groups and individuals on the question of Namibia and the activities of the Council.

849. Related to a decision taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia in June 1985 to take legal action in the Netherlands in order to protect the natural resources of Namibia, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia was requested to undertake the translation and publication into Dutch of a number of publicity items. Among these were the information kit on Namibia, a booklet on the plunder of Namibia's uranium and a compendium of resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia.

850. The Office of the Commissioner also assisted the Council in the undertaking of the following activities:

(a) Publication and dissemination of United Nations booklets, brochures, pamphlets, posters and maps on specific topics relating to Namibia;

(b) Acquisition, translation and distribution of non-United Nations materials on Namibia;

(c) Distribution of a comprehensive economic map on Namibia on a scale of 1:1,000,000, which has been prepared with the assistance of the Cartographic Unit of the United Nations Secretariat and FAO;

(d) Reproduction and dissemination of available films on Namibia.

851. Within the framework of paragraph 850 (a) and (b), the Office of the Commissioner distributed some 240,000 copies in English and 140,000 copies in other languages of various United Nations and non-United Nations publications, including an information kit on Namibia.

852. With regard to paragraph 850 (c) and (d), the Office of the Commissioner arranged for those two Council publications to be produced as official United Nations sales items.

853. On behalf of the Council, the Office of the Commissioner supervised the completion of a documentary film entitled "Namibia - Independence Now" and commenced translation of the film into the Arabic, Dutch, French, German, Portuguese and Spanish languages. In addition, the Office of the Commissioner undertook arrangements with the producers to ensure the widest possible publicity for the film at film festivals and other media events.

854. The Office of the Commissioner supervised the computerization of a comprehensive general mailing list for the dissemination of the Namibia Bulletin and other information material, which can be distributed either in bulk to organizations that will redistribute it, or in smaller quantities to individuals.

H. Distribution of materials

855. In accordance with paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 39/50 D, the Council endeavoured to establish a regular and expeditious pattern of distribution of information material. Material distributed consisted of documentation, publicity material and films. In this regard, the Council appreciates the co-operation rendered by the Department of Public Information, the Department of Conference Services and the United Nations information centres that assisted the secretariat of the Council in the distribution of materials.

I. Other activities

856. The Department of Public Information, with the participation of non-governmental organizations, held a special commemorative meeting on 27 May 1985, to mark the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and all other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights. On this occasion, United Nations films related to Namibia were screened in the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium.

857. During the 1985 Department of Public Information Graduate Student Intern Programme, organized by the Department, significant attention was given to United Nations activities concerning Namibia. The subject was also dealt with at a lecture series on racism and racial discrimination, the United Nations and the activities of transnational corporations in Namibia.

858. During the period under review, the Department gave several briefings on developments in Namibia for non-governmental and other organizations, and a variety of relevant materials on Namibia was distributed to the public. Also, all relevant information material on Namibia was displayed at the non-governmental organization lounge of the Department and made available to interested organizations. Furthermore, the Department included a short explanation of United Nations activities on Namibia in the lecture tours given by the United Nations public information assistants at Headquarters.

CHAPTER VIII

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

A. Establishment of the Fund, general developments and sources of financing

1. Establishment of the Fund

859. By its resolutions 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 and 2872 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, the General Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Fund for Namibia. Its decision was based on the consideration that, having terminated South Africa's Mandate to administer the Territory and having itself assumed direct responsibility for Namibia until independence, the United Nations had incurred a solemn obligation to assist the people of the Territory in their struggle for independence and, to that end, should provide them with comprehensive assistance.

860. Since the Fund became operational in 1972, the programmes of assistance have been continuously expanded by the General Assembly on the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Security Council. In 1975, the Fund became the vehicle for financing the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and a special account was approved by the Assembly under resolution 33/182 C of 21 December 1978 for financing the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, established pursuant to Assembly resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976. The Fund is thus now composed of three separate accounts: (a) the General Account for educational, social and relief activities; (b) the Institute for Namibia Account; and (c) the Nationhood Programme Account.

861. Until 1973, the Council acted only in an advisory capacity to the Secretary-General as regards the administration and supervision of the Fund. On 12 December 1973 the General Assembly, by resolution 3112 (XXVIII), appointed the Council itself trustee of the Fund. The guidelines for the orientation, management and administration of the Fund were approved by the Assembly in its resolution 31/151 of 20 December 1976.

2. Sources of financing

862. It is the task of the Council, the Secretary-General and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to mobilize the resources for the financing of the Fund.

863. Voluntary contributions are the major source of financing of the Fund. The General Assembly has appealed to Governments and their respective national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the three accounts of the Fund. By its resolution 39/50 E, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the President of the Council to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the Fund. Furthermore, the Assembly called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to participate in the Nationhood Programme, inter alia, by allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council. The General Assembly also expressed its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had waived agency support costs in respect of projects in favour of Namibians financed

from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other sources; urged those that had not yet done so to take appropriate steps in this regard; and noted with appreciation that agreement had been reached between UNDP and the organizations of the United Nations system to reduce overhead charges to 3.5 per cent for certain types of project costs financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

864. Since the Fund was established in 1970, the General Assembly has each year authorized, as an interim measure, an allocation from the regular budget to help implement the Fund's programmes. For 1985, the General Assembly decided, by resolution 39/50 E, to allocate \$US 1 million from the regular budget.

865. The Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia carried out fund-raising activities during the period under review to ensure the financing of activities of the Institute, the Nationhood Programme and other programmes financed by the Fund.

866. Through its three accounts, the Fund received the following income in 1984 and the first six months of 1985 (figures are in United States dollars):

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> (January-June) |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------|
| General Account | 2 783 708 | 2 100 985 |
| United Nations Institute for Namibia Account | 5 323 540 | 2 030 402 |
| Nationhood Programme Account | 1 359 307 | 836 192 |
| Total | <u>9 466 555</u> | <u>4 967 579</u> |

867. The pledges and contributions to the Fund for 1984 and the first six months of 1985 are shown in tables 1 and 2 below.

868. UNDP finances assistance programmes for Namibia and has, for that purpose, established an indicative planning figure for Namibia. In 1980, the Governing Council of UNDP set a figure of \$US 7,750,000 for Namibia for the 1982-1986 indicative planning cycle, of which the sum of \$US 4,262,500, or 55 per cent, has been made available for programming. With an uncommitted balance of \$US 3,637,000 from the 1977-1981 cycle, the total resources available for Namibia amounted to \$US 7,900,000.

869. With regard to the indicative planning figure resources for the fourth programming cycle, i.e. 1987-1991, the Governing Council of UNDP at its thirty-second session, held in New York in June 1985, decided, on an exceptional basis, to increase the individual planning figure for Namibia by 50 per cent over and above the indicative planning figure made available for programming for the present cycle. In addition, the Governing Council decided that a further amount of up to \$US 3 million would be allocated at its thirty-third session upon submission of a report by the Administrator of UNDP justifying that amount. Hence, it is expected that the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the fourth cycle would reach the level of some \$US 9 million.

Table 1

United Nations Fund for Namibia: pledges and contributions
as at 31 December 1984

(US dollars)

| Country | General Account | | Institute for Namibia Account | | Nationhood Programme Account | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| | Pledges | Collections | Pledges | Collections | Pledges | Collections |
| Afghanistan | - | - | 500 | 500 | - | - |
| Australia | 64 815 | 65 219 | - | - | - | - |
| Austria | 15 500 | 15 500 | - | - | - | - |
| Bahamas | 1 000 | 1 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Bangladesh | 15 000 | 15 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Barbados | 500 | 500 | - | - | - | - |
| Brazil | 5 000 | - | 10 000 | - | 10 000 | - |
| Cameroon | 2 519 | 2 519 | - | - | - | - |
| Canada | - | - | 161 290 | 153 363 | - | - |
| China | 30 000 | 30 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Cyprus | 175 | 196 | 175 | - | 175 | 196 |
| Denmark | - | - | 435 054 | 435 054 | 95 932 | 95 932 |
| Egypt | 2 921 | - | 1 704 | - | - | - |
| Finland | 62 002 | 62 002 | 259 619 | 259 619 | 442 870 | 442 870 |
| France | 42 593 | 39 429 | 111 441 | 104 058 | - | - |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | - | - | 75 680 | 75 680 | - | - |
| Greece | 4 500 | 4 500 | 5 500 | 5 500 | - | - |
| Guyana | 16 000 | 16 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Iceland | 2 000 | 2 000 | - | - | - | - |
| India | - | 2 000 | 2 000 | 4 000 | 2 000 | 2 000 |
| Indonesia | 4 000 | 4 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Ireland | 6 267 | 6 069 | 6 267 | 6 069 | 6 267 | 6 069 |
| Italy | 31 250 | 25 981 | - | - | - | - |
| Japan | 10 000 | 10 000 | 210 000 | 210 000 | - | - |
| Kuwait | 4 000 | 4 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | - | - |
| Mexico | 5 000 | 5 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Netherlands | 50 847 | 50 847 | 101 695 | 101 695 | - | - |
| New Zealand | 3 321 | 3 321 | - | - | - | - |
| Nigeria | 7 000 | - | 3 000 | - | 10 000 | - |
| Norway | - | - | 316 667 | 311 148 | 266 667 | 256 115 |
| Pakistan | 3 000 | 3 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Panama | 1 000 | 1 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 500 | - | 500 | - | - | - |
| Republic of Korea | - | - | 7 000 | 7 000 | - | - |
| Swaziland | 820 | 777 | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 387 097 | 379 747 | 641 329 | 500 801 | - | - |
| Thailand | - | - | 1 000 | 1 000 | - | - |
| Togo | - | 172 | - | 172 | - | - |
| Tunisia | 824 | 824 | 206 | 206 | - | - |
| Trinidad and Tobago | - | 1 493 | - | - | - | - |
| Turkey | 1 500 | 5 406 | - | 976 | - | - |
| United States of America | - | - | 500 000 | 621 986 | - | - |
| Venezuela | 2 000 | 4 000 | 1 000 | 2 000 | - | - |
| Yugoslavia | 5 000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Zimbabwe | 48 077 | 30 802 | - | - | - | - |
| | <u>836 028</u> | <u>792 304</u> | <u>2 852 627</u> | <u>2 801 827</u> | <u>833 911</u> | <u>803 182</u> |

Table 2

United Nations Fund for Namibia: pledges and contributions
as at 30 June 1985

(US dollars)

| Country | General Account a/ | | Institute for Namibia Account | | Nationhood Programme Account | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| | Pledges | Collections | Pledges | Collections | Pledges | Collections |
| Algeria | 20 000 | b/ 10 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Argentina | 5 000 | 5 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Australia | 58 824 | 57 183 | - | - | - | - |
| Austria | 16 700 | 16 700 | - | - | - | - |
| Barbados | 500 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Brazil | - | 5 000 | - | - | - | - |
| China | 30 000 | 30 000 | - | 10 000 | - | 10 000 |
| Egypt | 1 704 | 2 000 | 2 921 | 1 167 | - | - |
| Finland | 57 971 | 60 600 | 289 855 | 297 442 | 434 783 | 446 163 |
| France | 33 990 | 36 316 | 79 310 | 84 737 | - | - |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | - | - | 59 701 | 58 720 | - | - |
| Greece | 4 500 | 4 500 | 5 500 | 5 500 | - | - |
| India | 1 000 | - | 2 000 | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 4 000 | - | - | - | 1 000 | - |
| Ireland | 19 811 | 21 242 | - | - | - | - |
| Italy | - | - | 36 504 | 15 255 | - | - |
| Japan | 10 000 | - | 210 000 | - | - | - |
| Kuwait | 4 000 | 4 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | - | - |
| Netherlands | 43 478 | 43 860 | 115 943 | c/ 116 959 | - | - |
| Norway | - | - | 252 101 | 268 456 | 210 084 | - |
| Pakistan | 2 546 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Republic of Korea | - | - | 3 000 | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 372 340 | d/ 394 965 | 425 532 | e/ 454 287 | 159 574 | 170 354 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1 493 | 1 493 | - | - | - | - |
| Turkey | 1 500 | 1 453 | 1 500 | 1 453 | 1 500 | 1 453 |
| United States of America | - | - | 500 000 | - | - | - |
| Venezuela | 2 000 | 2 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | - | - |
| Yugoslavia | 5 000 | 10 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Zimbabwe | 44 828 | 12 361 | - | - | - | - |
| | <u>741 185</u> | <u>f/ 718 673</u> | <u>1 985 867</u> | <u>1 315 976</u> | <u>806 941</u> | <u>627 970</u> |

a/ Contributions for the General Account received after 30 June 1985: Norway - \$300,000.

b/ Includes \$10,000 earmarked for 1984.

c/ Includes \$29,240 earmarked for the Namibia Extension Unit.

d/ Includes \$91,850 earmarked for project NAF/85/001 - Support for Assistance Programmes of the Council.

e/ Includes \$113,572 earmarked for the Namibia Extension Unit.

f/ Does not include Spain's contribution through the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa.

3. Main areas of assistance

870. Within its overall terms of reference, the Fund's activities were streamlined in 1978 and 1979 and are now concentrated in three main programmes: (a) the Nationhood Programme; (b) the United Nations Institute for Namibia; and (c) educational, social and relief assistance.

871. The Nationhood Programme was launched by the General Assembly to mobilize the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to provide assistance in support of the nationhood of Namibia in the form of a consolidated and comprehensive assistance programme.

872. The Institute was established by the Council with the endorsement of the General Assembly, as a specific institution to undertake research, training, planning and related activities with special reference to the struggle for freedom and the establishment of an independent State of Namibia.

873. While the two above-mentioned programmes have been set up with particular reference to the future attainment of independence, the establishment of State machinery and the assumption of administrative responsibilities by Namibians, the third programme, the educational, social and relief assistance, in addition to providing individual scholarships, gives particular emphasis to the immediate, present-day needs and welfare of Namibians in the struggle for independence. Assistance in this area is administered, to the extent possible, through individual projects.

874. Expenditures from the Fund on behalf of the three programmes in 1984 and during the first six months of 1985 were as follows (figures are in United States dollars):

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> (January-June) |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nationhood Programme | 1 770 055 | 688 385 |
| United Nations Institute for Namibia | 3 563 147 | 1 354 158 |
| Educational, social and relief assistance | 2 188 569 | 848 564 |
| Total | <u>7 521 771</u> | <u>2 891 107</u> |

B. Nationhood Programme for Namibia

1. Launching of the Programme

875. By its resolution 31/153, the General Assembly decided to launch, in support of the nationhood of Namibia, a comprehensive development-oriented programme of assistance within the United Nations system covering the present period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence. By the same resolution, the Assembly called upon the Council to elaborate, in consultation with SWAPO, the guidelines and policies for such a programme and to direct and co-ordinate its implementation.

876. The projects of the Nationhood Programme fall into three broad categories: pre-independence projects; transitional projects; and post-independence projects. At the present time, the Nationhood Programme consists of two major components: manpower training programmes for Namibians; and surveys and analyses of the Namibian economic and social sectors, including identification of development tasks and policy options under the following sectoral framework:

(a) Productive sectors, including mining, industries, fisheries and agriculture;

(b) Physical infrastructure and services, including trade, transport and communications, energy and water and land resources;

(c) Social infrastructure and administration, including labour, education, information, health, nutrition and social services, housing, building and land-use planning, economic planning, public administration and the judicial system.

877. In designing the projects, careful consideration is given to the special conditions under which the Nationhood Programme is being implemented during the present period of struggle for independence. Assistance to a country which is still under colonial domination and for which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility requires an approach somewhat different from that of conventional technical assistance to independent countries. Implementation of the projects is made difficult by the general unavailability of reliable socio-economic data on Namibia. It is further complicated by the lack of access to the Territory owing to the continuing illegal South African occupation. The training aspects of the projects require special attention because of the scarcity of educational opportunities for Namibians under South African rule.

2. Implementation of the Programme

878. Significant progress has been made with regard to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. Since early 1984, a total of 26 projects and project revisions totalling more than \$US 3.2 million was approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

879. Since the inception of the Programme, fellowships and group-training opportunities in various economic and social fields have been made available to more than 1,000 Namibians, and this accounts for over 85 per cent of the financial resources of the Programme. Namibians have also undertaken group-training activities as participants in seminars and short courses held in Zambia and other African countries. With regard to research, the number of international consultants and experts in the pre-independence phase of the Programme is expected to exceed 60 for a total of more than 480 man-months.

Education and training

880. Since the inception of the Programme, training, including group training and in-service training, has been conducted in the fields of industrial development, land use and human-settlements development, food distribution, labour administration and legislation, transnational corporations, development planning, radio programme production, public enterprises management, rural development, soil survey techniques and land evaluation, immigration procedures, agricultural economics, basic statistics, administration of public enterprises, truck mechanics,

cartography and map preparation, railways operations, cargo handling and port management, writing and journalism. Training included study tours to various African countries. The United Nations Institute for Namibia continues as a major source of candidates for training.

881. During 1984 and the first half of 1985, Namibians continued their training at various institutions in a number of countries, and several new training activities were initiated during this period. A group of six students commenced pre-engineering studies, while one student transferred to a diploma course in the same field. A group of Namibian students started a course in the Portuguese language in Brazil while a group of 36 commenced training in mining and railways in India under a project being co-sponsored by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. Eight students commenced a 12-month diploma course in labour administration while four students commenced training in management of ground and water-surface resources at the Kenyan Ministry of Water Development.

882. A second batch of 100 students commenced training at the Vocational Training Centre in Angola while a second group of 36 students commenced remedial training in Zambia in English language, mathematics, basic sciences and social education. A new group of war victims started various courses in the field of vocational training.

883. Training continued for other Namibian students in the fields of maritime economics and management, aircraft maintenance, video and cinematography, teacher training, electricity supply, shoemaking and leatherwork, co-operative management, water development, journalism and nursing.

884. During the reporting period, students completed training in the fields of English language and administrative skills, fish processing technology, railway operations, basic diplomacy, maritime economics, aeronautical information service, air-traffic control, pilot training and a basic induction course in labour administration. Five students completed training with the Electricity Supply Board of Ireland, while 34 students finished a nine-month remedial course in English language, mathematics and basic sciences. Thirty-four disabled Namibians completed a basic trade training course in Zambia, and at the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, students finished studies in public enterprises management and development planning. In Brazil, a group of 25 students completed a four-month Portuguese language course.

885. In-service training has, to some extent, always been an integral part of the Nationhood Programme and has been further enhanced in response to General Assembly resolution 39/50 E which emphasized the need for Namibians to gain practical on-the-job experience. The resolution further appealed to all Governments to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia in order to enable Namibians trained under various programmes to be placed with Governments or institutions, particularly in Africa. As a first step toward implementing this field-attachment programme, a Mission composed of representatives of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia and SWAPO visited Ethiopia, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, early in 1985, to discuss the details of placement. Consultations were held with government officials, representatives of parastatals and officials of UNDP, ECA and OAU. During the period under review, arrangements were made to place approximately 45 Namibians while another 50 candidates were expected to be placed later in 1985, once the funds to expand the programme had been secured.

886. During the period covered by this report, students completed in-service training in mineral development and labour administration. Two students finished their training with the Central Statistics Office, while 11 students finished with the Kabwe Railway Centre of the Zambian Government. Two students completed training with the Nigerian Railway Corporation.

887. In-service training continued in the field of land use for agriculture.

Sectoral surveys and analyses

888. During the period covered by this report, draft reports on Namibian fisheries, land-use planning, water resources, diamond and marketing management and fisheries-policy options were received and are being studied at present. The draft report in the field of mineral resources has been utilized by the Institute for Namibia as background documentation for its own research activities. An expanded project seminar held at Lusaka in December 1984 considered the draft report on public administration system and the final report is expected this year.

889. The final report on criminal justice was submitted, as well as a report by three Zambian agricultural experts on agricultural assistance in SWAPO settlements. The energy survey of Namibia was also completed and will be incorporated into the comprehensive study on Namibia.

890. A report on water resources and requirements is under review at present. Seminars to be held later in 1985 will consider reports on the assessment of potential land suitability, agrarian reform and resettlement programme, production of food supplies and the development plans for agricultural education, as well as a report on fisheries-policy options.

891. A new project document providing for a survey of Namibian railways was signed early in 1985. The project consultant has been identified and it is expected that the draft report will be submitted before the end of the year, thus completing the analysis of the Namibian transport sector which has been carried out under the Nationhood Programme since 1981.

892. The sectoral surveys and analyses, including policy options and training plans, represent about 15 per cent of expenditure under the Nationhood Programme. All sectors have been covered to some extent, with the exception of trade and information. Almost 30 per cent of the total financial input for research was allocated to projects in economic planning, public administration and the judicial system. Between 10 and 15 per cent of resources were allocated to projects in the health, nutrition and social services sector; water and land resources; transport and communications; and fisheries. The remainder of the sectors had a total of six projects with a range of resources from 0.04 to 8 per cent. These included mining and industries, agriculture, livestock, forestry and wildlife, energy, labour, education and finally housing, building and land-use planning. The comprehensive study discussed below will fill in the sectoral gaps such as trade and information.

893. Since the inception of the Nationhood Programme, final reports from research projects have been distributed in the following areas: health, transport, land use and human-settlements development and labour legislation. Other reports have been completed in such areas as maritime training and harbour survey, civil aviation, telecommunications policies and legislation, as well as on the activities of transnational corporations.

3. Administration and management

894. The Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, within its overall terms of reference, formulates and reviews policies related to the Assistance Programmes, reviews the reports of the Commissioner and makes appropriate recommendations to the Council on all matters relating to the programmes. The Office of the Commissioner serves as the co-ordinating authority for the Nationhood Programme under the direction of the Committee on the Fund.

895. At its 369th meeting, on 16 December 1981, the Council decided to streamline the administration of the Programme by authorizing the Committee to approve new projects under the Nationhood Programme and the General Account of the Fund and to approve project revisions, unless the Committee decided to refer the decisions to the Council (see A/AC.131/L.243).

896. The administration of the Nationhood Programme follows the standard model for technical assistance based on the concept of partnership between the recipient Government, UNDP and an executing agency. In most cases, the projects are being executed by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that receive remittances for project execution through the Supplementary Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme of the Fund for Namibia, which is administered by UNDP. The United Nations Institute for Namibia is the implementing agency, on behalf of the Council, for 10 projects, thus giving it a role similar to that of a government implementing agency in standard UNDP procedures. The Institute is also involved in the implementation of a number of other projects under the Programme.

897. Apart from its role as the co-ordinating authority for the Nationhood Programme, the Office of the Commissioner has assumed direct responsibility for project execution in the case of projects for which specialized technical support of the United Nations agencies is not considered to be required. At present, the Commissioner's Office is the executing agency for nine projects and it is expected that such activity, similar to government execution, will continue to expand in the future.

4. Financing

898. The total cost of the projects currently under way is as follows:

| | <u>Percentage</u> | <u>US dollars</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Project costs | 97.0 | 13 608 200 |
| Executing agencies support costs | <u>3.0</u> | <u>424 240</u> |
| | 100.0 | 14 032 440 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

899. The total cost of projects already completed is as follows:

| | <u>Percentage</u> | <u>US dollars</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Project costs | 95.7 | 5 024 140 |
| Executing agency support costs | <u>4.3</u> | <u>223 930</u> |
| | 100.0 | 5 248 070 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

900. Of the total cost of the projects in both categories, more than two thirds is covered by the Fund, about a fifth by UNDP and the remainder by the executing agencies, as indicated below:

| | <u>Percentage</u> | <u>US dollars</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| United Nations Fund for Namibia | 65.2 | 12 558 180 |
| UNDP | 28.7 | 5 542 960 |
| Executing agencies | <u>6.1</u> | <u>1 179 370</u> |
| | <u>100.0</u> | <u>19 280 510</u> |

901. The cost of each project and the corresponding sources of financing are shown in table 3 below.

902. The total expenditure to cover the cost of Nationhood Programme projects was \$US 1,770,055 in 1984 and \$US 688,385 in the first six months of 1985. As indicated in tables 4 and 5 below, the total income of the Nationhood Programme Account was \$US 1,359,307 in 1984 and \$US 836,192 in the first six months of 1985.

Table 3

Financing of Projects under the Nationhood Programme
(United States dollars)

| Executing agencies and project title | Costs | | | Sources | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Project budget | Agency support a/ costs | Total costs | Agency's own funds | UNDP | Fund for Namibia |
| <u>DTCD (Department of Technical Co-operation for Development)</u> | | | | | | |
| NAM/79/001 | Mineral fellowships | 489 220 | 66 930 | 556 150 | - | 556 150 |
| NAM/79/011 | Energy survey | 69 750 | 9 070 | 78 820 | - | 78 820 |
| NAM/79/012 | Electricity fellowships | 97 000 | 12 610 | 109 610 | - | 109 610 |
| NAM/79/013 | Water resources survey | 40 500 | - | 40 500 | 40 500 | - |
| NAM/79/015 | Water fellowships | 37 580 | 4 880 | 42 460 | - | 42 460 |
| NAM/79/026 | Statistical unit b/ | 154 820 | 20 220 | 175 040 | - | 175 040 |
| NAM/79/027 | Public administration system plans b/ | 134 220 | 17 780 | 152 000 | - | 152 000 |
| NAM/79/028 | Public administration fellowships b/ | 32 500 | 4 230 | 36 730 | - | 36 730 |
| NAM/79/029 | Reform of criminal justice system b/ | 113 470 | 14 840 | 128 310 | - | 128 310 |
| | | <u>1 169 060</u> | <u>150 560</u> | <u>1 319 620</u> | <u>40 500</u> | <u>1 279 120</u> |
| <u>ILO</u> | | | | | | |
| NAM/78/008 | Vocational training centre | 5 296 200 | 75 600 c/ | 5 371 800 | - | 5 371 800 |
| NAM/82/003 | Rehabilitation of war victims | 579 060 | 60 910 | 639 970 | 639 970 d/ | 2 338 720 |
| | | <u>5 875 260</u> | <u>136 510</u> | <u>6 011 770</u> | <u>639 970</u> | <u>2 338 720</u> |
| <u>FAO</u> | | | | | | |
| NAM/78/005 | Fisheries policy options | 179 460 | - | 179 460 | 179 460 | - |
| NAM/83/002 | Fisheries fellowships (Phase II) | 116 400 | - | 116 400 | - | 116 400 |
| NAM/79/003 | Agricultural education b/ | 26 210 | - c/ | 26 210 | - | 26 210 |
| NAM/79/004 | Agrarian reform b/ | 122 650 | - c/ | 122 650 | - | 122 650 |
| NAM/78/004 | Potential land suitability b/ | 231 300 | - c/ | 231 300 | 231 300 | - |
| NAM/79/022 | Protection of food supplies b/ | 133 540 | - | 133 540 | - | 133 540 |
| NAM/83/003 | Satellite imagery studies | 90 000 e/ | - | 90 000 | - | 90 000 |
| NAM/84/008 | Food and nutrition education for SWAPO women | 130 000 | - | 130 000 | 130 000 | - |
| | | <u>1 029 560</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>1 029 560</u> | <u>410 760</u> | <u>488 800</u> |
| <u>UNESCO</u> | | | | | | |
| NAM/82/009 | Teacher education training b/ | 322 000 | - c/ | 322 000 | 82 300 | 239 700 |
| <u>ICAO</u> | | | | | | |
| NAM/79/009 | Civil aviation fellowships | 711 740 | 92 550 | 804 290 | - | 804 290 |
| <u>IMO</u> | | | | | | |
| NAM/79/007 | Maritime training and harbour survey | 118 450 | - | 118 460 | - | 118 460 |

Table 3 (continued)

| Executing agencies and project title | Costs | | Source: | | Fund for Namibia |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Project budget | Agency support a/ costs | Agency's own funds | UNDP | |
| <u>FCA</u> | | | | | |
| NAM/79/006 Transport fellowships | 341 950 | 44 620 | - | - | 386 570 |
| NAM/85/001 Namibian railways and rail transport survey | 65 000 406 950 | - - | - - | - - | 65 000 451 570 |
| <u>UNCTC</u> | | | | | |
| NAM/82/006 Transnational corporations (Phase II) | 338 800 | - | - | - | 338 800 |
| <u>ICPE (International Centre for Public Enterprises)</u> | | | | | |
| NAM/82/007 Training in development planning b/ | 236 450 | - | - | - | 236 450 |
| NAM/84/010 Trade and import management | 128 210 | - | - | - | 128 210 |
| Subtotal | 364 660 | - | - | - | 364 660 |
| <u>UNDP (Office of Project Execution)</u> | | | | | |
| NAM/84/003 Assistance to the United Nations Vocational Training Centre | 1 608 070 | - | - | 1 608 070 | - |
| Subtotal | 11 944 560 | 424 240 | 992 770 | 5 051 910 | 6 424 120 |
| <u>OCN</u> | | | | | |
| NAM/83/001 Continuous remedial training | 308 300 | - | - | - | 308 300 |
| NAM/83/004 Comprehensive study on Namibia | 371 200 | - | - | - | 371 200 |
| NAM/83/005 Economic map of Namibia | 24 140 | - | - | - | 24 140 |
| NAM/84/002 Seminar for a literacy programme | 25 000 | - | - | - | 25 000 |
| NAM/84/005 Vocational training in Tanzania | 87 450 | - | - | - | 87 450 |
| NAM/84/006 Training for Namibian nurses | 122 000 | - | - | - | 122 000 |
| NAM/84/009 Agricultural activities in SWAPO settlements | 9 500 | - | - | - | 9 500 |
| NAM/84/011 Curriculum development | 75 000 | - | - | - | 75 000 |
| NAM/84/013 Field attachment programme for Namibians | 182 850 | - | - | - | 182 850 |
| NAM/84/014 Foreign language training | 72 130 | - | - | - | 72 130 |
| NAM/85/002 Journalism and communications fellowships | 83 620 | - | - | - | 83 620 |
| NAM/85/003 Training in radio broadcasting | 220 580 | - | - | - | 220 580 |
| NAM/85/004 Mining and railways fellowships | 81 870 | - | - | - | 81 870 |
| Subtotal | 1 663 640 | 424 240 | 992 770 | 5 051 910 | 1 663 640 |
| | 13 608 200 | 14 032 440 | 892 770 | 5 051 910 | 8 087 760 |

Table 3 (continued)

| Executing agencies and project title | Costs | | | Sources | | Fund for Namibia |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------|------------------|
| | Project budget | Agency support costs | Total costs | Agency's own funds | UNEP | |
| <u>Completed projects</u> | | | | | | |
| NAM/78/009 | 4 000 | - | 4 000 | 4 000 | - | - |
| NAM/79/025 | 45 820 | 6 470 | 52 290 | - | - | 52 290 |
| NAM/79/034 | 177 400 | 24 850 | 202 250 | - | - | 202 250 |
| NAM/81/002 | 166 780 | 23 450 | 190 230 | - | - | 190 230 |
| NAM/79/033 | 90 000 | - | 90 000 | 90 000 | - | - |
| SWP/78/004 | 99 790 | - | 99 790 | - | - | - |
| NAM/78/010 | 5 600 | - | 5 600 | 45 600 | 99 790 | - |
| NAM/79/023 | 123 110 | 17 240 | 140 350 | - | - | 140 350 |
| NAM/81/001 | 127 750 | 17 420 | 145 170 | - | - | 145 170 |
| NAM/79/031 | 443 300 | - | 443 300 | - | - | 443 300 |
| NAM/79/032 | 2 500 | - | 2 500 | 2 500 | - | - |
| NAM/79/002 | 101 040 | 5 500 | 106 540 | 57 000 | - | 49 540 |
| NAM/79/005 | 141 500 | 19 800 | 161 300 | - | - | 161 300 |
| NAM/78/002 | 114 180 | - | 114 180 | 7 500 | 106 680 | - |
| NAM/82/002 | 163 780 | 21 290 | 185 070 | - | - | 185 070 |
| NAM/79/020 | 30 000 | - | 30 000 | 30 000 | - | - |
| NAM/82/004 | 1 004 190 | - c/ | 1 004 190 | 50 000 | - | 954 190 |
| NAM/79/020 | 414 000 | - | 414 000 | - | - | 414 000 |
| NAM/82/001 | 221 820 | 28 840 | 250 660 | - | - | 250 660 |
| NAM/79/017 | 176 370 | - | 176 370 | - | - | 176 370 |
| NAM/82/008 | 71 860 | - | 71 860 | - | 71 860 | - |
| NAM/78/007 | 36 290 | - | 36 290 | - | 36 290 | - |
| NAM/79/008 | 36 780 | 5 130 | 41 910 | - | - | 41 910 |
| NAM/79/017 | 357 400 | 46 460 | 403 860 | - | - | 403 860 |
| NAM/79/010 | 57 500 | 7 480 | 64 980 | - | - | 64 980 |
| NAM/83/006 | 176 430 £/ | - | 176 430 | - | - | - |
| NAM/84/007 | 103 350 | - | 103 350 | - | 176 430 | 103 350 |

Table 3 (continued)

| Executing agencies and project title | Costs | | | Sources | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------|------------------|
| | Project budget | Agency support g/ costs | Total costs | Agency's own funds | UNDP | Fund for Namibia |
| NAM/84/004 English language and administrative skills (OCN) | 123 080 | - | 123 080 | - | - | 123 080 |
| NAM/79/021 Food and nutrition fellowships (FAO) | 355 520 | - | 355 520 | - | - | 355 520 |
| NAM/84/012 Diamond marketing/management training (OCN) | 13 000 | - | 13 000 | - | - | 13 000 |
| Subtotal | 5 024 140 | 223 930 | 5 248 070 | 286 600 | - | 4 470 420 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 18 632 340 | 648 170 | 19 280 510 | 1 179 370 | 491 050 | 5 542 960 |
| | | | | | | 12 558 180 |

In addition, the following projects were cancelled:

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--------|---------|---|---------|---------|
| NAM/79/024 Construction and building materials (HABITAT) | 29 400 | - | 29 400 | - | - | 29 400 |
| NAM/79/016 Meteorology fellowships (WMO) | 89 300 | 12 500 | 101 800 | - | - | 101 800 |
| NAM/78/006 External economic policies (UNCTAD) b/ | 253 000 | - g/ | 253 000 | - | 253 000 | - |
| NAM/79/014 Water development for agriculture (FAO) | 163 500 | - g/ | 163 500 | - | - | 163 500 |
| NAM/79/030 Control of economic crime (DITCD) | 112 500 | 14 630 | 127 130 | - | - | 127 130 |
| NAM/78/001 Workshops on socio-economic policies (DITCD) | 38 900 | - | 38 900 | - | 38 900 | - |
| NAM/84/001 Building materials training (OCN) | 150 000 | - | 150 000 | - | - | 150 000 |

g/ In accordance with UNDP procedures these figures do not show the normal support costs in UNDP-funded projects. Agency support costs shown for projects funded by the Fund for Namibia are specified in the project budget and exclude partially or fully waived overhead costs.

b/ The United Nations Institute for Namibia (UNIN) is the implementing agency.

g/ Agencies have waived support costs for these projects.

g/ Multi-bilateral funding.

g/ This project provides background material in the form of satellite imagery for the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia which is a separate project of the Council and is within the programme of work of its Standing Committee III.

f/ The Office of the Commissioner for Namibia (OCN) is the executing agency for the preparatory training at the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

Table 4

United Nations Fund for Namibia: Nationhood Programme Account

(US dollars)

I. Statement of income and expenditure for 1984

INCOME

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Pledged contributions | 833 911 |
| Public donations | 7 000 |
| Interest income | 483 887 |
| Miscellaneous income | <u>34 509</u> |
| TOTAL INCOME | <u>1 359 307</u> |

EXPENDITURE

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Staff and other personnel costs | 449 937 |
| Travel | 37 881 |
| Contractual services | 73 080 |
| Operating expenses | 49 817 |
| Acquisitions | 79 758 |
| Fellowships, grants, other | 980 727 |
| Programme support costs | <u>98 855</u> |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | <u>1 770 055</u> |

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE (410 748)

ADJUSTMENTS FOR PRIOR PERIOD (272 619)

NET EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE (683 367)

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1984

ASSETS

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Cash | 1 256 037 |
| Pledged contributions unpaid | 55 000 |
| Accounts receivable | 109 369 |
| Operating funds provided to executing agencies | 2 781 766 |
| Due from United Nations General Fund | <u>44 225</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS | <u>4 246 397</u> |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Accounts payable | 2 072 |
| Unliquidated obligations | 638 952 |
| Reserve for allocations | <u>1 582 304</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | <u>2 223 328</u> |

FUND BALANCE

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Balance available 1 January 1984 | 1 627 538 |
| <u>Add:</u> Transfer from reserves | 1 078 898 |
| <u>Add:</u> Excess of income over expenditure | <u>(683 367)</u> |
| Balance available 31 December 1984 | <u>2 023 069</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE | <u>4 246 397</u> |

Table 5

United Nations Fund for Namibia: Nationhood Programme Account

(US dollars)

I. Statement of income and expenditure for the period
1 January-30 June 1985

| INCOME | |
|---|----------------|
| Pledged contributions | 806 941 |
| Interest income | 9 395 |
| Miscellaneous income | <u>19 856</u> |
| TOTAL INCOME | <u>836 192</u> |
| EXPENDITURE | |
| Staff and other personnel costs | 384 402 |
| Travel | 14 362 |
| Operating expenses | 17 150 |
| Acquisitions | 64 982 |
| Fellowships, grants, other | 204 510 |
| Overexpenditure on liquidation of prior years obligation | <u>2 979</u> |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | <u>688 385</u> |
| NET EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE | <u>147 807</u> |

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 1985

| ASSETS | |
|--|------------------|
| Cash | 1 898 428 |
| Pledged contributions unpaid | 256 131 |
| Accounts receivable | 80 790 |
| Operating funds provided to executing agencies | <u>2 342 595</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS | <u>4 577 944</u> |
| LIABILITIES | |
| Accounts payable | 24 |
| Unliquidated obligations | 802 013 |
| Reserve for allocations | 1 408 185 |
| Due to United Nations General Fund | <u>22 727</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | <u>2 232 949</u> |
| FUND BALANCE | |
| Balance available 1 January 1985 | 2 023 069 |
| <u>Add:</u> Excess of income over expenditure | 147 807 |
| <u>Add:</u> Transfer from reserves | 255 855 |
| <u>Less:</u> Transfer to reserves | <u>(81 736)</u> |
| Balance available 30 June 1985 | <u>2 344 995</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE | <u>4 577 944</u> |

C. United Nations Institute for Namibia

903. The Institute came into operation in 1976. Admission to the Institute is open to all persons of Namibian origin who fulfil the requirements established by the Senate of the Institute. Through its activities, the Institute trains middle-level skilled manpower for an independent Namibia and it also carries out applied research in the various sectors of the Namibian economy.
904. The Institute is administered by a Senate. The Senate, which at present consists of 16 members, submits annual reports to the Council. The Institute operates an average annual budget of \$US 4 million. The budget estimates of the Institute, approved by the Senate, are endorsed annually by the Council subject to the availability of financial resources.
905. In accordance with article 8 of its Charter, 92/ the Institute is financed by the United Nations Council for Namibia through the Fund, with the account of the Institute being maintained separately. Further financial assistance for the Institute is also provided by allocations from the UNDP indicative planning figure for Namibia and by UNHCR.
906. The Commissioner undertakes periodic fund-raising missions for the Institute to ensure adequate financial resources for the implementation of its programme of work. During the period under review, the response of Member States and other donors in making voluntary contributions to finance the Institute was encouraging.
907. The programmes and activities of the Institute have continued to expand. The curriculum of the Institute has been expanded to include a teacher-training upgrading programme, a special programme for magistrates, a secretarial programme and special preparatory courses in the English language, statistics and mathematics, in view of the urgent need to train Namibians in those areas. In 1985, 250 new students were admitted into various programmes of the Institute. This included the admission of 150 students in the programme of management and development studies, 30 students in the teacher-training upgrading programme, 50 students in the secretarial programme and 20 students in the special programme for magistrates. The new enrolment together with the continuing students brought the total student body of the Institute to 550.
908. In January 1985, the sixth group, comprising 33 students, graduated from the Institute with diplomas in management and development studies, thus bringing the total number of Institute graduates to 407. The Institute's diploma is underwritten by the University of Zambia. In addition, the first group of 20 students graduated from the teacher-training upgrading programme and another 16 students received certificates in a special programme for magistrates.
909. The Institute continues to undertake applied research in various fields. The research programme is intended to make available basic documentation for policy formulation by the future government of an independent Namibia. A number of studies have been completed and published in the fields of manpower requirements and development implications, constitutional options, agrarian reform, a language policy for Namibia, a new legal system for an independent Namibia, agricultural economics of Namibia, a health survey of Namibia, as well as educational policy options and economic development strategy options for Namibia. Studies are also under way or nearing completion in the various fields, including mineral development strategy options, state succession, administrative system, mass

participation, trade-policy options, monetary-policy options, wage and income-policy options, caracul industry and others.

910. During the period under review, the Institute made substantial progress in the preparation of a Handbook on Namibia covering various aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations since its inception, in accordance with the outline prepared by the Council. It was expected that the draft of the Handbook would be completed by the fourth quarter of 1985.

911. By resolution 37/233 E, the General Assembly requested the Institute to prepare, in co-operation with SWAPO, the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia and UNDP, a comprehensive study on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia. An Inter-agency Advisory Committee has been guiding the preparation of the study and has held periodic meetings to review the details of the contributions made by the various consultants and specialized agencies, as well as other organizations. A "brainstorming" meeting to discuss the contribution to the study was held in March 1985 and an international seminar to finalize the preparation of the reports took place in July 1985. The final reports of the study are expected to be available for printing and submission to the Council by October 1985.

912. The Namibian Extension Unit was established in 1981 to administer a distance education programme for Namibians who have been denied education by the South African colonial régime in Namibia. It currently serves some 40,000 Namibian adults and youths in Zambia and Angola.

913. The Unit is an autonomous body within the Institute and has its own Board of Project Management, of which the Director of the Institute is Chairman. The Commissioner is also represented on the Board. The Institute administers the Unit's funds in accordance with United Nations financial regulations. The Unit submits an annual report to the Senate of the Institute.

914. The total expenditure of the Institute was \$US 3,563,147 in 1984 and \$US 1,343,158 in the first six months of 1985. At the same time, the total income (from various sources) of the Institute for Namibia Account within the United Nations Fund for Namibia was \$US 5,323,540 in 1984 and \$US 2,030,402 in the first six months of 1985. Detailed information on the Institute for Namibia Account is given in tables 6 and 7 below.

Table 6

United Nations Fund for Namibia: United Nations Institute
for Namibia Account

(US dollars)

I. Statement of income and expenditure for 1984

INCOME

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Pledged contributions | 2 852 627 |
| Public donations | 226 089 |
| Subventions | 1 734 159 |
| Interest income | 123 538 |
| Miscellaneous income | 387 127 |
| TOTAL INCOME | 5 323 540 |

EXPENDITURE

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Staff and other personnel costs | 2 122 937 |
| Travel | 113 294 |
| Contractual services | 16 272 |
| Operating expenses | 375 750 |
| Acquisitions | 87 075 |
| Fellowships, grants, other | 847 819 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 3 563 147 |
| EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE | 1 760 393 |

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1984

ASSETS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Cash | 1 821 051 |
| Pledged contributions unpaid | 173 997 |
| Accounts receivable | 400 747 |
| Due from United Nations General Fund | 57 342 |
| Deferred charges and other assets | 14 210 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 2 467 347 |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Accounts payable | 17 338 |
| Unliquidated obligations | 173 300 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 190 638 |

FUND BALANCE

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Balance available 1 January 1984 | 516 316 |
| <u>Add: Excess of income over expenditure</u> | <u>1 760 393</u> |
| Balance available 31 December 1984 | 2 276 709 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE | 2 467 347 |

Table 7

United Nations Fund for Namibia: United Nations Institute
for Namibia Account

(US dollars)

I. Statement of income and expenditure for 1985

INCOME

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Pledged contributions | 1 985 867 |
| Subventions | 27 260 |
| Interest income | 13 412 |
| Miscellaneous income | 3 863 |

TOTAL INCOME 2 030 402

EXPENDITURE

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Staff and other personnel costs | 886 991 |
| Travel | 42 676 |
| Contractual services | 14 312 |
| Operating expenses | 29 065 |
| Acquisitions | 7 508 |
| Fellowships, grants, other | 373 606 |

TOTAL EXPENDITURE 1 354 158

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE 676 244

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 1985

ASSETS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Cash | 1 770 007 |
| Pledged contributions unpaid | 904 128 |
| Accounts receivable | 232 994 |
| Due from United Nations General Fund | 139 176 |
| Deferred charges and other assets | 1 958 |

TOTAL ASSETS 3 048 263

LIABILITIES

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Accounts payable | 89 |
| Unliquidated obligations | 95 221 |

TOTAL LIABILITIES 95 310

FUND BALANCE

Balance available 1 January 1985 2 276 709

Add: Excess of income over expenditure 676 244

Balance available 30 June 1985 2 952 953

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE 3 048 263

D. Educational, social and relief assistance

915. Educational, social and relief assistance is administered by the Commissioner's Office. The main activity in this category is the Namibian scholarship programme, which provides educational assistance to Namibians. The General Account of the Fund is also used to finance vocational and technical training; to provide assistance in the fields of health and medical care, nutrition and social welfare; to acquire books and periodicals for Namibian refugee camps and SWAPO offices; and to facilitate the attendance of Namibian representatives at international seminars, meetings and conferences.

1. Scholarship programme

916. During the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985, 54 new awards were made and 26 students completed their courses. Taking into account the new awards as well as those still active from previous periods, 140 awards were being used as of 1 July 1985. The various fields of study in 11 countries were as follows:

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Field of study</u> | <u>No. of students</u> |
|----------------|---|------------------------|
| Algeria | Primary education | 1 |
| Botswana | Business administration and commerce | 9 |
| Congo | Business administration | 1 |
| Kenya | Communications, business administration, auto engineering, secondary school, tailoring and dressmaking and dairy training | 9 |
| Romania | Journalism and communications | 14 |
| Senegal | Primary education | 1 |
| Sweden | Education (general) | 1 |
| United Kingdom | Secondary education, linguistics, electronics and communications and developmental studies | 4 |
| United States | Liberal arts, education, biology, political science, history, pharmacy, architecture, medical technology, communications, computer science, electrical engineering, marketing, sociology, industrial education, urban studies and planning management, secretarial studies, public administration, polymer science/plastic engineering, mineral engineering, economics, business administration, medicine, nursing, chemistry, electronics, health science, primary and secondary education, community health and nutrition | 81 |
| Zambia | Primary, secondary and vocational education, dressmaking and designing, advance engineering and technical training, tailoring and dress making and dairy training | 20 |
| Zimbabwe | Social work | 1 |
| | | <u>142</u> |

2. Training projects

917. As requested by the Committee on the Fund, all new training activities under the Fund are constituted as projects. During the period under review, eight projects were financed by the General Account. A group of new students commenced training in various diploma and degree courses in journalism. A new project was approved, which provided for the upgrading of skills of SWAPO women in the fields of dressmaking, weaving, poultry and small-industries management. In addition, a project was approved to provide for clerical and transport services to support the assistance programmes of the Council.

918. Training continued in the fields of journalism, agriculture and water development and water-resources management. Students pursuing diploma and degree courses in Guyana, as well as Institute for Namibia graduates enrolled in higher-level education continued their studies.

919. Fifteen students completed their studies in the field of cinematography and video techniques and one student earned a one-year post-graduate diploma in journalism.

3. Social and relief assistance

920. The Fund also provides medical care, social assistance and relief aid to Namibians. During the period under review, assistance was provided to 37 individual Namibians in need of emergency medical treatment and other forms of humanitarian assistance.

4. Emergency assistance

921. The sum of \$US 100,000 was made available from the Fund for emergency assistance to be allocated by the Commissioner. The field offices of the Commissioner's Office were given \$US 5,000 each from these emergency funds as an imprest to be used in accordance with the approved guidelines for the funds. In addition, the sum of \$US 7,000 was used to finance two shipments of textbooks, clothing and other relief goods to Namibian refugee centres in Angola; the sum of \$US 20,000 was used to finance the urgent procurement of supplies and materials for the project of strengthening agricultural activities in the Nyango refugee settlement; the sum of \$US 9,000 was used to assist the SWAPO Observer's Office in New York in finalizing a new five-year lease on its existing premises by providing the necessary security deposit; the sum of \$US 10,000 was used to underwrite the repatriation of 30 Namibian political prisoners to Luanda; a further \$US 25,000 was used to purchase 20,000 litres of fuel for transportation of food supplies from Luanda to refugee settlements; the sum of \$US 6,000 was provided for allowances to 25 Namibian students studying in Campinas, Brazil; and a further \$US 5,000 was provided to cover the cost of a training programme in fleet operations at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, for two Namibians.

5. Books and periodicals

922. Subscriptions to various publications on Namibia and southern Africa, as well as books and library materials were made available to Namibian refugee camps and to SWAPO offices.

6. Representation

923. Funds were provided to facilitate the attendance of 25 Namibians at 12 international seminars and conferences.

7. Financing

924. Expenditures on educational, social and relief assistance amounted to \$US 2,188,569 in 1984 and to \$US 848,564 during the first six months of 1985. The total income of the General Account of the Fund was \$US 2,783,703 in 1984 and \$US 1,750,985 during the first six months of 1985. Detailed information on the General Account is presented in tables 8 and 9 below.

Table 8

I. United Nations Fund for Namibia: General Account

(US dollars)

Statement of income and expenditure for 1984

| | |
|--|------------------|
| INCOME | |
| Pledged contributions | 836 028 |
| Public donations | 53 |
| Subventions | 1 000 000 |
| Interest income | 195 202 |
| Miscellaneous income | 752 425 |
| TOTAL INCOME | 2 783 708 |
| EXPENDITURE | |
| Staff and other personnel costs | 334 377 |
| Travel | 76 155 |
| Operating expenses | 128 634 |
| Acquisitions | 88 915 |
| Fellowships, grants, other | 1 560 488 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 2 188 569 |
| EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE | 595 139 |

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1984

| | |
|--|------------------|
| ASSETS | |
| Cash | 1 761 700 |
| Pledged contributions unpaid | 175 920 |
| Accounts receivable | 105 493 |
| Operating funds provided to executing agencies | 435 038 |
| Deferred charges and other assets | 273 835 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 2 751 986 |
| LIABILITIES | |
| Accounts payable | 354 339 |
| Unliquidated obligations | 876 403 |
| Reserve for allocations | 551 375 |
| Due to United Nations General Account | 158 083 |
| Deferred income | 109 152 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 2 049 352 |
| FUND BALANCE | |
| Balance available 1 January 1984 | 658 870 |
| <u>Add:</u> Excess of income over expenditure | 595 139 |
| SUBTOTAL | 1 254 009 |
| <u>Less:</u> Transfers to reserves | (551 375) |
| Balance available 31 December 1984 | 702 634 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE | 2 751 986 |

Table 9

United Nations Fund for Namibia: General Account

(US dollars)

I. Statement of income and expenditure for the period
1 January-30 June 1985

INCOME

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Pledged contributions | 741 185 |
| Subventions | <u>1 009 800</u> |
| TOTAL INCOME | <u>1 750 985</u> |

EXPENDITURE

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Staff and other personnel costs | 90 424 |
| Travel | 18 703 |
| Operating expenses | 46 472 |
| Acquisitions | 928 |
| Fellowships, grants, other | <u>692 037</u> |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | <u>848 564</u> |

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE 902 421

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 1985

ASSETS

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Cash | 2 818 849 |
| Pledged contributions unpaid | 118 817 |
| Accounts receivable | 68 166 |
| Operating funds provided to executing agencies | <u>288 411</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS | <u>3 294 243</u> |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Accounts payable | 80 504 |
| Unliquidated obligations | 1 016 235 |
| Reserve for allocations | 551 375 |
| Due to United Nations General Account | <u>41 074</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | <u>1 689 188</u> |

FUND BALANCE

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Balance available 1 January 1985 | 702 634 |
| <u>Add: Excess of income over expenditure</u> | <u>902 421</u> |
| Balance available 30 June 1985 | <u>1 605 055</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE | <u>3 294 243</u> |

E. Fund-raising missions

925. The Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund and the Commissioner for Namibia undertook fund-raising missions to the Nordic countries and Western Europe.

926. The missions visited Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway from 20 to 30 May 1985 and Austria, Belgium, EEC, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy and the Netherlands from 7 to 14 June 1985.

927. In all the countries visited, the missions were received at a high political level. This provided a valuable opportunity to remind the Governments concerned of the pressing needs of the Namibian people and to clarify some important technical points.

928. In their discussions with representatives of the various Governments and of EEC, the missions explained the origin and purposes of the Fund and described the various projects and activities being financed by the three accounts of which it is composed, as well as the financial status of the accounts. It also reviewed the priority projects for which new contributions were being sought, and efforts were made not only to attract more general contributions to the Fund but also to interest donor countries in specific projects.

929. The Governments visited were unanimous in their recognition of the need to prepare the Namibian people for independence. They expressed their continuing support for the Council's assistance programmes, emphasizing the need for continuity and co-ordination of assistance activities. The Governments further stressed the importance to the donor countries of thorough project evaluation.

930. The government delegations expressed their appreciation for the regular contacts and consultations on the activities of the Fund and for the opportunity to receive updated information on the plans for future assistance, which would help to determine their level of contribution. They emphasized that such visits were particularly useful because they offered an opportunity for a thorough exchange of views and information on many aspects of the Namibian situation.

CHAPTER IX

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

A. General

931. By resolution 2248 (S-V), the General Assembly decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. The Assembly further decided that in the performance of his tasks, the Commissioner should be responsible to the Council.

932. The programme of work of the Council, defined by General Assembly resolution 39/50 C, forms the basis and framework for the activities carried out by the Office of the Commissioner under the authority of the Council. The Council's programme of work has been further elaborated in the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989. 93/

933. During the period under review, the Commissioner, acting through his offices at Headquarters, Gaborone, Luanda and Lusaka, was involved in the protection of Namibian interests principally by means of the travel documents programme and by attempts to implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 2/ The Commissioner was engaged in the provision of assistance to Namibians by means of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and mobilized international support for the cause of the Namibian people by means of a programme of dissemination of information. The offices of the Commissioner also issued 456 new travel documents in Africa, North America and Western Europe and renewed 1,346 travel documents. During the period from 1 January to 31 July 1985, the Offices issued 337 and renewed 445 travel documents.

934. The Office of the Commissioner for Namibia also continued to collect and analyse information relating to Namibia and closely followed internal, political, economic and legal developments in South Africa concerning Namibia.

935. The Office of the Commissioner continued to provide services to the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia. A staff member of the Office of the Commissioner served as Secretary of the Committee.

B. Assistance to Namibians

936. The Office of the Commissioner administers the assistance programmes under the United Nations Fund for Namibia. The Fund, as described earlier, has three major components: (a) the educational, social and relief activities; (b) the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; and (c) the United Nations Institute for Namibia. The substantive activities of the Fund have been described in the preceding chapter. The present section deals with the arrangements by which the Office of the Commissioner administers the various programmes under the Fund.

1. Education, social and relief assistance

937. During the period under review, the Office of the Commissioner continued to co-ordinate and manage, in accordance with the approved guidelines for the administration of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, programmes of educational,

social and relief assistance for Namibians. At the present time, the Office of the Commissioner executes seven projects. This includes project identification, preparation, implementation and evaluation. The Office of the Commissioner prepares project proposals for consideration by the Committee on the Fund and reports semi-annually to the Committee on the activities financed from the General Account of the Fund. A detailed report on these activities is included in paragraphs 917 to 919 above.

938. Arrangements have been made for the Office of the Commissioner to administer the scholarship programme under the Fund (see para. 916).

2. Nationhood Programme for Namibia

939. In its capacity as the co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme, the Commissioner's Office has established and consolidated a framework of close and continuous working relations with SWAPO, the United Nations Institute for Namibia, OAU, UNDP, the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system.

940. Review meetings are being held on a regular basis between the Office of the Commissioner and SWAPO in order to ensure effective planning, co-ordination and resource utilization. At these meetings, ongoing assistance activities are reviewed and available funds are earmarked for new projects and project revisions. A review meeting took place on 18 and 19 May 1985 at Lusaka.

941. Following review meetings, the Commissioner reports to the Committee on the Fund on the proposed resource allocation in order to facilitate planning by the Committee.

942. In accordance with decisions of the Council, the Commissioner has maintained consultations with UNDP concerning the administration of the Nationhood Programme through an arrangement reached in 1979 between UNDP and the Office of the Commissioner on the administration of the projects. According to the agreed guidelines, the transmission of funds from the United Nations Fund for Namibia to the executing agencies is effected by means of a UNDP Supplementary Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme of the Fund for Namibia, established on 20 April 1979 by the Controller of the United Nations and delegated to the Administrator of UNDP. UNDP makes allocations and remittances to the executing agencies from this Fund to meet the project expenditures and reports on these to the Office of the Commissioner.

943. The General Assembly has repeatedly requested executing agencies to waive their support costs for projects in favour of Namibia and, so far, ECA, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC), FAO, UNESCO and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) have done so for 11 projects. Moreover, all the executing agencies have adopted a proposal by UNDP to treat certain types of expenditures as government cash counterpart contributions for which overhead costs are only charged at a rate of 3.5 per cent. Finally, ILO has agreed to a general reduction of its overhead charges from 13 per cent to 3.5 per cent, with effect from 1 January 1984, and has also granted a partial waiver in respect of the Vocational Training Centre.

944. At the present stage of implementation of the Nationhood Programme, one of the major tasks undertaken in the project cycle is the evaluation of selected projects to ensure that the objectives of the project are being met.

945. During the period under review, members of the Commissioner's Office conducted consultations regarding the implementation and evaluation of the Nationhood Programme with SWAPO, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and specialized agencies of the United Nations system. Further consultations were held with authorities of the institutions where Namibians are undergoing training.

946. The activities of the Nationhood Programme have continued to expand. Many consultants have been recruited and are working on, or have completed their work on, various sectoral survey projects, and trainees continue to be selected to benefit from the increasing number of fellowships provided under the Programme.

947. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/233 E of 20 December 1982, the Commissioner's Office has been actively involved in the preparation of a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia. The Commissioner participated in the international seminar which was held at the United Nations Institute for Namibia in June 1985 to consider the draft document.

3. United Nations Institute for Namibia

948. The Commissioner is a member of the Senate of the Institute. The Office of the Commissioner is not directly involved in the administration of the Institute; however, it provides assistance to the Institute through its fund-raising activities and its administration of the Institute account at Headquarters, as well as by serving in an advisory capacity as requested.

949. During the period under review, in addition to fund-raising missions, the Office of the Commissioner maintained regular contacts with Member States through their permanent missions to the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations and other organizations, in order to ensure the financing of the Institute's activities under the Fund (see paras. 905 to 915).

4. Fund-raising activities

950. During the period under review, in addition to fund-raising missions, the Commissioner for Namibia maintained regular contacts with the permanent missions of Member States, non-governmental organizations and other organizations, to ensure the financing of the activities under the Fund (see paras. 925 to 930).

C. Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia

1. Institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States to further the implementation of Decree No. 1

951. As reported previously, the Commissioner's office had engaged practising lawyers to prepare reports on the feasibility of instituting legal proceedings in domestic courts against firms and individuals engaged in trade in Namibian products

in violation of the Decree in Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. During the period under review, the Commissioner's office received final reports from lawyers in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. Other lawyers had submitted their reports earlier.

952. In October 1985 the Commissioner submitted to the Council a comprehensive report entitled Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia: Study on the possibility of instituting legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States (A/AC.131/194).

953. In the introduction to the report, the Commissioner stated that following its enactment, his Office had sent copies of the Decree to all Member States, as well as to all companies known to be engaged in the exportation or exploitation of Namibian natural resources and to all those reported to be engaged in activities preliminary thereto.

954. Subsequently, the Office of the Commissioner had received numerous inquiries concerning the Decree as the legal profession, business people, insurers and others learned of its existence.

955. The Office had also co-operated with non-governmental organizations and other groups in activities related to implementation of the Decree.

956. Thus, for example, representatives of the Commissioner had at various times spoken at stockholders' meetings when Namibian investment was on the agenda, and the Office had provided information to stockholders who wished to challenge investments in Namibia.

957. In the main body of the report, the Commissioner recalled the decisions which led to the study of legal proceedings in domestic courts.

958. Following a recommendation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the General Assembly, by paragraph 5 (i) of its resolution 36/121 C of 10 December 1981, had decided that the Council should "take all measures to ensure compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ including consideration of the institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States and other appropriate bodies".

959. Accordingly, the Council formulated guidelines for the preparation of studies by lawyers on the possibility of instituting legal proceedings in the domestic courts of various countries where corporations engaged in economic activities concerning Namibia's resources are based (see A/AC.131/L.254). These guidelines were in keeping with the recommendations of the Seminar on Legal Issues concerning the question of Namibia, conducted by the Council at The Hague from 22 to 24 June 1981 (A/AC.131/L.218, paras. 41-54).

960. The list of countries to be covered by the studies included (a) the United States; (b) Japan; (c) France; (d) the Federal Republic of Germany; (e) the Netherlands; (f) the United Kingdom; and (g) other members of EEC.

961. The Council entrusted the task of arranging the studies to the Commissioner for Namibia. With regard to item (g) on the list of countries mentioned above, the Commissioner considered that a study could most usefully be carried out in Belgium,

because of previous legal work done in that country, notably in connection with the Conference of Jurists held at Brussels in December 1975.

962. The Commissioner decided that the studies should be carried out in the various countries by practising lawyers or by persons who would work in close co-operation with practising lawyers, rather than by academicians.

963. Subsequently, the Commissioner received reports from lawyers in all the countries mentioned. In the country studies described in the Commissioner's report, there were a number of points that were in common, related to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/ General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V) and Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301 (1971).

964. The Commissioner's report drew attention to the view of the International Court of Justice on Security Council resolutions, as expressed in its advisory opinion of 21 June 1971:

"113. It has been contended that Article 25 of the Charter applies only to enforcement measures adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter. It is not possible to find in the Charter any support for this view. Article 25 is not confined to decisions in regard to enforcement action but applies to 'the decisions of the Security Council' adopted in accordance with the Charter. Moreover, that Article is placed, not in Chapter VII, but immediately after Article 24 in that part of the Charter which deals with the functions and powers of the Security Council. If Article 25 had reference solely to decisions of the Security Council concerning enforcement action under Articles 41 and 42 of the Charter, that is to say, if it were only such decisions which had binding effect, then Article 25 would be superfluous, since this effect is secured by Articles 48 and 49 of the Charter.

"114. It has also been contended that the relevant Security Council resolutions are couched in exhortatory rather than mandatory language and that, therefore, they do not purport to impose any legal duty on any State nor to affect legally any right of any State. The language of a resolution of the Security Council should be carefully analysed before a conclusion can be made as to its binding effect. In view of the nature of the powers under Article 25, the question whether they have been in fact exercised is to be determined in each case, having regard to the terms of the resolution to be interpreted, the discussions leading to it, the Charter provisions invoked and, in general, all circumstances that might assist in determining the legal consequences of the resolution of the Security Council.

"115. Applying these tests, the Court recalls that in the preamble of resolution 269 (1960), the Security Council was 'Mindful of its responsibility to take necessary action to secure strict compliance with the obligations entered into by States Members of the United Nations under the provisions of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations'. The Court has therefore reached the conclusion that the decisions made by the Security Council in paragraphs 2 and 5 of resolution 276 (1970), as related to paragraph 3 of resolution 264 (1969) and paragraph 5 of resolution 269 (1969), were adopted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and in accordance with its Articles 24 and 25. The decisions are consequently binding on all States Members of the United Nations, which are thus under obligation to accept and carry them out.

"116. Thus when the Security Council adopts a decision under Article 25 in accordance with the Charter, it is for Member States to comply with that decision, including those members of the Security Council which voted against it and those Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Council. To hold otherwise would be to deprive this principal organ of its essential functions and powers under the Charter."

965. The report also summarized the salient points of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V).

966. The Commissioner's report drew attention to Security Council resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970, by which the Council called upon all States to ensure that companies and other commercial and industrial enterprises owned by, or under direct control of, the State cease all dealings with respect to commercial or industrial enterprises or concessions in Namibia; and also called upon all States to withhold from their nationals, or companies of their nationality not under direct government control, government loans, credit guarantees and other forms of financial support that would be used to facilitate trade or commerce with Namibia.

967. The report pointed out that by resolution 301 (1971), the Security Council had endorsed the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.

968. By that resolution, the Security Council had also called upon all States to abstain from entering into economic and other forms of relationship or dealings with South Africa, on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which might entrench its authority over the Territory; and declared that franchises, rights, titles or contracts relating to Namibia granted to individuals or companies by South Africa after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) were not subject to protection or espousal by their States against claims of a future lawful Government of Namibia.

969. The report also pointed out that in some countries, the lawyers had emphasised the importance of General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, dealing with the concept of permanent sovereignty over natural resources.

970. In the sections of the report dealing specifically with individual countries, the Commissioner presented the responses of the lawyers to the questions enumerated in paragraph 964 (114) above.

971. In the concluding section of the report, the Commissioner made a number of observations.

972. The Commissioner noted that the Council had stated in its report to the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly 94/ that the Decree was both the domestic law of Namibia and an instrument carrying international consequences for States Members of the United Nations.

973. The Commissioner noted that if legal action was undertaken, it would have the effect of furthering the purpose of the Decree; equally, if legal action was not undertaken, it would be difficult to maintain the Decree in its present status, and it would be necessary to re-define it, possibly as a text to be incorporated in legislation at the national level.

974. After a thorough study of the reports of lawyers from seven countries, the Commissioner considered that the proposed legal action might lead to positive

results if undertaken in one or more of the following three countries: Belgium, the Netherlands and the United States.

975. The Commissioner noted that a number of other ideas had been put forward by the lawyers. For example, in one country it was pointed out that "disclosure actions" might be undertaken in domestic courts, with a view to obtaining information not otherwise available that could be used by United Nations organs or non-governmental organizations in their work.

976. The Commissioner also noted that in some, but not all, of the countries, SWAPO would have legal standing to bring litigation to protect the natural resources of Namibia.

977. In France, it would be possible for non-governmental organizations, individuals or groups, including Namibians, to initiate summary proceedings that could be used to investigate unlawful business transactions even though it might not be possible in France to mount successful legal action to implement the Decree.

978. In the Federal Republic of Germany, there appeared to be interesting perspectives in a community-wide legal action to enforce the Decree at the EEC level. This would involve some kind of examination of the issues by the EURATOM Commission with a possible appeal to the European Court against any decision of the Commission.

979. In Japan, there might be possibilities other than direct litigation by the Council in Japanese courts, but these remained to be explored.

980. The report also indicated that there had been suggestions that the Decree itself needed to be strengthened by the addition of language that would establish the right to seek damages against persons engaged in the exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia.

981. In the United Kingdom, the report noted, it might be possible for minority shareholders in a company to petition for relief under section 75 of the Companies Act of 1980 on the grounds that the company's affairs were being conducted in a manner prejudicial to the shareholders by a reckless policy of trading with Namibia.

982. The Council gave intensive consideration to the Commissioner's report from October 1984 to June 1985 and took into account the views of the Legal Counsel of the United Nations. At its 443rd meeting, held at Vienna in the course of extraordinary plenary meetings, on 7 June 1985, the Council took the following decision:

"The Council decides to promote actively the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia through legal action in the domestic courts of States and through political action and consultations intended to put an end to the plunder of all Namibia's natural resources; it requests the Commissioner for Namibia to take necessary steps towards that end after consultations with the President of the Council."
(A/40/375-S/17262, para. 56)

983. After consultations with the Acting President of the Council, and, in the light of the Council's decision that the institution of legal proceedings should take place in the Netherlands, the Commissioner travelled to The Hague where he held consultations on 11 and 12 June 1985 on implementation of the Decree with

representatives of non-governmental organizations and with practising and academic lawyers.

984. The Commissioner and his staff also held discussions on information questions with the Director of United Nations Information Centre at Brussels.

985. Upon his return from The Hague, and after submission of a second report to the Council and further consultations with the Acting President of the Council and with the Legal Counsel of the United Nations, the Commissioner retained the services of lawyers in the Netherlands to institute appropriate legal proceedings.

986. Pursuant to a recommendation of the Council's Mission of Consultation to France, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, from 24 April to 11 May 1984, to seek advice on the possibilities of instituting legal proceedings to ensure compliance with the provision of the Decree, 95/ the Office of the Commissioner re-examined its collection of reports and studies on the implementation of the Decree and produced a compendium thereof in the form of a review of each item.

987. The Commissioner's Office has also prepared a handbook for non-governmental organizations and assembled a general bibliography of Decree implementation.

988. Furthermore, the Commissioner's Office is engaged in examining the feasibility of instituting legal proceedings in violation of the Decree in the light of EEC legislation and the possibilities of community-wide legal action to enforce the Decree.

2. Symposia and seminars

989. The Council undertook a number of activities which included the securing of the implementation of the Decree. During the period under review, the Commissioner or his representative participated in the following symposia and seminars:

(a) Seminar on the Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March 1985;

(b) Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, held at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985;

(c) Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, held at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985;

(d) Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, held at Georgetown from 29 July to 2 August 1985.

D. Studies

990. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/233 D, of 20 December 1982, the Office of the Commissioner has prepared a reference book on transnational corporations operating or investing in Namibia. The purpose of the related study

was to identify the commercial and investment practices of foreign companies in Namibia and the extent of their exploitation of Namibian resources. The study was conducted in three parts (Western Europe, North America and South Africa); the final manuscript of the book has been delivered to the printer. Publication, as a United Nations sales item, is expected at the end of 1985.

991. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/233 E, as well as with recommendations put forward at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983, the Office of the Commissioner has conducted studies on assistance to the front-line States. In this regard, the Office arranged missions to visit seven countries in southern Africa, namely, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, during October 1983 and January 1984, in order to assemble data and consult with the Governments concerned on the problems being experienced. In their reports, the missions have sought to identify the development difficulties of those countries and the magnitude of assistance required as a consequence of the acts of military aggression and economic destabilization by South Africa. The Commissioner has submitted, for the consideration of the Council, reports containing recommendations on the appropriate action in terms of technical and financial assistance by the international community to the countries of the region.

992. Again by its resolution 37/233 E, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Institute for Namibia to prepare, in co-operation with SWAPO, the Office of the Commissioner and UNDP, a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia. The Secretary-General was requested to provide substantive support through the Office of the Commissioner for the preparation of the study. Accordingly, the Office of the Commissioner prepared a project which provided funding for the study under the United Nations Fund for Namibia. The Council's Committee on the Fund approved the project (NAM/83/004) entitled "Namibia: Perspective for National Reconstruction and Development". Under this project, several studies were prepared by various consultants, as well as experts from specialized agencies and other organizations within and outside the United Nations system. On that basis, a "brainstorming" meeting was held in March 1985 to review those contributions, followed by an international seminar at Lusaka in July 1985 to complete the preparation of the final report of the study. The report is expected to be ready for printing and submission to the Council by October 1985.

993. In accordance with paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 37/233 E, the Office of the Commissioner carried out a demographic study of the Namibian population. The purpose of the study was to analyse the demographic structure and socio-economic characteristics of the Namibian population, and to make size estimates and growth projections the basis for the Council's assistance to Namibia. The basic work was completed in May 1984. The revised version of the draft report has been finalized and will be submitted to the Council for its consideration at the end of 1985.

994. By its resolution 35/227 H, the General Assembly requested the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia. The map has been prepared by the United Nations Cartographic Unit with data inputs being provided by FAO. The Office of the Commissioner has prepared project documents to provide the necessary funding for the preparation of the map. The map has been completed and delivered to the printer. It is to be published in the fourth quarter of 1985 as a United Nations sales item.

995. In accordance with its continuing mandate, the Office of the Commissioner collected and analysed data on "legislation" promulgated in Namibia by the illegal régime in 1984 and the first half of 1985.

E. Participation in international conferences and meetings

996. During the period under review, the Commissioner participated in a number of international conferences and meetings.

997. The Commissioner held consultations with the Governments of Angola, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guyana, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Tunisia, the United States and Zambia.

998. The Commissioner and his staff held meetings with the SWAPO Co-ordinating Committee on the Nationhood Programme at Lusaka, in May 1985, to review the various projects and programmes of assistance for Namibians. The Commissioner held a number of meetings with the President and other leaders of SWAPO.

999. The Commissioner is a member of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia. A representative of the Commissioner took part in the Eighteenth Meeting of the Senate, held at Lusaka in June 1984, while the Commissioner participated in the Nineteenth Meeting of the Senate, held in New York in August 1984, and the Twentieth Meeting of the Senate, held at Lusaka in January 1985, as well as the sixth Graduation Ceremony of the Institute, also held at Lusaka in January 1985.

1000. The Commissioner is also a member of the Governing Board of the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia. He participated in the formal inauguration of the Centre in August 1984 and in meetings of the Governing Board, held in New York in October 1984 and at Luanda in May 1985.

1001. The Commissioner participated in the thirty-first session of the UNDP Governing Council, held in New York in 1985, and the thirty-fifth session of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, held in Geneva in October 1984.

1002. The Commissioner participated in the Conference of Arab Solidarity, held at Tunis in August 1984; a non-governmental conference entitled "Namibia 1884-1984: 100 years of foreign occupation, 100 years of struggle", held in London in September 1984; the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi in April 1985; the Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia at Sofia in April 1985; the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council, held at Vienna in June 1985; the international Seminar on the Comprehensive Study entitled "Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development", organized by the United Nations Institute for Namibia and held at Lusaka from 28 June to 5 July 1985; the Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Addis Ababa in July 1985; the Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, held at Georgetown in July 1985; and the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda in September 1985.

1003. As in the past, the Commissioner and his staff participated in meetings with a number of specialized agencies and other institutions that are executing projects in favour of Namibians, notably the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), UNIDO, ILO, FAO and UNESCO.

F. Offices of the Commissioner at Luanda, Lusaka and Gaborone

1. Luanda

1004. The Office of the Commissioner at Luanda continued to serve as a focal point for liaison between the Office of the Commissioner in New York and the provisional headquarters of SWAPO at Luanda.

1005. It conducts close and frequent consultations with SWAPO and is in close contact with the Government of Angola on all matters of mutual concern, in line with the policies and decisions of the Council.

1006. The Office participated, in the context of the Council's Mission to Angola, in the meetings between the Mission and senior officials of the Angolan Government, as well as with the leaders of SWAPO.

1007. The Office also facilitated the work in Angola of the film crew engaged by the Council to produce a documentary film on Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/50 D.

1008. The Office carried out liaison work and the co-ordination of assistance to SWAPO with other agencies of the United Nations system represented in Angola, i.e., the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO). In this context, the Office organized three inter-agency meetings during the period under review to ensure an integrated approach to programmes of assistance to SWAPO in general and on three projects in particular, namely, the Loudima Namibia Secondary Technical School presently under construction in the Congo, the food, nutrition and education project for the SWAPO Women's Council and the agricultural development project in SWAPO settlements.

1009. The Office was responsible for some 28 Nationhood Programme projects and eight projects under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

1010. During the period under review, the Office of the Commissioner organized, in collaboration with SWAPO and the Angolan Government, the official inauguration of the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia at Cuacra, Sumbe. The inauguration was attended by representatives of 15 countries, principally the ambassadors of Council member countries and of major donors and senior officials of the United Nations system. The Centre has attained its full intake of 200 trainees, 100 of whom are scheduled to graduate in December 1985. The Office of the Commissioner is the primary point of contact for the Centre within the United Nations system. This responsibility has actually enhanced the administrative-support role of the Luanda office to the Training Centre, which is in the early stages of development. Accordingly, the Office co-ordinated the day-to-day activities pertaining to assistance rendered by the United Nations system and by bilateral sources to the Centre. The Office also co-ordinated the training of national instructors and the recruitment of regional experts for the Centre, and handled their administrative needs. The Office participated in the 6th and 8th meetings of the Governing Board of the Centre in the first in-depth

evaluation of the Centre and in a projects-review Mission with SWAPO for Nationhood projects in Ethiopia, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania.

1011. The Office sought and obtained tuition-free scholarships covering four months of Portuguese language training from the Government of Brazil for 25 SWAPO officials.

1012. Under the training programme for Namibian broadcasters, 13 Namibians completed a five-month intensive course in broadcast journalism and radio-programme production carried out within the premises of the Office, which also facilitated other activities of the mass-communication programme. In addition, the Office facilitated the work of various consultants, including those who carried out the Namibia energy survey and the Namibia literacy programme.

1013. Pursuant to the General Assembly resolution 39/50 E, by which the Assembly emphasized the need for Namibians to gain practical work experience, the Office identified with SWAPO the priority fields for placement of Namibians under the programme and assisted with the nomination process for candidates.

1014. During the reporting period, staff of the Office of the Commissioner participated in a training workshop for senior Namibian officials in Brazil and in the 5th review meeting held at Lusaka between the Office of the Commissioner and SWAPO.

2. Lusaka

1015. The regional Office of the Commissioner for Namibia at Lusaka continued to operate as a centre for political, administrative and informational activities of the Commissioner, functioning as an administrative field office for programmes of assistance to Namibians under both the Nationhood Programme and the General Account to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

1016. During the period under review, the Office provided assistance and counselling to Namibians in many areas. In addition to executing various projects under Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the Fund for Namibia (General Account), it also co-ordinated its work with other programmes of assistance to Namibians by donor Governments and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as by non-governmental organizations. It continued to maintain a close and intimate working relationship with ECA, UNICEF, UNDP and WFP, and with all specialized agencies including UNHCR, ILO, FAO and WHO, in co-ordinating, implementing and publicizing various programmes of aid and assistance for Namibia.

1017. The Office has established and maintained close working relationships with regional organizations, such as SADCC, as well as with non-governmental organizations concerned with problems of southern Africa and questions of assistance to national liberation movements, with particular reference to Namibia.

1018. The Office furthermore performed consular and related functions by acting as a liaison between Zambian and resident diplomatic missions and Namibians concerning visas and by issuing travel documents to over 2,500 Namibians during the reporting period.

1019. The Office has also served as point of contact with a number of African Governments for implementation of the field attachment programme of the

Commissioner, helping with effective placement of Namibian trainees in government institutions and monitoring their training and attachment programmes. It also provided information and briefings on Namibia and on activities affecting the Namibian issue to delegations from donor Governments and organizations visiting Lusaka.

1020. The administrative support services established at the Office continue to provide a full range of services, including administrative and secretarial, and material and other technical support to project personnel and seminars, as well as to consultants and review panels connected with activities under the Nationhood Programme projects, four projects under the General Account of the Fund for Namibia and for individual scholarships. The Office also maintained a close working relationship with the United Nations Institute for Namibia, which is the implementing agency for several Nationhood Programme projects. In addition to providing student support services to many Namibian students in Zambia, the Office continued to co-ordinate the training and placement of a large number of Namibians in educational and training institutes in various countries around the world, particularly in Africa, and to facilitate attendance by Namibians at international and regional conferences.

1021. During the period under review, members of staff of the Lusaka Office participated in a number of seminars, served on review panels and collaborated in the preparation of reports which have been submitted to competent United Nations bodies, including the Council. It has also worked closely with SWAPO with regard to implementation of relevant decisions of the Council relating to the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and genuine independence.

3. Gaborone

1022. The Office of the Commissioner for Namibia at Gaborone is responsible for keeping political events in South Africa and Namibia under sharp focus, with a view to providing the New York Office with detailed and up-to-date briefs on all those developments. Furthermore, the location of the Gaborone Office offers special advantages in favour of its position as a listening post in regard to developments taking place in the entire region of southern Africa. Appropriate evaluations and assessments of the possible implications such developments may have on United Nations efforts to secure an early implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia are made available to the New York Office.

1023. The Office also participated in all activities in support of effective implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, as well as in all other programmes of assistance aimed at benefiting individual Namibians. In this connection, the Office participated in the Nationhood Programme review meeting with SWAPO, at Lusaka in May 1985.

1024. During the period under review, the Office also continued to maintain close contact and held regular consultations with the Government of Botswana on matters affecting the welfare of the people of Namibia.

1025. The Office enjoyed a close working relationship with SWAPO, and co-operated with the other United Nations organizations in Botswana, notably UNICEF, UNDP, WFP and UNHCR, in order to ensure that the provision of assistance to Namibian refugees is properly co-ordinated within the overall framework of the country programme of assistance to refugees. In addition, the Office also co-operated closely with

non-governmental organizations, such as the Lutheran World Federation whose assistance was invaluable in providing the necessary sponsorship requirements for the training of a number of Namibian refugees.

1026. The Office also participated in the management and co-ordination of the scholarship programme under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia. In fulfilling its role under this programme, the Office maintained regular contacts with educational and other training institutions in the region, so as to identify training opportunities available and to negotiate for the placement of Namibian students in these institutions. As a result of these activities, four students have been placed for diploma courses in agriculture at the Egerton College of Agriculture in Kenya. Three of these will study animal health and the other will take agricultural education; two students were placed at the Botswana Institute of Administration and Commerce for diploma courses in accountancy and business studies; and one was placed for a diploma course in pharmacy at the National Health Institute in Botswana.

1027. Three students have successfully completed one year on-the-job practical training attachments necessary for proceeding to the final programme of the diploma course in accountancy and business studies. Two of these proceeded to the third year programme in July 1985 while the third has had a place reserved for him in the course beginning in January 1986. One student has completed his certificate course with distinction and will now be placed in an on-the-job practical training attachment. One student is continuing with his degree programme in social work at the University of Zimbabwe. The three students on the six-month pre-science training programme successfully completed their courses and have proceeded to university courses under other scholarships. One other student is continuing with an accountancy course at the University of Botswana. In addition, applications for placement in respect of 21 Namibian refugees in Botswana and 12 Namibian refugees in Kenya are being processed.

1028. The Office also successfully negotiated and obtained an agreement for Namibian refugees to participate in a non-formal skills-development programme organized by the Foundation for Education with Production. These courses are intended to cater for persons who, as a result of lack of adequate basic academic education, are not in a position to proceed with formal education beyond their present levels. Four places have been secured for a panel beating course, one for engine reconditioning and two places for a book-binding course.

1029. The Office was also responsible for the administration of the secondment programme for students from the United Nations Institute for Namibia on attachment to the Botswana Government for practical training. The number of students on secondment increased from 19 in 1984 to 24 in 1985. The Office also continued to arrange interviews and provide selection services for candidates applying for admission to the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

1030. During the period under review, the Office processed the issuance of 17 United Nations Council for Namibia travel documents to Namibian refugees in Botswana.

CHAPTER X

PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION AS THE SOLE AND AUTHENTIC REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE IN THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

1031. SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, has for 25 years led their heroic struggle for self-determination and genuine national independence. Its courageous struggle against racist South Africa's colonial oppression and illegal occupation, under which the Namibian people have languished for many years, has earned SWAPO the recognition and respect of the international community.
1032. A SWAPO delegation led by Mr. Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General, participated in the work of the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.
1033. On 22 October 1984, the United Nations Council for Namibia held a meeting to welcome Mr. Toivo ya Toivo and heard his statement on, inter alia, the situation in Namibia and the views of SWAPO concerning its relationship with the Council.
1034. A high-level delegation, led by Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, participated in meetings of the Security Council on the question of Namibia, between 10 and 19 June 1985. While in New York for these meetings, the SWAPO delegation, led by the President, met for consultations with the bureau of the United Nations Council for Namibia, led by the Acting President. In September 1985, the Council sent a high-level Mission of consultation to SWAPO headquarters at Luanda to consult with the leaders of SWAPO. The Mission held discussions with a SWAPO delegation led by the President of SWAPO. The Mission discussed various issues regarding the situation in Namibia, the forthcoming General Assembly meetings on the question of Namibia and the programme of work of the Council for 1986. While in Angola, a Council delegation also visited the SWAPO Health and Education Centre at Cuanza Sul.
1035. During the period under review, representatives of SWAPO participated actively in the work of the Council, its Steering Committee and other subsidiary bodies.
1036. The Council continued to consult with SWAPO in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as on other matters of interest to the Namibian people, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/50 C.
1037. SWAPO representatives also co-operated and consulted with the Office of the Commissioner at Headquarters and the regional offices in Africa, through which various assistance programmes for Namibians are being implemented.
1038. Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations, represented SWAPO at the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985. The SWAPO representative actively participated in the drafting of the Vienna Final Document, containing the Declaration and Programme of Action (see para. 513).
1039. SWAPO representatives participated in the organization of the following regional symposia and international seminars organized by the Council: the Seminar on the Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of

Namibia, held at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March 1985; the Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, held at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985; the Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, held at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985; and the Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, held at Georgetown from 29 July to 2 August 1985.

1040. The representatives of SWAPO continued to participate in the Council's missions of consultation with Governments of States Members of the United Nations and in delegations of the Council to the meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations and conferences.

1041. During the period under review, SWAPO representatives also participated in the work and activities organized by non-governmental organizations in co-operation with the Council.

1042. Furthermore, the Council consulted with SWAPO on requests by non-governmental organizations for financial contributions to assist in their activities and programmes towards the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the Namibian cause.

ORGANIZATION AND DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

A. Establishment of the Council

1043. The Council, as established under General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), consisted of 11 members and was subsequently enlarged pursuant to Assembly resolutions 3031 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and 33/182 A of 21 December 1978. The Council now consists of the following 31 members: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

B. Presidency of the Council

1044. At its 434th meeting, on 10 January 1985, the Council re-elected Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka of Zambia as its President for 1985. At the same meeting, the Council elected Messrs. M. Hocine Djoudi (Algeria), Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana), Natarajan Krishnan (India), A. Coskun Kirca (Turkey) and Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia) as Vice-Presidents of the Council for 1985.

1045. At the 436th meeting of the Council, on 3 April 1985, Mr. Ilter Türkmen (Turkey) was elected Vice-President by acclamation. He replaced Mr. A. Coskun Kirca (Turkey).

C. Steering Committee

1046. The Steering Committee of the Council consists of the President of the Council, the five vice-presidents, the chairmen of the three Standing Committees and the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

D. Standing Committees

1047. At its 434th meeting, on 10 January 1985, the Council decided that the following representatives be re-elected for 1985: Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon) as Chairman of Standing Committee I; Mr. S. Ali Sarwar Naqvi (Pakistan) as Chairman of Standing Committee II; Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria) as Chairman of Standing Committee III; Mr. Héctor Griffin (Venezuela) as Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia; and Mr. Godwin Mutale Swivel Mfula (Zambia) as Chairman of the Working Group of the Steering Committee.

1048. At its 130th meeting, on 1 February 1985, Standing Committee I elected Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey) as its Vice-Chairman.

1049. At its 222nd meeting, on 10 January 1985, Standing Committee II re-elected Mrs. Famatta Rose Osode (Liberia) as its Vice-Chairman.

1050. At its 134th meeting, on 28 January 1985, Standing Committee III re-elected Mr. Jorge Eduardo Chen-Charpentier (Mexico) as its Vice-Chairman. Upon his departure, at its 151st meeting, on 24 July 1985, Standing Committee III elected Mr. Alfonso de Alba as Vice-Chairman.

1051. The composition of the Standing Committees at 1 January 1985 was as follows:

Standing Committee I - Algeria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Zambia.

Standing Committee II* - Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Finland, Guyana, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania and Zambia.

Standing Committee III - Algeria, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

1052. At its 297th meeting, on 17 April 1979, the Council approved the terms of reference of Standing Committees I, II and III. 96/

E. Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

1053. In accordance with the terms of reference of this Committee, approved by the Council at its 297th meeting on 17 April 1979, 97/ the President of the Council acts as Chairman of the Committee on the Fund.

1054. The composition of the Committee on the Fund is as follows: Australia, Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

F. Other committees and working groups

1055. A working group of the Steering Committee assisted the Council in preparing for the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council, held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985. During the extraordinary plenary meetings, a drafting committee and a committee of the whole were set up with the purpose of preparing the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia. In accordance with usual practice,

* At its 434th meeting, on 10 January 1985, the Council approved the membership of Egypt in Standing Committee II; and at its 435th meeting, on 28 March 1985, the Council also approved the membership of Algeria in Standing Committee II.

a drafting committee was also established to draft the Council's annual report to the General Assembly; and a working group of the Steering Committee helped in the preparation of recommendations for the fortieth session of the Assembly.

G. Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

1056. By resolution 2248 (S-V), the General Assembly decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General. The Assembly further decided that, in the performance of his tasks, the Commissioner should be responsible to the Council. The Commissioner is appointed with an annual mandate.

1057. At its 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/39/832, para. 2), appointed Mr. Brajesh C. Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1985 (decision 39/325).

H. Secretariat services

1058. The secretariat of the Council services the Council, its Steering Committee and three Standing Committees, the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other committees and working groups, as well as seminars, symposia, workshops and missions of the Council, as required. It also undertakes research on developments in Namibia and prepares working papers and other documentation as requested by the Council and its committees.

1059. The secretariat comprises the following established posts within the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization: one D-1 (Secretary of the Council), two P-5s, one P-4, two P-3s, one G-5 and three G-4s. In addition, there are two temporary posts at the P-4 level, four at the P-3 level and four at the G-4 level.

CHAPTER II

RESOLUTIONS, FORMAL STATEMENTS, COMMUNIQUES AND DECISIONS
OF THE COUNCIL

1060. The present chapter contains the texts of the resolutions, formal statements and communiqués issued by the Council, its President and its missions of consultation during the period under review, as well as a summary of the decisions taken by the Council during the same period.

A. Resolutions

1061. During the period covered by the present report, the Council adopted the following resolutions:

1. Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia*

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Acting as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Having considered the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia, covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 1984,

1. Approves the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;
2. Commends the significant progress made in providing assistance to Namibians;
3. Notes with appreciation the progress made with regard to the evaluation and further development of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;
4. Appeals to all Governments to contribute to the field attachment programme by making relevant on-the-job training opportunities;
5. Requests the Commissioner to intensify his fund-raising efforts in order to ensure that adequate funding will be available to continue ongoing projects and to embark upon new expanded activities in 1985 and 1986.

433rd meeting
20 November 1984

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/144.

2. Budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1985*

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Acting as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 34/29 A of 12 December 1979, by which the Assembly approved the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, 92/ article 5 (a) of which provides that the Council shall consider and endorse the annual budget estimates of the Institute,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia on the proposed expenditure budget of the Institute for 1985, 98/

Endorses, subject to the availability of funds, the expenditure budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1985.

433rd meeting
20 November 1984

3. Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Acting as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Having considered the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia, covering the period from 1 July to 31 December 1984,

Noting that virtually all financial resources under the Fund for Namibia have been fully committed thus limiting the possibilities of expanding the assistance of the Council,

1. Approves the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;

2. Commends the significant progress made in providing assistance to Namibians;

3. Notes with appreciation the progress made in providing in-service training to Namibians as requested by the General Assembly by its resolution 39/50 E of 12 December 1984;

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/141.

4. Decides to intensify its fund-raising efforts in collaboration with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with a view to enlarging the number of donors to the Fund for Namibia and attracting increased contributions for present donors.

436th meeting
3 April 1985

4. Expression of thanks to the Government and people of Austria

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having met in extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna, from 3 to 7 June 1985, for the purpose of reviewing the situation in and around Namibia and mobilizing further international support for the aspirations and legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Having noted with appreciation the very important and inspiring statement made by Mr. Leopold Gratz, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, at the inaugural meeting on 3 June 1985,

Expresses its profound gratitude to the Government and the people of Austria for the invitation extended to the Council to hold its sixth series of extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna and the facilities provided for that purpose, which have contributed to the success of the meetings and, in particular, for the very generous and warm hospitality accorded to the participants, observers, and Secretariat staff throughout their stay at Vienna.

443rd meeting
7 June 1985

B. Formal statements

1062. During the period covered by the present report, the President of the Council issued the following statements:

1. United Nations Council for Namibia welcomes action by Belgian group in support of Decree to protect Territory's natural resources, 22 October 1984

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with great satisfaction of the action taken at Brussels on 27 September by members of the Action Group on Southern Africa in an attempt to secure respect for Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia and endorsed by the General Assembly in 1974.

2. The Council expresses the hope that this symbolic and practical demonstration of concern for the natural resources of Namibia would have the effect of increasing international awareness of the illegality of the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia and of the need for the Decree to be universally respected. The Council will be following closely and with interest the development of this important initiative by the Belgian Group.

3. The Council expresses its appreciation to those non-governmental organizations, trade unions and concerned citizens, such as the Belgian Action Group on Southern Africa, for their continuing dedication to the cause of justice and freedom in Namibia.

4. The Council has been consistently calling for a halt to the illegal plunder of Namibia's resources and for the rights of the people of Namibia over the resources of their Territory to be fully respected. It has been actively engaged in studying the feasibility of initiating legal action directed at the implementation of the Decree in the domestic courts of certain States. The Council is resolved that such a legal process would be set in motion at an early date.

5. The Council reiterates its call upon all States to ensure that all State agencies, private companies and individuals under their jurisdiction comply fully with the provisions of the Decree.

Background to incident

6. The following background to the Brussels incident was supplied by the secretariat of the Council:

7. On 27 September 1984, representatives of the Belgian Action Group on Southern Africa entered a fur shop in Brussels and upon being told by the shop owner that it sold SWAKARA fur from Namibia, the Action Group showed the owner a copy of the Decree and informed him that he was selling stolen goods, since the SWAKARA fur had been illegally imported from South Africa-occupied Namibia. The shop owner called the police, who listened to his complaint and that of the Action Group.

8. The Action Group showed the police the relevant paragraphs of the Decree which states that no animal resource, mineral or other natural resource produced in or emanating from Namibia may be taken from the Territory without the consent of the Council. The Decree also states that any resource taken in such manner may be seized and held in Trust for the benefit of the people of Namibia.

9. In proceeding as it had, the Action Group told the police, it was moved by the moral duty of any individual to report stolen property he may have found. The request for confiscation of the SWAKARA fur was not carried out, but it was noted in the police report, which will be submitted to the Prosecutor-General for consideration.

2. United Nations Council for Namibia and its Symposium
send message of condolences on death of Indian
Prime Minister Gandhi, 31 October 1984

1. It was with a profound sense of shock that we heard the tragic and terrible news of the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

2. Mrs. Gandhi's long and illustrious career in the cause of peace and human dignity is known to us all. As the leader of a great people and nation and as Chairperson of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, she played a leading role in the struggle against racism, oppression and colonialism. Her personal commitment and that of her country to the cause of the oppressed people of Namibia and South Africa has been a source of inspiration to us all. Throughout her entire life, she strove indefatigably for a world in which justice, equality and freedom would prevail.

3. We sincerely grieve her loss. In this hour of profound grief, we extend to the people of India and to the bereaved family our most heartfelt condolences.

3. United Nations Council for Namibia condemns South Africa's
decision to force Namibians to serve in colonial army,
8 November 1984

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with great indignation and concern of the recent imposition by the racist régime of South Africa of military conscription of all Namibian males between 17 and 55 years of age to serve in the occupying colonial army. This illegal and reprehensible action by racist South Africa is in flagrant violation of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, and in total disregard of the wishes and aspirations of the people of Namibia.

2. The international community has strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service of Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against these States and the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes.

3. The Council strongly condemns and rejects this latest sinister and illegal action by the Pretoria régime, which is intended to force Namibians to kill each other. The Council fully supports the right, indeed the duty, of Namibians to resist military conscription imposed on them by the illegal occupation régime and declares that it will do all in its power further to mobilize international support in their favour.

4. The Council declares that all measures by which the illegal occupation régime attempts to enforce military conscription in Namibia are illegal, null and void.

5. The Council once again stresses the position of the United Nations that South Africa's presence in Namibia is illegal and should be immediately and unconditionally terminated and that all insidious manoeuvres by South Africa,

such as the imposition of military conscription, intended to consolidate further its illegal occupation of Namibia are in contravention of the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and constitute an increasing threat to international peace and security.

6. The United Nations Council for Namibia urges the General Assembly and the Security Council to consider urgently the implications of South Africa's attempts to impose military conscription in Namibia and to adopt effective measures to protect the Namibian people from this additional manoeuvre by South Africa aimed at further delaying the independence of Namibia and trampling upon the inalienable rights of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence.

4. United Nations Council for Namibia condemns planned trial of supporter of Namibia's independence, 30 January 1985

1. Gwen Lister, a well-known journalist and a staunch supporter of Namibia's independence, will be brought to trial by racist South Africa at Windhoek, on 31 January. Ms. Lister, born in Cape Town, is a former political correspondent of the Windhoek Observer. She was arrested in Windhoek in December 1984 and detained under two South African laws which the Pretoria régime illegally applies inside Namibia - namely, the so-called Official Secrets Act, Section 3 (2) (a) and the so-called Post Office Act, Section 96. She was subsequently released on bail pending trial.

2. Gwen Lister is renowned for her fearless reporting on the repressive policies of the illegal occupying régime inside Namibia. This has made her a target of frequent harassment by the régime. In August 1984, the illegal régime banned the Windhoek Observer for two weeks. When the régime allowed the paper to be published again under stringent conditions, it was announced that Ms. Lister would no longer hold the title of Political Editor, and that the weekly political column was thenceforth discontinued.

3. In May 1983, on her return from Paris, where she had attended the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Ms. Lister was detained by the Pretoria régime on charges of possessing United Nations documents.

4. Ms. Lister's arrest and trial are clearly politically motivated and designed to still the voice of an independent and courageous journalist who is committed to the liberation of Namibia and is unafraid to expose the schemes of the Pretoria régime to maintain its illegal occupation of Namibia.

5. It is significant that Ms. Lister's recent arrest took place less than two months after her return to Windhoek from New York, where she had participated, with other supporters of Namibia's freedom, in the Symposium to mark "A Century of Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People against Colonialism".

6. The Council strongly condemns this blatant act by the Pretoria régime, and calls upon the international community to demand that charges against Ms. Lister be dropped immediately.

5. United Nations Council for Namibia condemns South African military manoeuvres in northern Namibia, 1 February 1985

1. In perpetuation of its illegal occupation of Namibia, the racist South African régime has recently staged a massive military exercise code-named "Operation Iron Fist", in northern Namibia from 16 to 18 January 1985.
2. This is the largest conventional warfare exercise that the racist South African régime has undertaken to date inside Namibia. This most recent display of the régime's military might was carried out 50 kilometres south of Ruacana on the Namibian-Angolan border by the sixty-first mechanized battalion of the South African occupation forces, backed by tanks and aircraft.
3. This exercise further confirms the régime's determination to persist with its policies of repression and terror against the Namibian people in order to maintain its illegal stranglehold over the international Territory. It equally constitutes a renewed threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and poses a serious threat to peace and security in southern Africa.
4. By its resolution 39/50 A, the General Assembly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia and use of the Territory of Namibia as a staging ground from which to launch acts of subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States. It also strongly condemned South Africa, in particular, for its persistent acts of subversion and aggression against Angola, including continued occupation of parts of Angolan territory, in gross violation of its sovereignty, and called upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against Angola and withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its troops from that country.
5. The Council strongly condemns this latest display of militarism by the Pretoria régime and demands an immediate end to Pretoria's military aggression against the Namibian people and the front-line States, particularly the People's Republic of Angola. The Council calls upon the international community to exert maximum pressure on the Pretoria régime to secure the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).
6. The Council solemnly reaffirms its conviction that the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and backed by the resolute support of the overwhelming majority of the international community, will achieve their self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

6. United Nations Council for Namibia welcomes action taken by United Kingdom activists to protect Territory's natural resources, 8 March 1985

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with great satisfaction of the actions taken by a group of women activists to ensure respect for Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia and endorsed by the General Assembly in 1974.

2. The Council commends this demonstration of concern for the natural resources of Namibia and for the interests of the rightful owners of those resources. The Council hopes that such actions would increase the awareness of the international public opinion, especially in countries whose corporations are involved in the illegal exploitation of Namibia's natural resources on the need for the Decree to be universally respected.

3. The Council expresses its appreciation to all non-governmental organizations, national support groups, trade unions and concerned individuals for their dedication to the cause of Namibia and the protection of its natural wealth.

4. The Council has been consistently calling for a halt to the illegal plunder of Namibia's resources and for the rights of the people of Namibia over the resources of their country to be fully respected. It has been actively engaged in studying the feasibility of initiating legal action directed at the implementation of the Decree in the domestic courts of certain States and is resolved that such a legal process would be set in motion at an early date.

5. The Council reiterates its call to all States to ensure that all State agencies, private companies and individuals under their jurisdiction comply fully with the provisions of the Decree.

Background to case

6. On 25 March 1984, approximately 21 women took part in an action involving the occupation of the State-controlled British Nuclear Fuels enrichment plant at Capenhurst in north-west England. It was reported that the Capenhurst plant processes and enriches, illegally mined Namibian uranium supplied to it by Rössing Uranium, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation of the United Kingdom.

7. The action taken by the women was in support of the Decree, which states, inter alia, that "No person or entity, whether a body corporate or incorporated, may search for, prospect for, explore for, take, extract, mine, process, refine, use, sell, export or distribute any natural resource, whether animal or mineral, situated or found to be situated within the territorial limits of Namibia without the consent and permission of the United Nations Council for Namibia". The Decree further states that any resource taken in such manner may be seized and held in Trust for the benefit of the people of Namibia.

8. On 7 November 1984, several of the women charged were found guilty of causing "criminal damage" to the Capenhurst plant and fined a total of £1,090. At the trial, almost all of the women arrested undertook their own defence and consistently brought to the attention of the Court, the question of the Decree and its violations by the operations of the three aforementioned entities.

9. On 7 February 1985, some of the activists refused to pay the court-ordered compensation to British Nuclear Fuels and, reaffirming that the resources of Namibia were the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, paid the compensation directly to SWAPO. They also stated that in accordance with the Decree and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, British Nuclear

Fuels would be liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia.

7. United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemns South Africa's latest attempts to install "puppet régime" in Namibia, 29 March 1985

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with profound indignation of the preparations being made by the racist South African régime, in illegal occupation of Namibia, to install yet another puppet régime in Namibia, through the so-called MPC.

2. In direct contravention of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the latest scheme envisages the formation of a "transitional Government" that would include a "National Assembly", an "Executive Cabinet" and a "Constitutional Council", which would draw up a "constitution" for the Territory.

3. The implementation of such a scheme constitutes a blatant violation of Security Council resolution 439 (1978), by which the Council reiterated the view that any unilateral measure taken by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia, in contravention of relevant Security Council resolutions, is null and void, and declared that no recognition will be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to any representative or organ established in that process.

4. The racist Pretoria régime has on more than one occasion in the past demonstrated its intention to impose an "internal solution" in Namibia, in utter disregard of the demands of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine independence and of the will of the international community as reflected in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. This latest scheme constitutes yet another manoeuvre.

5. It is evident that the delay induced by the continued insistence by the United States and South Africa on "linkage" or "parallelism" in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) has encouraged the racist Pretoria régime to continue in its efforts to impose yet another internal solution in Namibia.

6. The United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemns and rejects this latest manoeuvre and action by South Africa and calls upon the international community to condemn these actions and to refrain from according any recognition to this latest ploy of racist South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory by impeding the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), which were the only acceptable bases for the peaceful transition of the Territory to independence.

7. In this context, the United Nations Council for Namibia calls upon members of the Security Council to assume their responsibilities for the immediate and unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia.

8. The United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority of the Territory until independence, once again reiterates its firm commitment in support of the heroic struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and national independence, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

8. United Nations Council for Namibia decides to take legal action against Dutch company processing Namibian uranium in violation of the Council's Decree, 3 May 1985

1. The Steering Committee of the United Nations Council for Namibia decided at its meeting, on 2 May 1985, to institute legal action in the domestic courts of States and other appropriate bodies, against corporations or against individuals who are violating Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 2/ The Committee also decided that these legal proceedings would commence in the Netherlands, against Urenco, a company that is known to process Namibian uranium in violation of the Decree.

2. Urenco is a joint operation for uranium enrichment of the British State-owned company British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. (BNFL), the Federal Republic of Germany's private company URANIT and the Dutch State-owned company Ultra Centrifuge Nederland (UCN). Urenco has been enriching uranium from Namibia since 1980 for the nuclear power stations of Preussenelektra and Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke, subsidiaries of VEBA Aktien Gesellschaft, one of the largest firms of the Federal Republic of Germany.

3. The decision by the Steering Committee culminates several years of research, studies and consultations carried out by the Council with a view to implementing the Decree which it enacted in 1974 and which expressly forbids any person or entity from searching for, prospecting for, exploring for, taking, extracting, mining, processing, refining, using, selling, exporting or distributing any natural resource, whether animal or mineral, situated or found to be situated within the territorial limits of Namibia without the consent and permission of the Council.

4. The Steering Committee based its decisions on a report presented by the Commissioner for Namibia which described in detail the possibilities of instituting legal action in the courts of Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

5. The Steering Committee emphasized that this decision on legal action was only an initial step and one of the various options it intended to exercise in promoting the implementation of its Decree.

6. The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia is being requested immediately to make appropriate arrangements to set in motion the institution of legal proceedings in the Netherlands.

9. Communiqué issued by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 5 June 1985 concerning reported plans by South Africa to install a "puppet administration" in Namibia on 17 June

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with profound indignation and concern of reports to the effect that the racist régime of South Africa, which is occupying Namibia illegally, is arranging an elaborate ceremony at Windhoek on 17 June 1985 to install a puppet administration in Namibia in the form of an "interim government" of the so-called Multi-Party Conference (MPC). The preparations for the occasion reportedly include invitations extended, inter alia, to parliamentarians from the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as senators and congressmen from the United States, to be present at the ceremony.
2. The Council recalls and reaffirms in its entirety the statement issued by its Acting President on 29 March 1985, strongly condemning and rejecting Pretoria's latest ploy to install a puppet administration in Namibia. It further recalls that the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, has also strongly condemned this decision as one of South Africa's persistent attempts to undermine the United Nations plan by promoting puppet political institutions and to impose an internal settlement in Namibia, in direct violation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978.
3. The United Nations Council for Namibia also recalls the statement issued on 3 May 1985 by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the Council, 7/ which, inter alia, condemned and rejected "any unilateral action by South Africa leading towards an internal settlement outside Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as unacceptable", and "declared the establishment of the so-called interim government in Namibia to be null and void". It also declared that any further measures taken in pursuance of Pretoria's action were without effect, and called upon all States Members of the United Nations and the international community at large to repudiate the action and to refrain from according any recognition to it.
4. The United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemns the racist régime for its decision to press ahead with the installation of the so-called "interim government", in defiance of universal condemnation and the position of the Security Council. The latest actions of the racist régime constitute yet another in a series of manoeuvres to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory, to bypass the United Nations and to undermine and impede the implementation of the United Nations plan, which constitutes the only basis for the peaceful transition of Namibia to genuine independence.
5. The United Nations Council for Namibia draws the particular attention of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to the imminent installation of the so-called "interim government", which will further jeopardize the prospects of implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It calls upon the Security Council, in fulfilment of its responsibility, to ensure the implementation of its own resolutions and of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia, to take appropriate measures to pre-empt the installation of the "interim government" and to ensure the immediate and unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibian independence.

6. The United Nations Council for Namibia calls upon all Governments to refrain from any action which, directly or indirectly, lends credence to, or may be tantamount to recognition of, the latest puppet administration sought to be installed in Namibia. It further calls upon parliamentarians, other public personalities, representatives of non-governmental organizations, the media and all other groups and individuals, particularly those invited by the racist régime for the 17 June event, to completely dissociate themselves therefrom.

7. The Council as the legal Administering Authority of the Territory until independence, once again reiterates its firm commitment in support of the heroic struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and national independence, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole and authentic representative.

C. Communiqués

1063. The present section contains the texts of the communiqués and statements issued by the missions of consultation dispatched by the Council during 1985.

1. Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Saudi Arabia and the Mission of Consultation of the Council at Riyadh on 18 March 1985

1. At the invitation of the Government of Saudi Arabia, a Mission of Consultation of the Council visited Riyadh from 16 to 18 March 1985.
2. The Mission was composed of the following members: Messrs. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia), Chairman; Syed Muazzem Ali (Bangladesh); and Godwin M. S. Mfula (Zambia).
3. The Mission visited Saudi Arabia in order to consult with the Government of Saudi Arabia on the current situation in and relating to Namibia with a view to promoting the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia without further delay.
4. During its stay, the Mission was received by Prince Saud Al-Faisal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia. His Royal Highness expressed keen interest in the exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence, and in the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia without further delay. The Mission also held consultations with Messrs. Gaafar M. Allagany, Head of the International Relations Department, and Saleh Al-Anbari, Head of the Africa Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
5. The Mission expressed its deep appreciation to the Government of Saudi Arabia for its firm commitment to the Namibian cause and for its steadfast support for the United Nations in exercising its direct responsibility for Namibia, through the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967. The Mission also expressed deep appreciation to the Government of Saudi Arabia for its readiness to extend all possible assistance and co-operation to the United

Nations in its efforts to achieve the early independence of Namibia, including, in particular, assistance to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

6. The two sides reviewed the situation in and around Namibia in all its aspects and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia. They affirmed that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine independence was achieved by that Territory.

7. Both sides agreed that on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, efforts should be redoubled for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia in order to remove the last vestiges of colonialism. In this context, they attached particular significance to the forthcoming Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, to be held at New Delhi in April 1985.

8. The Government of Saudi Arabia and the Mission condemned the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and reaffirmed that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974.

9. The two sides affirmed that the Namibian people had a legitimate right to struggle for self-determination by all means, including armed struggle, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole and authentic representative.

10. Both sides asserted unequivocally that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands were an integral part of Namibia and that any attempt by the racist South African régime to annex them was illegal, null and void.

11. The Government of Saudi Arabia and the Mission declared that the question of Namibia was one of occupation and decolonization, and rejected the attempts by South Africa and its allies to distort the struggle of the Namibian people or to characterize it as part of an East-West conflict.

12. The two sides affirmed that the United Nations plan for Namibia, as contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, constituted the only acceptable basis for a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the Namibian question. Both sides declared their strong support for the United Nations plan and their resolve to pursue every effort aimed at its full and immediate implementation without any pre-condition. They insisted that the continued attempts by South Africa to impose an internal settlement in Namibia were outside the framework of the United Nations plan and declared all such attempts to be illegal, null and void. In this context, they condemned and rejected the so-called Multi-Party Conference (MPC) as the latest in a series of attempts by Pretoria to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia.

13. The Government of Saudi Arabia and the Mission firmly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts by South Africa and the United States of America to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous or irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that all such attempts were designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia. They emphasized that both the General Assembly and the Security Council had rejected any "linkage" or "parallelism" as contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan and declared that the independence of Namibia could not be held hostage to the resolution of issues that were alien to that plan.

14. The two sides stressed that foreign economic interests operating in Namibia were in violation of all relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and contrary to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/ and emphasized the need for all States to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Decree.

15. Both sides strongly condemned the continuing military and nuclear collaboration by certain Western countries and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, which encouraged the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructed efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia. They called upon those countries to cease and desist forthwith from such collaboration with South Africa, which was in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977.

16. The Government of Saudi Arabia and the Mission condemned South Africa's persistent acts of aggression and destabilization of the front-line States and expressed solidarity with their principled position on the Namibian question. They also stressed the need for increased support and assistance to the front-line States so as to enable them to maintain their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

17. The two sides stressed the need for all States to take legislative, administrative and other measures in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

18. The two sides stressed the need for increased assistance and support for the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO. In this context, the Mission expressed its sincere appreciation to the Government of Saudi Arabia for the continued and generous assistance it had extended to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

19. The Government of Saudi Arabia and the Mission strongly emphasized that South Africa's defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against neighbouring African States, its policies of apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons constituted a serious threat to international peace and security, and stressed the urgent need for the Security Council 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, and to ensure the speedy implementation of Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

20. The Mission expressed its sincere appreciation to the Government of Saudi Arabia for its consistent and concerted efforts to promote the Namibian cause and to facilitate the early independence of Namibia in accordance with the United Nations plan.

21. The Mission expressed its deep gratitude to the Government and people of Saudi Arabia for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to it during its stay at Riyadh.

2. Joint communiqué issued on 2 April 1985 following the meeting between the Government of the Congo and the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia

1. A Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia paid an official visit to the Congo from 31 March to 2 April 1985.

2. The Mission, led by Mr. Serge E. Charles (Haiti), included the following members: Mr. Michel Delfosse (Belgium), Ms. Zhang Fengkun (China), Mr. Dumitru Tanasa (Romania) and Mr. Pius H. Asheke of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

3. The purpose of the Mission was to discuss with the Congolese Government the serious situation prevailing in Namibia and the threat to international peace and security resulting from the persistent refusal of the illegal South African occupation régime to withdraw from the Territory.

4. The Mission was received on 1 April 1985 by Mr. Antoine Ndinga Oba, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Congo.

5. The Mission had an exchange of views with the Congolese Government on the possibility of broadening the field of direct activities with a view to the immediate independence of Namibia. To that end, the two sides analysed the ways and means of mobilizing the maximum international support for the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence.

6. Mr. Ndinga Oba reiterated the Congo's support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

7. The two sides reviewed the situation prevailing in and around Namibia and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia. In addition, they reaffirmed their support for the legitimate armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO.

8. Indignant at the fact that the Namibian people had not yet gained their freedom and independence, because of the intransigence of the South African régime, which enjoyed the support of the majority of Western countries, the two sides strongly condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.
9. They also condemned the use of Namibia as a springboard for acts of aggression against independent neighbouring States, in particular Angola, the militarization of Namibian territory and the violent repression of the people, characterized by campaigns of unprovoked destruction, cold-blooded murder, arrests and arbitrary detentions.
10. The two sides also condemned the Pretoria régime for forcing the Namibian people into military service and for declaring northern Namibia a "security zone".
11. The Government of the Congo and the Mission of consultation condemned the so-called policy of constructive engagement, a policy whose only purpose was to permit the racist régime of South Africa to maintain its oppression of the Namibian people and increase its aggression against neighbouring States in the region.
12. The two sides also expressed their deep gratitude to the men and women of good will of the United States who actively supported the oppressed people of southern Africa in their fight for human dignity, as they had demonstrated, some months earlier, through their strong opposition to the policy of apartheid.
13. They jointly reaffirmed their support for Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, whereby the Council had set forth the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, which was the only basis for a solution to the question of Namibia, and demanded its immediate and unconditional implementation.
14. The two sides strongly rejected South Africa's policy of linking Namibia's independence to unrelated questions and of subjecting that independence to the prior withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They unequivocally emphasized that those manoeuvres were aimed at delaying the decolonization of Namibia and constituted an interference in the internal affairs of Angola.
15. The Government of the Congo and the Mission reiterated that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until it achieved self-determination and full independence, and all efforts must be deployed to counter the sinister manoeuvres aimed at circumventing the competence of the United Nations and at undermining its primary responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia.
16. The two sides condemned the action taken by the South African régime to install a puppet régime in Namibia and to impose an internal settlement in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.
17. In that connection, they strongly condemned and rejected the so-called Multi-Party Conference (MPC), which was the latest political strategem devised by South Africa to impose a neo-colonial settlement in the Territory.

18. In view of the fact that the racist régime in South Africa continued to disregard United Nations decisions in the struggle against apartheid, pursuing a policy of oppression, destabilization and terrorism against independent neighbouring States and acquiring nuclear weapons, thus threatening international peace and security, the Congolese Government and the Mission expressed their support for the urgent appeals addressed to the Security Council for the imposition, as quickly as possible, of all necessary measures against the régime, including sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
19. The two sides condemned Pretoria's recent military manoeuvres in northern Namibia, manoeuvres that confirmed South Africa's determination to pursue its policy of repression and terror against the Namibian people, thus constituting a new threat to the territorial integrity of Angola and to peace and security in southern Africa.
20. They condemned the military and nuclear collaboration of certain Western States, including Israel, with the Pretoria régime. They declared that such collaboration was in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in pursuance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, encouraged Pretoria in its defiance of the international community and set back efforts aimed at eliminating apartheid and putting an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. They called for an immediate cessation of such collaboration.
21. The two sides reaffirmed their support for Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) dated 4 November 1977 and 558 (1984) dated 13 December 1984, whereby the Council respectively, declared a mandatory embargo on the provision of arms to South Africa and requested all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa.
22. The two sides denounced and condemned the illegal plunder of Namibia's natural resources in violation of resolutions of the United Nations, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 1/ and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 2/
23. They declared that such exploitation would contribute to the maintenance of the illegal administration in Namibia and impede the exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.
24. The two sides congratulated SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, on the intensification of its liberation struggle on all fronts and called on all States Members of the United Nations to increase their political, material, financial, military and moral assistance in the legitimate struggle for Namibia's self-determination and independence.
25. They commended the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for having scheduled an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau on the question of Namibia, to be held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, and expressed their hope of seeing, at that meeting, a confirmation of support for the struggle of the Namibian people to achieve self-determination, freedom, national independence and the complete withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia.

26. The Congolese Government reaffirmed its support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in respect of its activities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, and expressed its greatest satisfaction at the concrete efforts made by the Council to protect the interests of the Namibian people, in close co-operation with SWAPO.

27. The Mission expressed its great appreciation for the steadfast support given by the Congolese Government to the Namibian people, through its effective assistance to the United Nations Institute for Namibia. The Institute contributes effectively towards the training of Namibians for the administrative and organizational tasks that awaited them following independence.

28. The Mission appreciated at its full value the firm support of the Government and people of the Congo for the cause of the Namibian people, as reflected in the exchanges of views that had taken place between the two sides during the talks.

29. The Mission also expressed appreciation for the Congolese Government's constantly growing humanitarian and financial assistance to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and expressed the hope that the Government would continue to increase that assistance, as in the case of that granted to SWAPO.

30. Furthermore, the Mission congratulated the Congolese Government on its firm commitment to the cause of Namibia's freedom. It also expressed to the Government its profound gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality that it had been given during its stay at Brazzaville.

3. Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Indonesia and a Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia on 15 May 1985 at Jakarta

1. At the invitation of the Government of Indonesia, a Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Jakarta from 12 to 15 May 1985.

2. The Mission was composed of the following members: Mr. Iiter Türkmen, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, Chairman; and Messrs. Syed Muazzem Ali (Bangladesh) and Leslie Rowe (Australia). It was accompanied by Mr. Hadino Hishongwa, representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

3. The Mission visited Jakarta to consult with the Government of Indonesia on the current situation in and relating to Namibia, with a view to promoting the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia without further delay.

4. During its stay, the Mission was received by, and held consultations with, Mr. Harjono Nimpuno, Acting Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, assisted by senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

5. The Mission expressed its deep appreciation to the Government of Indonesia, an active member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, for its valuable contribution to the work of the Council. In this context, it noted

with appreciation the reaffirmation of the commitment of the Government and people of Indonesia to the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, expressed by President Soeharto during his meeting with Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, following the commemorative meeting held at Bandung in April.

6. The two sides reviewed the situation in and around Namibia in all its aspects and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia. They reiterated that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine independence is achieved by that Territory.

7. Both sides agreed that on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, efforts should be redoubled for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia in order to remove the last vestiges of colonialism.

8. In this context, they attached particular significance to the declarations adopted at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April, and the commemorative meeting in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April. They also noted the importance of the forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council for Namibia, to be held in Vienna from 3 to 7 June.

9. The Government of Indonesia and the Mission stressed the importance of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting held at Bandung which, inter alia, noted with great concern that the people of Namibia, having endured a century of colonial bondage, continue to languish under the illegal occupation of the Pretoria régime, and reiterated solidarity with, and support for, the heroic struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

10. The two sides condemned the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African régime in defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and reaffirmed that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974.

11. The two sides reaffirmed that the Namibian people have a legitimate right to struggle for self-determination by all means, including armed struggle, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

12. Both sides reiterated unequivocally that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands were an integral part of Namibia and that any attempt by the racist South African régime to annex them was illegal, null and void.

13. They reiterated that the question of Namibia was one of occupation and decolonization, and rejected attempts by the Pretoria régime and its allies to distort the struggle of the Namibian people or to characterize it as part of an East-West conflict. The two sides reaffirmed that the United Nations plan

for Namibia, as contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1975 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, constitutes the only acceptable basis for a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the Namibian question.

14. Both sides reaffirmed their strong support for the United Nations plan and declared their resolve to pursue every effort aimed at its full and immediate implementation without any pre-condition. They reiterated that the continued attempts by the racist South African régime to impose an internal settlement in Namibia were outside the framework of the United Nations plan and declared all such attempts to be illegal, null and void. In this context, they condemned and rejected the latest attempts by the Pretoria régime to establish a so-called interim Government in Namibia through the so-called Multi-Party Conference (MPC).

15. They welcomed the statement issued by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, on 3 May, 7/ which, inter alia, called upon South Africa to rescind the action taken by it and to co-operate in and facilitate the implementation of the United Nations plan contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), as called for in Council resolution 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983.

16. The two sides welcomed the decision of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries taken at the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau on Namibia, to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council to resume its consideration of the question of Namibia and to give effect to its own resolutions in this regard, in particular, Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

17. The Government of Indonesia and the Mission firmly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts by South Africa and the United States to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous or irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that all such attempts were designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia. They emphasized that both the General Assembly and the Security Council had rejected any "linkage" or "parallelism" as contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan and declared that the independence of Namibia could not be held hostage to the resolution of issues that are alien to the plan.

18. The two sides stressed that foreign economic interests in Namibia were in violation of all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, and contrary to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 20 June 1971, 1/ and re-emphasized the need on the part of all States to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Decree.

19. Both sides strongly condemned the continuing military and nuclear collaboration by certain Western countries and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, which was encouraging the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructing efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa. They called upon those countries to cease and desist forthwith from such collaboration with the Pretoria régime, which is in violation of the arms

embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977.

20. The Government of Indonesia and the Mission condemned the persistent acts of aggression and destabilization of the front-line States by the racist régime of South Africa and expressed solidarity with their principled position on the Namibian question. They also stressed the need for increased support and assistance to the front-line States so as to enable them to maintain their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

21. The two sides stressed the need on the part of all States to take legislative, administrative and other measures in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

22. The two sides stressed the need for increased assistance and support for the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO. In this context, the Mission expressed its sincere appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for the continued and generous assistance that it has extended to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

23. The Government of Indonesia and the Mission strongly emphasized that the defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by the racist régime of South Africa, its illegal occupation of Namibia, its acts of aggression against the neighbouring African States, its policies of apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.

24. They stressed the urgent need for the Security Council to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing against the racist régime of South Africa comprehensive mandatory sanctions as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, and to ensure the speedy implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

25. The Mission expressed its sincere appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for its consistent and concerted efforts to promote the Namibian cause and to facilitate the early independence of Namibia in accordance with the United Nations plan.

26. The Mission expressed its deep gratitude to the Government and people of Indonesia for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to it during its stay at Jakarta.

4. Joint statement issued by the Government of Brunei Darussalam and the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia at Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, on 18 May 1985

1. A mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Bandar Seri Begawan from 15 to 18 May.

2. The Mission was composed of the following members: Messrs. Ilter Türkmen (Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations), Chairman; Syed Muazzem Ali (Bangladesh) and Leslie Rowe (Australia). It was accompanied by Mr. Hadino Hishongwa, representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).
3. The Mission visited Bandar Seri Begawan to consult with the Government of Brunei Darussalam on the current situation in and relating to Namibia with a view to promoting the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia without further delay.
4. During their stay, the head of the Mission and the representative of SWAPO had an audience with His Royal Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brunei Darussalam. The Mission also held consultations with the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
5. The Government of Brunei Darussalam and the Mission exchanged views on the situation in and around Namibia in all its aspects. The two sides reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia. They reiterated that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine independence is achieved by that Territory.
6. The Mission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Brunei Darussalam for the support for the people of Namibia in their struggle for liberation from South African colonialism and for complete independence for Namibia, expressed by His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in his address before the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly. 99/
7. Both sides agreed that, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, efforts should be redoubled for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia in order to remove the last vestiges of colonialism. Both sides also noted the importance of the forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia to be held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June.
8. Both sides condemned the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African régime in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and reaffirmed that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974.
9. The two sides reaffirmed that the Namibian people have a legitimate right to struggle for self-determination by all means under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.
10. Both sides reiterated unequivocally that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are an integral part of Namibia and that any attempt by the racist South African régime to annex them is illegal, null and void.
11. They reiterated that the question of Namibia was one of occupation and decolonization, and rejected attempts by the Pretoria régime and its allies to

distort the struggle of the Namibian people or to characterize it as part of an East-West conflict.

12. The two sides reaffirmed that the United Nations plan for Namibia, as contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, constitutes the only basis for a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the Namibian question. Both sides reaffirmed their strong support for the United Nations plan and declared their resolve to pursue every effort aimed at its full and immediate implementation without any pre-condition.

13. They reiterated that the continued attempts by the racist South African régime to impose an internal settlement in Namibia were outside the framework of the United Nations plan and declared all such attempts to be illegal, null and void. In this context, they condemned and rejected the latest attempts by the Pretoria régime to establish a so-called interim government in Namibia through the so-called Multi-Party Conference (MPC). They welcomed the statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 3 May, 7/ on behalf of the members of the Council, which, inter alia, called upon South Africa to rescind the action taken by it and to co-operate in and facilitate the implementation of the United Nations plan contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), as called for in Council resolution 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983.

14. The Government of Brunei Darussalam and the Mission firmly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts by South Africa to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous or irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that all such attempts were designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia. They emphasized that both the General Assembly and the Security Council had rejected any "linkage" or "parallelism" as contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan and declared that the independence of Namibia could not be held hostage to the resolution of issues that were alien to the plan.

15. The two sides welcomed the decision of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, taken at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, to request an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to resume its consideration of the question of Namibia and to give effect to its own resolutions in this regard, in particular Security Council resolution 435 (1978) (A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex).

16. The two sides stressed that foreign economic interests in Namibia were in violation of all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3295 (XXIX), and contrary to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/ and re-emphasized the need on the part of all States to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Decree.

17. Both sides strongly condemned the continuing military and nuclear collaboration by certain Western countries and Israel, with the racist régime of South Africa, which is encouraging the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructing efforts to eliminate apartheid and

bring an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa. They called upon those countries to cease and desist forthwith from such collaboration with the Pretoria régime which is in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977.

18. The Government of Brunei Darussalam and the Mission condemned the persistent acts of aggression and destabilization of the front-line States by the racist régime of South Africa and expressed solidarity with the principled position of the front-line States on the Namibian question. They also recognized the need for increased support and assistance to the front-line States so as to enable them to maintain their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

19. The two sides stressed the need on the part of all States to take effective measures in order to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

20. The Government of Brunei Darussalam and the Mission strongly emphasized that the defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by the racist régime of South Africa, its illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against the neighbouring African States, its policies of apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.

21. They stressed the urgent need for the Security Council to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing against the racist régime of South Africa comprehensive sanctions, as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and to ensure the speedy implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

22. The Mission stressed the need for increased assistance and support for the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO.

23. The Mission expressed its sincere appreciation to the Government of Brunei Darussalam for its continuing efforts to promote the Namibian cause and to facilitate the early independence of Namibia in accordance with the United Nations plan.

24. The Mission expressed its deep gratitude to the Government and people of Brunei Darussalam for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to it during its stay in Bandar Seri Begawan.

5. Statement issued by the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, on 21 May 1985, after talks with the Government of Finland

1. At the invitation of the Government of Finland, a Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Helsinki from 20 to 21 May 1985.
2. The Mission was composed of the following members: Mr. Porfirio Muñoz-Ledo (Mexico), Chairman; and Messrs. Hannu Halinen (Finland); Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland); Héctor Griffin (Venezuela) and Pius H. Asheeke of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).
3. The purpose of the Mission was to consult with the Government of Finland on the current situation in and relating to Namibia with a view to promoting the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia without further delay.
4. During its stay, the Mission was received by Mr. Paavo Vayryner, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Klaus Tornudd, Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, Under-Secretary of State for International Development and Co-operation; Mr. Jaakko Blomberg, Deputy Director for Political Affairs; and members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Finnish Parliament. The Mission also met with representatives of non-governmental organizations.
5. The Mission expressed its deep appreciation to the Government of Finland for its firm commitment to the Namibian cause, its support for the Namibian people through SWAPO and its steadfast support for the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967. The Mission also expressed deep appreciation to the Government of Finland for its active role as a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia.
6. The Mission and the delegation reviewed the critical situation in and around Namibia in all its aspects. Both sides reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia.
7. The Finnish delegation reaffirmed the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia until genuine independence was achieved by the people of that Territory.
8. The Government of Finland and the Mission expressed mutual concern over the persistent refusal of South Africa to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which constituted the only acceptable basis for a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the Namibian question. Both sides reaffirmed their strong support for the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as contained in those resolutions and declared their resolve to pursue every effort aimed at its full and immediate implementation without any pre-conditions.

9. The Mission reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO to free themselves from colonial domination and illegal occupation by racist South Africa.
10. The Finnish delegation reaffirmed its strong support for the United Nations Council for Namibia, of which Finland is a member, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, and expressed its appreciation for the important role played by the Council in the discharge of its responsibilities towards the Namibian people.
11. The Mission condemned in the strongest terms the persistent attempts to introduce into the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia such irrelevant and extraneous issues as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. The Mission recalled that both the General Assembly and the Security Council had rejected the concept of "linkage". The Mission declared such attempts on the part of the Pretoria régime and its allies as tactics deliberately aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the will of the international community. The Finnish delegation reiterated the rejection by Finland of "linkage" issue, as well as its view that the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia should be immediate and without pre-conditions.
12. The Mission reaffirmed that Walvis Bay, Penguin Island and the other offshore islands of Namibia were integral parts of Namibian territory. Both sides agreed that the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be preserved.
13. The Mission called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council in order to assume its authority and implement Council resolution 435 (1978) without any further delay.
14. In view of the intransigence on the part of South Africa, the Mission called for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. It also called upon Member States to take concrete action to isolate the Pretoria régime in the economic, military, political, diplomatic and cultural fields.
15. Both sides strongly condemned South Africa's latest attempt to impose an "internal solution" in the form of an "interim government" in Namibia, in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). In this context, they condemned and rejected the so-called interim government as the latest in a series of attempts by South Africa to impose an "internal settlement" in Namibia. They declared all such attempts null and void.
16. The Mission stated that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa is a flagrant challenge to the authority of the United Nations and its Security Council. The Mission drew particular attention to the Namibian economy, which is suffering from the maximum distortions of a colonial economy. South Africa, as well as other foreign economic interests, have depleted the rich natural resources of Namibia in all sectors of the economy: mining, agriculture and fishing.
17. The Mission strongly denounced the activities of these foreign economic interests in Namibia and their plunder of the Territory's natural resources in

violation of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 2/ The Mission emphasized that such activities contributed to the maintenance of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. In that connection, the Mission recalled the resolutions of the United Nations calling for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

18. Both sides agreed that an immediate end be put to such plunder and exploitation, since the resources of Namibia are an inviolable heritage of the people of the Territory.

19. In this context, the Mission drew attention to the Council's recent moves to increase political and judicial action against corporations or against individuals who were violating the Decree.

20. Both sides deplored the fact that the people of Namibia continued to be deprived of fundamental rights and freedoms. The occupying power persisted in subjecting the people of Namibia to increasing physical, social and political repression. They strongly condemned South Africa for its militarization of Namibia, its imposition of military conscription on Namibians, its declaration of northern Namibia as a "security zone" and its acts of aggression against neighbouring States.

21. The Mission expressed its firm solidarity with the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. The Finnish delegation commended SWAPO for playing a crucial and positive role in the search for a peaceful, negotiated settlement, and called for continued and increased international support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people to end the illegal occupation of Namibia and bring about the independence of the Territory.

22. The delegation of Finland reiterated its Government's preparedness to participate in the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for Namibia (UNTAG).

23. The Government of Finland and the Mission reaffirmed their support for the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and for Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 requesting all States to refrain from importing arms from South Africa. Both sides demanded the full and strengthened implementation of those resolutions.

24. The Council delegation expressed its appreciation of Finland's annual contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, especially the Nationhood Programme and the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and for its direct humanitarian assistance to SWAPO and the Namibian people. The Finnish delegation reiterated that independent Namibia would become a major recipient of Finnish technical and economic assistance.

25. The delegation of Finland stated that the dedication of both the people and Government of Finland to the Namibian cause was rooted in the history of friendly relations with the Namibian people spanning more than a century.

26. In this context, both sides paid special tribute to the non-governmental organizations and friendship associations dedicated to the cause of Namibian freedom and independence.

27. The Council delegation expressed its appreciation for the work of the Foreign Ministerial Working Group which reviewed the Joint Nordic Programme of Action against Apartheid, adopted in 1978 by the Nordic countries.

28. The Mission expressed its gratitude to the Government of Finland for the warm hospitality extended to it during its stay in Helsinki.

6. Statement issued on 23 May 1985 by the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia after talks with the Government of Sweden

1. A Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Stockholm for consultations with the Government of Sweden on 22 and 23 May 1985.

2. The Mission was composed of Mr. Porfirio Muñoz-Ledo (Mexico), Chairman; and Messrs. Hannu Halinen (Finland); Gregorz Polowczyk (Poland); Héctor Griffin (Venezuela); and Pius H. Asheke of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

3. The purpose of the Mission was to consult with the Government of Sweden on the current situation in and relating to Namibia with a view to promoting the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia without further delay.

4. The Mission held meetings with a delegation from the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs which included Mr. Pierre Schori, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Jan Eliasson, Ambassador, Head of Political Department; Mr. Lars-Göran Engfeldt and Ms. Irene Larson, Directors, Department of Political Affairs; Mr. Carl John Persson, Counsellor, Department of Political Affairs; Mr. Roland Nilsson, First Secretary, Department of Political Affairs; Mr. Mikael Dahl, Head of Section, Department of Political Affairs; Mr. Tom Tscherning, Director, Department for International Development; Mr. Sten Rylander, Counsellor, Department for International Development; and Ms. Ingrid Hjedt, Editor, Department of Press and Information.

5. The Swedish delegation stressed that South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory constituted an act of blatant injustice against the Namibian people and reiterated its support for the legitimate right of the Namibian people and SWAPO to self-determination and independence. The delegation further declared that the independence of Namibia was the common responsibility of the international community and expressed its support for the unique responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia and appreciation for the important role of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.

6. The Government of Sweden and the Mission expressed mutual concern over the persistent refusal by South Africa to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which constitute the only acceptable basis for a peaceful,

just and lasting settlement of the Namibian question. Both sides reaffirmed their strong support for the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, as contained in those resolutions, and declared their resolve to pursue every effort aimed at its immediate and unconditional implementation.

7. The Mission stressed the urgent need for the United Nations, on its fortieth anniversary, to assume its full responsibility towards the Namibian people by ensuring their genuine national independence.

8. The two sides reviewed the situation obtaining in and around Namibia. In this context, both sides condemned South Africa for its continued massive militarization of Namibia and its repression of the Namibian people. The Swedish delegation shared the concern of the Mission regarding South Africa's recent imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between 17 and 55 years of age into its occupying army as a violation of international law, and for its recent expansion of the "northern security zone".

9. The two sides deplored South Africa's persistent attempts to impose an internal settlement on Namibia outside the framework of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). In that context, the Mission condemned and rejected the recent unilateral manoeuvre by the Pretoria régime to install a so-called interim government in Namibia as null and void.

10. The Mission reiterated its unwavering support for SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. Both sides commended the positive role played by SWAPO in the efforts directed at bringing about Namibia's independence. The Government of Sweden stressed the need to give moral and political support, as well as increased humanitarian assistance, to SWAPO.

11. The Mission condemned in the strongest terms persistent attempts by South Africa and its allies to introduce into the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia such irrelevant and extraneous issues as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. It recalled that both the General Assembly and the Security Council had rejected any "linkage". The Mission regarded such attempts on the part of South Africa as tactics deliberately aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the will of the international community. The Swedish Government expressed its rejection of any "linkage" and reiterated its view that the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia should be without pre-conditions.

12. The two sides declared that effective measures, including mandatory sanctions, were imperative in order to force the apartheid régime to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

13. The Mission drew the attention of the Government of Sweden to the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries which requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to resume its consideration of the question of Namibia and give effect to its own resolutions in this regard, in particular Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and called for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

14. The two sides welcomed the increasing awareness of international public opinion. They referred with special interest to the widening movement in Western countries against apartheid and for the independence of Namibia.

15. The Mission recalled that the Nordic Governments had adopted the Joint Nordic Programme of Action against Apartheid in 1978. The Mission expressed its appreciation of the process of review being undertaken by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs to make the joint programme more effective.

16. The Mission especially commended Sweden for adopting, in February 1985, new and more stringent legislation entitled "Prohibition of Investments in South Africa and Namibia and Other Measures against Apartheid". The Mission further stated that such legislation could serve as a model to other countries adopting sanctions at a national level.

17. Both sides called for concerted and simultaneous actions to exert pressure on South Africa and its allies to make possible the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

18. The Mission strongly condemned the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia in violation of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia 2/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1974. The Mission emphasized the urgency of effectively implementing the Decree.

19. In this context, the Mission drew attention to the recent move of the United Nations Council for Namibia to increase political and judicial action against foreign economic interests that are violating the Decree.

20. The Mission expressed appreciation for the humanitarian and financial assistance extended by the Government of Sweden to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and its component parts and other projects in support of the Namibian people. It expressed the hope that the Government of Sweden would continue to increase such assistance. The latter reaffirmed its intention to do so.

21. The Mission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Sweden for its consistent support for the front-line States.

22. The Mission held discussions with Swedish legislators of the following political parties: Center Party, Social Democratic Party, Conservative Party, Left Communist Party and the Liberal Party.

23. In view of the continued intransigence on the part of South Africa, the Mission underlined the urgent need for concrete actions by the Council for Namibia and the international community in supporting the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO by all means, including armed struggle.

24. The Mission met with representatives of Swedish and Nordic non-governmental organizations, including the Africa Groups of Sweden and the Isolate South Africa Committee.

25. In the course of the discussions, the two sides exchanged views on ways and means of mobilizing support for the cause of Namibia's independence and

for SWAPO and the front-line States, and of disseminating information on Namibia. They also discussed ways of enhancing the positive role played by non-governmental organizations in increasing public awareness of the implications of government policies regarding South Africa and Namibia. The Mission paid special tribute to the continuing efforts of non-governmental organizations for their support of the struggle of the Namibian people.

26. The Mission expressed its gratitude to the Government of Sweden for the warm hospitality extended to it during its stay in Stockholm.

7. Statement issued by the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia on 24 May 1985 after talks with the Government of Denmark

1. A Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Copenhagen for consultations with the Government of Denmark on 24 May 1985.

2. The Mission was composed of Messrs. Porfirio Muñoz-Ledo (Mexico), Chairman; Héctor Griffin (Venezuela); Hannu Halinen (Finland); Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland); and Pius H. Asheeke of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

3. The purpose of the Mission was to consult with the Government of Denmark on the current situation in and relating to Namibia with a view to promoting the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia without further delay. The consultations were considered all the more important in view of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia to be held at Vienna, from 3 to 7 June 1985.

4. The Mission met with Mr. Peter Dyvig, Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Mr. Mogens Isaksen, Head of the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). The Mission held meetings with a delegation from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs consisting of Mr. Jørgen Bøjer, Head of Division, Political Department, Mr. Børge Blond, Head of Division, DANIDA, Mr. Peter Bruckner, Head of Division, Department of Legal Affairs, Ms. Suzanne Rubow, Head of Section, DANIDA, and Ms. Vibeke Roosen, Head of Section, Political Department. The Mission also met with parliamentarians and representatives of non-governmental organizations.

5. The Government of Denmark stated that the question of Namibia was the last major decolonization issue before the international community, emphasized the responsibility of the United Nations and expressed its appreciation for the role played by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

6. The delegation stressed the primary responsibility of the Security Council in bringing about Namibia's independence. In this regard, the Government pledged its full support to promote the speedy implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as contained in Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.

7. The Mission briefed the Government of Denmark on the critical situation in and relating to Namibia. It stated its particular concern that South Africa continued its illegal occupation of Namibia, its repression of the

Namibian people and its massive militarization of the Territory in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

8. The Mission stressed that the Pretoria régime continued to delay the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) with the assistance of its allies. All measures taken by the régime in Namibia, including the imposition of a so-called "transitional government", clearly demonstrated that Pretoria had not made the political decision to leave the Territory.

9. The Mission further expressed grave concern at South Africa's continued repression of the majority in South Africa, as well as its acts of aggression against the front-line States.

10. The Mission expressed its satisfaction at the statement of the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs of 14 March 1985 in which the Government expressed its concern regarding the deteriorating situation in and relating to Namibia, outlined Danish initiatives aimed at isolating South Africa and underlined that international pressure on South Africa could only be increased and made more effective through sanctions based on binding decisions of the Security Council.

11. The Mission reiterated its strong solidarity with the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. The Government of Denmark recognized the important contribution being made by SWAPO to the Namibian cause.

12. Both sides stated that there were two interrelated struggles being waged in southern Africa, namely in Namibia and South Africa, to end colonial domination and apartheid. South Africa was unwilling to relinquish its hold over the Territory because an independent Namibia would be the beginning of the end of apartheid within South Africa.

13. The Mission condemned South Africa for its repression of the Namibian people, its imposition of military conscription on all Namibian males between 17 and 55 years of age, and its declaration of the "security zone" in northern Namibia, and particularly for its decision to impose a so-called "transitional government" in Namibia. The Mission declared all such attempts as null and void.

14. The Mission condemned the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia in violation of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1974.

15. The Mission stressed that South Africa and its allies continued to insist on "linkage", which had been repeatedly condemned and rejected by all relevant bodies of the United Nations as irrelevant and extraneous.

16. Both sides recognized that there was a universal movement against apartheid and for the independence of Namibia. Non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians and Governments were taking action to isolate the South African régime.

17. The two sides welcomed recent actions taken in several Western countries and stated that it was the appropriate time to put collective pressure on the apartheid régime.
18. The Mission stated that the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council would respond to the world-wide momentum against the illegal occupation régime by taking important decisions aimed at intensifying the pressure against South Africa.
19. The Mission underlined the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions by the Security Council against South Africa as the most effective means of increasing international pressure on the régime to comply with Security Council resolution 435 (1978).
20. The Mission called for the effective implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa as contained in Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and stressed the need for the Council to consider the proposals of its Committee regarding the strengthening of the arms embargo, as contained in document S/14179 100/ of 19 September 1980.
21. The delegation emphasized the coincidence of views between the Mission and the Government of Denmark in this regard, stated that the Danish Government considered the apartheid policies of South Africa a threat to international peace and security, and therefore emphasized the urgent need for concerted international action, including sanctions provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
22. On the question of Namibia, the delegation stressed the importance of a unanimous decision of the Security Council which would build on the statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 3 May 1985 7/ and would send a most forceful signal to South Africa as to the unanimity of views of the Council.
23. The Danish delegation stated that the process of pressure must lead to Namibia's independence and called for the Security Council unanimously to reaffirm support for resolution 435 (1978). Both sides supported the holding of an urgent meeting of the Security Council in order to implement Council resolution 435 (1978) without any pre-conditions or delay.
24. The Mission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Denmark for the technical and financial assistance extended by it to the United Nations Fund for Namibia. The Danish Government stated its intention of increasing such assistance to the Fund for Namibia, including the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and for its direct assistance to SWAPO.
25. The Mission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Denmark for the warm hospitality extended to it during its stay in Copenhagen.

8. Statement issued by the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia on 29 May 1985 after talks with the Government of Norway

1. A Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Oslo for consultations with the Government of Norway on 28 and 29 May 1985.
2. The Mission was composed of Messrs. Porfirio Muñoz-Ledo (Mexico), Chairman; Héctor Griffin (Venezuela); Hannu Halinen (Finland); Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland); and Pius H. Asheeke of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).
3. The purpose of the Mission was to consult with the Government of Norway on the current situation in and relating to Namibia with a view to promoting the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia without further delay. The consultations were considered all the more important in view of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia to be held at Vienna, from 3 to 7 June 1985.
4. The Mission met with Mr. Torbjorn Froysnes, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and held discussions with Mr. Jan Nyheim, Director General of the First Political Department, Mr. Haakon Hjelde, Adviser on African Affairs, Mr. Rolf W. Hansen, Senior Officer, Southern Africa Desk of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Kare Stormark, Senior Officer, Planning Department, of the Ministry of Development Co-operation.
5. The Government of Norway and the Mission expressed mutual concern over the persistent refusal by South Africa to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which constitute the only acceptable basis for a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the Namibian question. Both sides reaffirmed their strong support for the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as contained in those resolutions, and declared their resolve to pursue every effort aimed at its immediate and unconditional implementation.
6. The Norwegian delegation assured the Mission of the full and complete support of the Government of Norway for the cause of Namibian independence and reiterated that any solution must be based on Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The delegation recognized the particular responsibility of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the only legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.
7. The Mission reiterated its unswerving support and solidarity with the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. The Government of Norway commended the positive role played by SWAPO in the efforts directed at bringing about Namibia's independence. The Government of Norway stressed the need to give moral and political support, as well as increased financial, technical and humanitarian assistance, to SWAPO.
8. The Mission condemned South Africa for its repression of the Namibian people, its militarization of the Territory and its imposition of military conscription and for its declaration of the "security zone" in northern

Namibia, and condemned the recent imposition of a so-called interim government as null and void.

9. The Mission and the Government of Norway concluded that recent actions of the Pretoria régime confirmed that it had not taken the political decision to leave the Territory. In this regard, the delegation stated that the imposition of a so-called interim government in Namibia was unacceptable.

10. The Mission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Norway for its support to the Namibian cause, and especially for its individual and collective actions taken to isolate the Pretoria régime.

11. The Mission urged the Government of Norway and the other Nordic countries to assume an active role to pressure South Africa and its allies so that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia could be implemented without further delay.

12. The Mission stressed that South Africa and its allies continued to insist on "linkage", which had been repeatedly condemned and rejected by the overwhelming majority of the international community.

13. Both sides recognized that the movement against apartheid and for the independence of Namibia in several Western countries was a most important development.

14. Both sides stressed that the actions taken by non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians and Governments to isolate the South African régime had created the necessary political climate for Governments to take action on a national, regional and global level.

15. Both sides underlined the imposition of mandatory sanctions by the Security Council against South Africa as the most effective means to increase international pressure on the régime.

16. The Mission condemned the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia in violation of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 2/ The Mission stated its concern regarding the import of Swakara furs from Namibia to Norway, and the involvement of Norwegian ships in transporting Namibian products, as well as the transport of oil to South Africa.

17. The delegation shared the concern of the Mission in this regard, and informed the Mission of steps being taken by the Government of Norway towards an economic boycott of South Africa, and pledged to support the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions by the Security Council as well as its compliance with a binding international oil embargo against South Africa.

18. The Norwegian delegation stated that the people and the Government of Norway were very much engaged in concrete support to the Namibian people and SWAPO.

19. The Mission paid special tribute to the work of Norwegian non-governmental organizations which have involved various sectors of society in publicity campaigns and projects of assistance to the Namibian people and

in increasing public awareness of the implications of government policies regarding South Africa and Namibia.

20. The Mission expressed appreciation for the all-round development assistance extended by the Government of Norway to the people of Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia and its component parts, and the direct material and political support to SWAPO.

21. The delegation stated that development assistance to the Namibian people was a priority and reaffirmed its intention of increasing and diversifying its assistance in co-operation with SWAPO.

22. The Mission expressed its gratitude to the Government of Norway for the warm hospitality extended to it during its stay in Oslo.

9. Communiqué issued by the United Nations Council for Namibia: High-level Mission of Council for Namibia holds consultation at Luanda with SWAPO leadership on 1 and 2 September 1985

1. A delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia held consultations with the leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) on 1 and 2 September. The delegation was headed by Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana), as Acting President of the Council, and composed of the following Permanent Representatives to the United Nations who are Vice-Presidents of the Council: Messrs. Hocine Djoudi (Algeria), Natarajan Krishnan (India) and Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia). Also members of the delegation were Messrs. Harish Shukla (India) and Milos Strugar (Yugoslavia), as well as Brajesh C. Mishra, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

2. The Council met with Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, at the headquarters of SWAPO at Luanda. The SWAPO delegation included Messrs. David Meroro, National Chairman; Peter Mueshinge, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Hifikepunye Lucas Pohamba, Secretary for Finance; Hidipo Hamutenya, Secretary for Information; Nahas Angula, Secretary for Education; Theo-Ber Gurirab, Permanent Observer to the United Nations; Hage Geingob, Director of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and member of the Political Bureau; and Moses Garoeb, Executive Secretary.

3. The Council delegation and SWAPO exchanged views on current developments concerning Namibia and the increasingly serious threat to international peace and security posed by the racist South African régime's illegal occupation of Namibia. Both sides agreed in their assessment of the situation and the need to prepare carefully an action-oriented strategy to add to the growing international pressure against South Africa.

4. The President of SWAPO stressed that it was important for the Council to assert its authority over Namibia in accordance with the mandate the General Assembly entrusted to it by resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967. Mr. Nujoma proposed that the Council should seek to enter the Territory of Namibia in order that it might discharge its responsibilities as legal Administering Authority. He emphasized that such action would serve to focus world attention on the question of Namibia. Mr. Nujoma further proposed that since 1986 marked the twentieth anniversary of the termination of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia by the General Assembly, the Council should consider

calling for a special session of the Assembly preceded by an international conference on Namibia. The special session of the Assembly would be action-oriented and would devise ways to hasten Namibia's independence. Moreover, Mr. Nujoma indicated that efforts at mobilizing international action in support of Namibia's independence should be intensified, particularly in Western Europe and the United States.

5. The President of SWAPO also underlined that the recommendations of the Council to the General Assembly should continue to be clear, stronger and non-compromising. They should reaffirm strongly the position of the Assembly on the question of Namibia and condemn South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as those foreign economic interests exploiting Namibia's human and natural resources.

6. The Council's delegation assured the President of SWAPO that the Council would give most careful consideration to the ideas presented by the leaders of SWAPO. They further reiterated the Council's commitment to exert every effort in advancing the cause of Namibia's independence with the close co-operation of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

D. Decisions

1. Election of officers

1064. The election of officers for 1985 is described in paragraphs 1044 to 1050.

1065. At its 430th meeting, on 29 October 1984, the Council, in view of the departure of Mr. Mohamed Sahnoun (Algeria), elected Mr. Hocine Djoudi (Algeria) Vice-President of the Council. At its 436th meeting, on 3 April 1985, the Council, in view of the departure of Mr. Coskun Kirca (Turkey), elected Mr. Ilder Türkmen (Turkey) Vice-President of the Council.

2. Council's consideration of recommendations by the Secretary-General of SWAPO

1066. At its 430th meeting, on 29 October 1984, the Council decided to have its Steering Committee consider the recommendations made by the Secretary-General of SWAPO regarding the work of the Council.

3. Report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session

1067. At its 431st and 432nd meetings, on 15 November 1984, the Council approved its draft report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

Membership of Standing Committee II

1068. At its 434th meeting, on 10 January 1985, the Council decided that Egypt would become a member of Standing Committee II. At its 435th meeting, on 28 March 1986, the Council decided that Algeria would become a member of Standing Committee II.

Lesotho Highlands Water Project

1069. At its 435th meeting, on 28 March 1985, the Council decided to send a letter of "no objection" to the Government of Lesotho regarding the proposed Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

Reports of missions and delegations

1070. At its 436th meeting, on 3 April 1985, the Council took note of the report of the delegation of the Council to the forty-third ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity Co-ordinating Committee, held at Accra, Ghana, from 31 January to 2 February 1985.

1071. At its 441st meeting, on 5 June 1985, the Council took note of the reports of its missions of consultation to Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam, and Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

1072. At its 442nd meeting, on 6 June 1985, the Council took note of the report of its Mission of Consultation to the Congo and Angola.

Reports of Standing Committee I

1073. At its 436th meeting, on 3 April 1985, the Council took note of the report of Standing Committee I on its methods of work.

1074. At its 441st meeting, on 5 June 1985, the Council took note of the progress report on the work of Standing Committee I.

Reports of Standing Committee II

1075. At its 440th meeting, on 5 June 1985, the Council approved the reports of Standing Committee II on political developments relating to Namibia, the military situation in and relating to Namibia, and the report on social conditions in Namibia.

Reports of Standing Committee III

1076. At its 430th meeting, on 29 October 1984, the Council took note of the report of Standing Committee III on the organization of the Symposium on a Century of Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People against Colonial Occupation.

1077. At its 442nd meeting, on 6 June 1985, the Council took note of the progress report on the work of Standing Committee III.

PART FOUR

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIVITIES INVOLVING FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

CHAPTER I

RECOMMENDATIONS

1078. The United Nations Council for Namibia recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions on the question of Namibia:

A

SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION
OF THE TERRITORY BY SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the Assembly decided to terminate the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and to place the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Recalling further its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 101/

Having examined also the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 102/

Recalling further other resolutions and decisions declaring the illegality of the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in particular Security Council resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970 and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/

Bearing in mind that 1986 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the termination of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia by the General Assembly on 27 October 1966, and expressing its grave concern that, in that period of time that has elapsed, South Africa has continued its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly,

Recalling also its resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which it, inter alia, recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and granted observer status to it,

Recalling further its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, by which it called upon States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, by which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government and declared such action to be illegal, null and void,

Noting also the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 103/ the Consensus on Namibia, 104/ adopted on 16 May 1985 at Tunis by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Vienna Final Document, 105/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 7 June 1985 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna, the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Organization of African Unity Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa at its forty-fourth session, held at Arusha from 4 to 6 July 1985, the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985, 106/ and the Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 8 September 1985,

Strongly reiterating that the continuing illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in defiance of repeated General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and a challenge to the authority of the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for Namibia until independence,

Stressing the solemn responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Noting that 1985 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reaffirming its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, and recognizing that 1986 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by the South West Africa People's Organization against South Africa's colonial occupation,

Indignant at South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1985, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, and at its manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia and its brutal exploitation of the Namibian people,

Deploring South Africa's continued intransigence and insistence on irrelevant and unacceptable pre-conditions to the independence of Namibia, its attempts to bypass the United Nations and its designs aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of the Territory through the establishment of puppet political institutions,

Deeply concerned at South Africa's increasing militarization of Namibia, the forced conscription of Namibians, the creation of tribal armies and the use of mercenaries for the repression of the Namibian people and for carrying out aggression against neighbouring States,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for developing a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola by South African troops, which has been facilitated by support extended to the racist régime and to subversive elements within Angola by certain Western States,

Expressing its strong condemnation of South Africa's use of Namibian territory as a springboard for its continuing acts of aggression against independent African States, particularly Angola and Botswana, which have caused extensive loss of human life and destruction of economic infrastructures,

Reaffirming that the resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the illegal South African colonial régime, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, is illegal and encourages the occupation régime to be even more intransigent and defiant,

Taking note of the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia of 2 May 1985 to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

Deeply deploring the continued collaboration between certain States and South Africa in the political, military, economic and nuclear fields, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the continued assistance rendered to the racist Pretoria régime by certain international organizations and institutions, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Indignant at the continuing arbitrary imprisonment and detention of leaders, members and supporters of the South West Africa People's Organization, the killing, torture and murder of innocent Namibians and other

inhuman measures by the illegal occupation régime designed to intimidate the Namibian people and to destroy their determination to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Noting with grave concern that the Security Council has been prevented from taking effective action against South Africa in the discharge of its responsibilities under Chapter VII of the Charter on account of the vetoes cast by one or more of the Western permanent members of the Security Council,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
2. Takes special note of the Vienna Final Document containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 7 June 1985, at its extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna;
3. Takes note of the important debate on the question of Namibia, held in the Security Council from 10 to 19 June 1985;
4. Further takes note of Security Council resolution 566 (1985) by which the Council, inter alia, condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and further condemned that régime for its obstruction of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) by insisting on conditions contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia;
5. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI) and in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all the means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa;
6. Strongly condemns the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;
7. Declares that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, and supports the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;
8. Reiterates that, in accordance with its resolution 2145 (XXI), Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory

and, for this purpose, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence under resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly;

9. Reaffirms its decision that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in accordance with the mandate conferred upon it by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia in 1986;

10. Reaffirms that the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

11. Further reaffirms that the genuine independence of Namibia can be achieved only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization in all efforts to implement resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

12. Reaffirms that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remains the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, and calls once again for its immediate and unconditional implementation;

13. Expresses its dismay at the failure to date of the Security Council to discharge effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security in southern Africa, owing to the opposition of its Western permanent members;

14. Urges the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure that the United Nations plan, as contained in Council resolution 435 (1978), is not undermined or modified in any way and that it is fully respected and implemented;

15. Reiterates its conviction that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its defiance of resolutions of the United Nations, its brutal repression of the Namibian people, its acts of destabilization and aggression against independent African States and its policies of apartheid constitute a threat to international peace and security;

16. Declares that comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations are the most effective measure to ensure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations;

17. Strongly condemns South Africa for the imposition of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declares this measure null and void, and affirms that this new manoeuvre clearly shows once again that Pretoria does not have the slightest intention of respecting the United Nations plan and is seeking, quite to the contrary, to consolidate its illegal hold over the Territory by creating puppet political institutions to serve its own interests;

18. Denounces all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the illegal racist régime of South Africa attempts to perpetuate its

colonial domination of Namibia, and, in particular, calls upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people in violation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983) and 566 (1985) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

19. Reaffirms that all such manoeuvres are fraudulent and null and void and that they must be rejected categorically by all States as called for in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

20. Declares that all so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

21. Strongly urges the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, for self-determination and national liberation;

22. Reiterates that there are only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the people of Namibia, led by their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, on the one hand, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa on the other;

23. Further reiterates that Member States must exert all efforts to counter any manoeuvres aimed at circumventing the United Nations and undermining its primary responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia;

24. Welcomes and endorses the universal and categorical rejection of the "linkage" advanced by the United States of America and South Africa between the independence of Namibia and irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that such "linkage", in addition to delaying the decolonization process in Namibia, constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

25. Welcomes and endorses the world-wide and justified condemnation of the policy of constructive engagement with South Africa pursued by the United States as one which, in addition to encouraging South Africa's intransigence and thereby delaying Namibia's independence, has been discredited and made bankrupt by the very actions of the Pretoria régime both within South Africa and in the southern Africa region as a whole;

26. Expresses its appreciation to the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization for their statesmanlike and constructive attitude in the efforts aimed at implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

27. Reaffirms its conviction that the solidarity and support of the front-line States for the Namibian cause continues to be a factor of paramount importance in the efforts to bring genuine independence to the Territory;

28. Strongly urges the international community to increase, as a matter of urgency, financial, material, military and political support to the

front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which are largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves better against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them;

29. Requests Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States, in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity against South Africa's acts of aggression;

30. Commends the South West Africa People's Organization for its continued intensification of the struggle on all fronts, including the armed struggle, and for its commitment to embrace all Namibian patriots in an effort to strengthen further national unity so as to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a united Namibia, and welcomes the consolidation of unity in action by the patriotic forces in Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, during the critical phase of their struggle for national and social liberation;

31. Reaffirms its solidarity with, and support for, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and pays tribute to that organization for the sacrifices it has made in the field of battle and also for the spirit of statemanship, co-operation and far-sightedness it has displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria régime;

32. Calls upon Member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render sustained and increased support, as well as material, financial, military and other assistance, to the South West Africa People's Organization so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

33. Urges all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States;

34. Solemnly reaffirms that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, and reiterates that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978 and General Assembly resolutions S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and 35/227 A of 6 March 1981, any attempt by South Africa to annex them is, therefore, illegal, null and void;

35. Calls upon the Security Council to declare categorically that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and that the question should not be left as a matter for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa;

36. Strongly condemns South Africa for obstructing the implementation of United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to

consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

37. Strongly condemns the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries, in particular the United States and Israel, in the political, economic, diplomatic and financial fields, and expresses its conviction that such collaboration helps to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia;

38. Deplores, in this context, the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibia Information Offices in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, aimed at legitimizing its puppet institutions in Namibia, in particular the so-called interim government for which the racist régime has been condemned by the Security Council and the international community, and demands their immediate closure;

39. Notes with appreciation the recent measures taken by some States, parliamentarians, institutions and non-governmental organizations in order to exert pressure on the racist régime of South Africa and calls upon them to redouble and intensify their efforts to force the racist régime to comply with resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia and South Africa;

40. Calls once again upon all Governments, especially those which have close links with South Africa, to support, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the actions of the United Nations to defend the national rights of the Namibian people until independence and to isolate the racist régime of South Africa;

41. Strongly condemns South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States and the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes;

42. Strongly condemns South Africa for its imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between seventeen and fifty-five years of age into the occupying colonial army, in yet further sinister attempts to suppress the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and to force Namibians to kill one another, and declares that all measures taken by racist South Africa by which the illegal occupation régime attempts to enforce military conscription in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

43. Strongly condemns the racist régime for its utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States;

44. Strongly condemns South Africa, in particular for its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against Angola, including the continued occupation of parts of Angolan territory in gross violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and calls upon South Africa to cease all acts of

aggression against Angola and withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its troops from that country;

45. Expresses its grave concern at the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa and declares that such acquisition constitutes a threat to peace and security in Africa while posing a danger to all mankind;

46. Condemns and calls for an immediate end to the continuing military collaboration on the part of certain Western countries and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, and expresses its conviction that such collaboration, in addition to strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, is also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977;

47. Declares that such collaboration encourages the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructs efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and calls for the immediate cessation of such collaboration;

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

49. Calls upon the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to tighten the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Council resolution 418 (1977) and to ensure strict compliance with the embargo by all States;

50. Further calls upon the Security Council to implement, as a matter of urgency, the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 421 (1977); 107/

51. Calls upon all States to comply with Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, and to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa;

52. Condemns all collaboration with the Pretoria régime in the nuclear field, and calls upon all States that do so to terminate such collaboration, including refraining from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials or reactors;

53. Reiterates its call upon all States to take legislative and other appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

54. Strongly condemns the illegal occupation régime of South Africa for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in an attempt to intimidate and terrorize them into submission;

55. Demands once again that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under

the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

56. Demands that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release any who are still alive, and declares that South Africa shall be liable to compensate the victims, their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained;

57. Reaffirms that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, and expresses its deep concern at the depletion of these resources, particularly its uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

58. Endorses the decision by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings at Vienna, on 7 June 1985, that it will, in the exercise of its rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 91/ proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles, and states that any action for the implementation of that decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the representative of the people of Namibia;

59. Declares that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are illegal under international law and that all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia;

60. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of the relevant provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, to take the necessary steps to compile statistical information on the wealth illegally extracted from Namibia with a view to assessing the extent of compensation eventually due to an independent Namibia;

61. Strongly condemns the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia which are illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory, and demands that these interests comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately refraining from any new investment or any other activity in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

62. Declares that, by their incessant exploitation of the human and natural resources of the Territory and their continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its independence;

63. Requests once again all Member States, particularly those States whose corporations are engaged in the exploitation of Namibian resources, to take all appropriate measures, including legislative and enforcement action, to ensure the full application of, and compliance by all corporations and

individuals within their jurisdiction with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

64. Calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin to prohibit State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;

65. Approves of the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia of 2 May 1985 to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

66. Requests the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, 90/ which regulates the activities of Urenco;

67. Urges the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, to consider the promulgation of additional legislation in order to protect and promote the interests of the people of Namibia and to implement effectively such legislation;

68. Calls upon all specialized agencies, in particular the International Monetary Fund, to terminate all collaboration with, and assistance to, the racist régime of South Africa, since such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it not only to continue the brutal repression in Namibia and South Africa itself, but also to commit aggression against independent neighbouring States;

69. Reiterates its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures individually and collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 and 36/121 B, and 37/233 A of 20 December 1982;

70. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its implementation of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and of the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 36/121 B and 37/233 A, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a comprehensive report on all contacts between Member States and South Africa containing an analysis of the information received from Member States and other sources on the continuing political, economic, financial and other relations of States and their economic and other interest groups with South Africa and of measures taken by States to terminate all dealings with the racist régime of South Africa;

71. Requests all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the fulfilment of its task concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2, 36/121 B and 37/233 A and to report to the Secretary-General by the forty-first session of the Assembly on the measures taken by them in the implementation of those resolutions;

72. Declares that the liberation struggle in Namibia is a conflict of an international character in terms of article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I 87/ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 88/ and, in this regard, demands that the Conventions and Additional Protocol I be applied by South Africa, and in particular that all captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status as called for by the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War 89/ and the Additional Protocol thereto;

73. Declares that South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the international 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 capability constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

74. Strongly urges the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist South African régime to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia, particularly Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), and in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter;

75. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

B

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 435 (1978)

The General Assembly,

Indignant at South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and at its manoeuvres aimed at gaining international recognition for illegitimate groups which it has installed in Namibia and which are subservient to Pretoria's interests, in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and natural resources of Namibia,

Reaffirming the imperative need to proceed, without further delay, with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) which, together with Council resolution 385 (1976), is the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration on the

Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Strongly condemning racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its manoeuvres aimed at obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978),

Strongly condemning racist South Africa for its continued denial to the Namibian people of the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence,

Recalling that the "linkage" insisted upon by the United States of America and South Africa of the independence of Namibia with totally irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, has been rejected by the General Assembly and the Security Council and has been condemned world-wide,

Reaffirming that the Cuban forces in Angola are there by a sovereign act of the Government of Angola, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and that any attempts to link their presence in that country with Namibia's independence constitute a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola,

Reaffirming that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia,

Expressing its dismay at the fact that the Security Council has been prevented by its three Western permanent members from adopting effective measures against South Africa in the discharge of its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling its call upon all States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,' 108/

Commending the South West Africa People's Organization for its preparedness to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, in the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia, as embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia, in violation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),

Expressing grave concern that, forty years after the founding of the United Nations, the question of Namibia, which has been with the Organization since its inception, still remains unresolved,

Expressing grave concern at the lack of progress in implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978), as indicated in the further reports of the Secretary-General dated 29 December 1983, 109/ 6 June 1985 10/ and 6 September 1985, 110/ concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) on the question of Namibia,

Recalling Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 by which, the Council, inter alia, demanded that South Africa co-operate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of that resolution and warned that failure to do so would compel the Council to meet forthwith to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter,

Recalling its request to the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist South African régime to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia, particularly Security Council resolutions, and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, in fulfilment of its responsibilities under the Charter and in response to the overwhelming demand of the international community,

1. Strongly condemns South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985) and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

2. Reaffirms the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia pending its achievement of genuine self-determination and national independence;

3. Reiterates that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constitute the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem and demands their immediate and unconditional implementation;

4. Condemns the continuing attempts by racist South Africa to set up puppet political institutions and impose an "internal settlement" in Namibia, in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and, in this context, condemns and rejects the puppet "Multi-Party Conference" as the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempts to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia;

5. Strongly condemns the racist régime for the installation of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declares this measure null and void, and calls upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people, in violation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983) and 566 (1985) and other relevant resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly;

6. Demands that the racist régime of South Africa immediately rescind the aforementioned illegal and unilateral action;
7. Further demands that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and subsequent resolutions of the Council on the question of Namibia;
8. Emphasizes once again that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia;
9. Rejects all manoeuvres aimed at diverting attention from the central issue of the decolonization of Namibia by introducing East-West confrontation to the detriment of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence;
10. Strongly condemns and rejects the persistent attempts by South Africa to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia, in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that all such attempts are designed to delay further the independence of Namibia and that they constitute a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola;
11. Condemns the United States policy of "constructive engagement" which has encouraged racist South Africa to intensify its intransigence, to continue to defy resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to carry out systematic acts of military aggression and destabilization against front-line and other States of the region, all of which constitute a threat to peace and security in southern Africa;
12. Demands that racist South Africa and the United States Administration desist from their reprehensible positions in order to allow Namibia to attain its long overdue independence;
13. Calls upon all States to condemn and reject any attempt to link the independence of Namibia with extraneous and irrelevant issues;
14. Requests the Security Council to exercise its authority with regard to the implementation of its resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), so as to bring about the independence of Namibia without further delay, and to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the South African administration in Namibia aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for independence;
15. Strongly condemns the use of the veto by the two Western permanent members of the Security Council on 15 November 1985, as a result of which the Council was prevented from taking effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter against South Africa, and appeals to them to desist from further misuse of the veto;

16. Strongly urges the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist South African régime to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

17. Calls upon the Western permanent members of the Security Council to support the imposition of enforcement measures by it in order to ensure South Africa's compliance with Council resolutions;

18. Calls upon all States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, corporations, institutions, non-governmental organizations and individuals, pending the imposition by the Security Council of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, to cease all co-operation with that régime in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other fields;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

C

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL
FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 101/

Reaffirming that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence in a united Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Recognizing that 1986 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the termination of the Mandate and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility over the Territory,

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Taking into consideration the Vienna Final Document containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on Namibia, 105/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 7 June 1985 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna,

Convinced of the need for continued consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people,

Deeply conscious of the urgent and continuing need to press for the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to put an end to its repression of the Namibian people and its exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation;
2. Expresses its strong support for the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it, both as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations;
3. Requests all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;
4. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall:
 - (a) Continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the speedy withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;
 - (b) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations, as well as against the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;
 - (c) Denounce and seek the rejection by all States of all kinds of schemes through which South Africa attempts to perpetuate its illegal presence in Namibia;
 - (d) Ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not ensuing from free elections in Namibia conducted under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 2^o September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985;
 - (e) Undertake a concerted effort to counter the attempts to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and extraneous issues such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola;
5. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall send missions of consultation and consult Governments in order to co-ordinate

efforts for the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to mobilize support for the Namibian cause;

6. Decides further that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall represent Namibia in United Nations conferences and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be adequately protected;

7. Decides that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, shall participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States or, in the case of regional conferences and meetings, all African States, are invited;

8. Requests all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians are discussed, and to consult closely with the Council before submitting any draft resolution which may involve the rights and interests of Namibians;

9. Reiterates its request to all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and institutions;

10. Reiterates its request to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

11. Again requests all intergovernmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected and to invite Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate as a full member, whenever such rights and interests are involved;

12. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to accede to any international conventions, as it may deem appropriate in close consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

13. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to promote and secure the implementation of the Vienna Final Document; 105/

14. Takes note of the Call for Action, Appeal for Action, conclusions and recommendations, Final Document and Plan adopted by the regional symposia, seminars, extraordinary plenary meetings and the International Conference organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1985; 111/

15. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Consult regularly with the leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization by inviting them to New York and by sending high-level missions

to the headquarters of that organization, whenever necessary, in order to review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia;

(b) Review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia in its political, military and social aspects and prepare comprehensive and analytical periodic reports related thereto;

(c) Review the compliance of Member States with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/ prepare annual reports on the subject with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly, in order to counter the support which those States give the illegal South African administration in Namibia;

(d) Take all measures to ensure the full implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia; 2/

(e) Consider the illegal activities of foreign economic interests, particularly the transnational corporations operating in Namibia, including the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly, in order to put an end to such activities;

(f) Undertake measures to ensure the closure of the so-called information offices created by the illegal South African occupation régime in certain Western countries for promoting its puppet institutions in Namibia, in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia;

(g) Notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and urge them to take measures to end such operations;

(h) Consider sending missions of consultation to Governments of States whose corporations have investments in Namibia in order to persuade them to take all possible measures to terminate such investments;

(i) Contact institutions and municipalities to encourage them to divest their investments in Namibia and South Africa;

(j) Contact specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations, in particular the International Monetary Fund, with a view to protecting Namibia's interests;

(k) Continue to draw the attention of States, the specialized agencies and private corporations to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, with a view to ensuring their compliance with the Decree;

(l) Organize international and regional activities, as required, in order to obtain relevant information on all aspects of the situation in and relating to Namibia, in particular, the exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by South African and foreign economic interests, and to

expose such activities, with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause;

(m) Prepare and publish reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia;

(n) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands of Namibia;

16. Decides to make adequate financial provision in the section of the programme budget of the United Nations relating to the United Nations Council for Namibia to finance the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia at the United Nations through the South West Africa People's Organization;

17. Decides to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so decides;

18. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as on all matters of interest to the Namibian people;

19. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to facilitate the participation of the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in meetings of the Council away from United Nations Headquarters, whenever such participation is deemed necessary;

20. Decides that an international conference for the immediate independence of Namibia shall be held in Western Europe during 1986, preceding the special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to organize the above-mentioned conference in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and, in this connection, to appoint, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, a Secretary-General of the Conference and provide other necessary staff and services for the Conference;

22. Decides that, in order to expedite training of the personnel required for an independent Namibia, qualified Namibians should be given opportunities to develop further their skills in the work of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, to take, on an urgent basis, necessary action towards that end;

23. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the personnel requirements and the facilities of all units which service the Council, so that the Council may fully and effectively discharge all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources in order for it to strengthen, under the guidance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the assistance programmes and services for Namibians, the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, the preparation of economic and legal studies and the existing activities of dissemination of information undertaken by the Office.

D

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND MOBILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL
PUBLIC OPINION IN SUPPORT OF NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia 101/ and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 102/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and 39/50 A to E of 12 December 1984, as well as all other resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia,

Underlining the fact that, twenty years after the termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia by the General Assembly and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility for the Territory, the racist South African régime continues illegally to occupy the Territory, in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Underlining that 1986 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by the Namibian people under the leadership of South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia twenty years after the termination of its Mandate over the international Territory by the United Nations and the assumption of direct responsibility over Namibia by the United Nations,

Taking into consideration the Vienna Final Document containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 105/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 7 June 1985 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna,

Taking into consideration also the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the Seminar on the Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March 1985, 112/ and at the Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, held at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985, 113/ the Appeal for Action by the participants of the Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, held at Sofia, from 22 to 26 April 1985, 114/ the Call for Action adopted at the Seminar on the

Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, held at Georgetown from 29 July to 2 August 1985, 115/ and the Plan for the Intensification of International Action for the Independence of Namibia, adopted at the conclusion of the Conference held at United Nations Headquarters from 11 to 13 September 1985, 116/

Strongly condemning the continued assistance rendered by certain States to South Africa in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other fields, and expressing its conviction that this assistance should be exposed by the United Nations Council for Namibia by all the means available to it, with a view to bringing an end to such collaboration,

Stressing the urgent need to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia in the achievement of self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia, and mindful of the pressing need for the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the question of Namibia, in accordance with policy guidelines formulated by the Council,

Recognizing the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing in the dissemination of information on Namibia and in the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the Namibian cause,

1. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence, to continue to consider ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia, and intensifying the international campaign for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in all its activities of dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, follows the policy guidelines laid down by the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information, in addition to its responsibilities relating to southern Africa, to assist, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information in order that the United Nations may intensify its efforts to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia, particularly in the Western States;

4. Decides to intensify its international campaign in support of the cause of Namibia and denounce all acts of collaboration with the South African racists in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other

fields and, to this end, requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, to include, in its programme of dissemination of information for 1986, the following activities:

(a) Preparation and dissemination of publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, as well as on legal matters, on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia and on contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(b) Production and dissemination of radio programmes in the English, French, German and Spanish languages, designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in and around Namibia;

(c) Production and dissemination of radio programmes in English and the local languages of Namibia, designed to counter the hostile propaganda of the racist South African régime;

(d) Production of material for publicity through radio and television broadcasts;

(e) Placement of advertisements in newspapers and magazines;

(f) Production and dissemination of posters;

(g) Full utilization of the resources related to press releases, press conferences and press briefings in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(h) Production and dissemination of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia;

(i) Production and dissemination of booklets on the activities of the Council, including two booklets on Namibia;

(j) Updating and wide dissemination of a booklet containing resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, together with relevant portions of Assembly resolutions on the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia and on military activities in Namibia, relevant documents of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity, and decisions, declarations and communiqués of the front-line States on Namibia;

(k) Publicity for, and distribution of, an indexed reference book on transnational corporations that plunder the natural and human resources of Namibia, and on the profits extracted from the Territory;

(l) Production and wide dissemination, on a monthly basis, of a bulletin containing analytical and updated information intended to mobilize maximum support for the Namibian cause;

(m) Production and dissemination, on a weekly basis, of an information newsletter containing updated information on developments in and relating to Namibia in support of the Namibian cause;

(n) Acquisition of books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for further dissemination;

(o) Organization of media encounters and press conferences on developments relating to Namibia;

(p) Preparation, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, of a list of Namibian political prisoners;

5. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to organize, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, journalists' encounters prior to the activities of the Council during 1986, in order to mobilize further international public support for the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative;

6. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to assist the South West Africa People's Organization in the production and translation of material related to Namibia into all official languages of the United Nations and in the distribution thereof;

7. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize in 1986, at the conclusion of the international conference, a workshop for non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, trade unionists, academicians and media representatives concerned with the question of Namibia, at which those organizations will consider their contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the Conference;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to allocate, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, sales numbers to publications on Namibia selected by the Council;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Council for Namibia with the work programme of the Department of Public Information for the year 1986 covering the activities of dissemination of information on Namibia, followed by periodic reports on the programme undertaken, including details of expenses incurred;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to group under a single heading in the section of the proposed programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987 relating to the Department of Public Information all the activities of the Department relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia and to direct the Department of Public Information to present to the United Nations Council for Namibia a detailed report on the utilization of the allocated funds;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to disseminate, in 1986, the list of Namibian political prisoners, in order to intensify international pressure for their immediate and unconditional release;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to give the widest possible publicity to, and disseminate information on, the activities undertaken in the context of the twentieth anniversary of the termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia by the General Assembly and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility for the Territory and the launching of the armed struggle by the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

13. Decides, in the context of the twentieth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, the termination by the General Assembly of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility for the Territory, to request the United Nations Council of Namibia:

(a) To organize, in close consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization and in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, exhibitions on the heroic struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine national independence;

(b) To undertake activities, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization and in co-operation with non-governmental organizations, to mark these anniversaries;

(c) To organize an international campaign to boycott Namibian and South African products, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations, as part of its efforts to implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

14. Requests Member States to broadcast programmes on their national radio and television networks and to publish material in their official news media, informing their populations about the situation in and around Namibia and the obligation of Governments and peoples to assist in the struggle of Namibia for independence;

15. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information and the Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat, to continue to inform and provide information material to leading opinion-makers, media leaders, academic institutions, trade unions, cultural organizations, support groups and other concerned persons and non-governmental organizations about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and also to hold consultations with, and seek the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberations of the Council and to continue to establish for this purpose a regular and expeditious pattern of distribution of information material to political parties, universities, libraries, churches, students, teachers, professional associations and others falling into the general categories enumerated above;

16. Requests all Member States to observe Namibia Day in a befitting manner by giving the widest possible publicity to, and dissemination of, information on Namibia, including the issuance of special postage stamps for the occasion;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the United Nations Postal Administration to issue a special postage stamp on Namibia before the end of 1986 in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and the transfer of the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations;

18. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations in its efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, under the

leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative;

19. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare, update and continually disseminate lists of non-governmental organizations from all over the world, in particular those in the major Western countries, in order to ensure better co-operation and co-ordination among non-governmental organizations working in support of the Namibian cause and against apartheid;

20. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to co-operate closely with relevant intergovernmental organizations, in order to increase the awareness of the international community regarding the twentieth anniversary of the transfer of Namibia under the direct responsibility of the United Nations and regarding the continued illegal occupation of that Territory by the racist régime of South Africa;

21. Decides to allocate the sum of \$500,000 to be used by the United Nations Council for Namibia for its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions of the Council in each individual case taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization.

E

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, 117/

Recalling its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it established the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which it approved the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and its resolution 37/233 E of 20 December 1982, by which it approved amendments to the Charter, 92/

1. Takes note of the relevant parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Continue to formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system;

(b) Continue to act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(c) Continue to provide broad guidelines and formulate principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

(d) Continue to co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme;

(e) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of assistance programmes for Namibians;

(f) Report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the programmes and activities undertaken through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. Decides that the United Nations Fund for Namibia, which comprises the General Account, the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account and the Nationhood Programme Account, shall be the primary source of assistance to Namibians;

4. Expresses its appreciation to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to support the activities under the General Account, the activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to increase their assistance to Namibians through those channels;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for more generous voluntary contributions to the General Account, the Nationhood Programme Account and the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia in view of the increased activities undertaken through the Fund for Namibia, and, in this connection, emphasizes the need for contributions in order to increase the number of scholarships awarded to Namibians under the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

6. Invites Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

7. Decides to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$1.5 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1986;

8. Requests the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in order to mobilize additional resources, to formulate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, a programme of assistance to the Namibian people to be undertaken by means of projects co-financed by Governments and non-governmental organizations;

9. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, in the light of the urgent need to

strengthen the programme of assistance to the Namibian people, to make every effort to expedite the execution of Nationhood Programme for Namibia projects and other projects in favour of Namibians on the basis of procedures which will reflect the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

10. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:

- (a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (b) Planning and initiating new project proposals in co-operation with, and at the request of, the Council;
- (c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

11. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue and intensify its programme of field attachments, enabling Namibians trained under various programmes to gain practical on-the-job experience in governments and institutions in diverse countries, particularly in Africa;

12. Appeals to all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia in order to support the field attachment programme and to meet the required needs;

13. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the financing of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and calls upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the implementation of the projects within the Nationhood Programme and for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

14. Notes with appreciation the decision by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to maintain at least at the same level, an exceptional basis, the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the 1987-1991 programming cycle;

15. Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme to raise the indicative planning figure for Namibia;

16. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided by the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to Namibian refugees, and requests them to expand their assistance in order to provide for the basic needs of the refugees;

17. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have waived agency support costs in respect of projects in favour of Namibians, financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other sources, and urges those that have not yet done so to take appropriate steps in this regard;

18. Decides that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

19. Commends the progress made in the implementation of the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to elaborate and consider policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

20. Commends the United Nations Institute for Namibia for the effectiveness of its training programmes for Namibians and its research activities on Namibia, which contribute substantially to the struggle for freedom of the Namibian people and to the establishment of an independent State of Namibia;

21. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in strengthening its programme of activities;

22. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, through the United Nations Institute for Namibia, to finalize, publish and disseminate at an early date a comprehensive reference book on Namibia covering all aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations since its inception;

23. Notes with appreciation the completion by the United Nations Institute for Namibia, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the United Nations Development Programme, of a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia, and further commends the Secretary-General for providing substantive support through the Office of the Commissioner for the preparation of that document;

24. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, to finalize and publish, at an early date, a demographic study of the Namibian population and a study of its educational needs;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, as well as other assistance programmes.

F

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Taking into consideration its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence,

Recalling Security Council resolutions on the question of Namibia, particularly resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, as well as subsequent resolutions relating to Namibia,

Gravely concerned that twenty years after the termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia by the General Assembly and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility for the Territory, the racist South African régime continues illegally to occupy the Territory, in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Indignant at the continued non-implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), owing to South Africa's intransigence,

Strongly condemning South Africa for its persistent and arrogant defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Decides to hold a special session on the question of Namibia before the forty-first regular session of the General Assembly, on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia.

CHAPTER II

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES WHICH WILL REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A STATEMENT OF PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

A. General

1079. In the light of the foregoing recommendations and subject to further directives that might be given by the General Assembly at its fortieth session, the United Nations Council for Namibia, established in pursuance of Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), will continue to carry out its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence.

1080. The Council notes that, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, certain of its recommendations contained in chapter I above will require preparation by the Secretary-General of a statement of programme budget implications. In order to assist with the preparation of this statement, the Council has decided, as in the past, to provide further information regarding some of its recommendations.

B. Activities of the Council regarding compliance by States with General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and other relevant resolutions relating to Namibia

1081. In order to fulfil its responsibilities for the monitoring of the boycott and the preparation of a comprehensive report for the General Assembly at its fortieth session as mentioned in paragraph 68 of recommendation A, as well as the activities envisaged in paragraph 15 (c) of recommendation C, regarding the compliance of Member States with resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia, the Council would request the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary resources.

1082. The preparation of the necessary reports would include the compilation of information, preparation of questionnaires to be sent to all States, analysis of replies and follow-up on activities undertaken by States in compliance with resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia.

1083. Paragraph 15 (c) of recommendation C indicates that the Council would prepare annual reports reviewing the compliance of Member States with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/ with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly and would request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources.

C. Missions of consultation with Governments, legislative bodies and non-governmental organizations and representation of Namibia at international conferences and other forums

1084. In fulfilment of paragraphs 5 and 15 (h) of recommendation C, it is expected that during 1986, the Council would undertake two missions to conduct consultations with Governments, legislative bodies and non-governmental organizations in Western Europe and North America. The missions would, where appropriate, include

discussions with local or municipal authorities of possible action to discourage continuation of investments by corporations in Namibia and the boycott of South African and Namibian products. It is expected that the chairmen of these missions of consultation would prepare reports which would be submitted to the Council.

1085. A Council delegation would also hold consultations, when attending meetings of OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the chairmen and other officials of OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The Chairman of the Council delegation would report to the Council.

1086. It is anticipated that each mission mentioned in paragraphs 7 and 8 would consist of three Council members and a representative of SWAPO. The missions would be serviced by a principal secretary and a secretary. The duration of each mission would be from one to two weeks.

1087. In implementation of paragraph 15 (a) of recommendation C, the Council would dispatch a high-level mission to the headquarters of SWAPO for consultations with the leaders of that organization. The mission would also visit the Namibian refugee settlements in the front-line States and would consist of up to three members of the Council and a representative of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. The mission would be serviced by a principal secretary and a secretary. The duration of the mission would be two weeks.

1088. The Council would also invite up to three SWAPO leaders to New York for a period of two weeks in order to review the situation in and relating to Namibia and consider ways in which the Council could assist further the struggle of the Namibian people.

1089. In the implementation of paragraph 6 of recommendation C, it is expected that the Council would represent Namibia at meetings of OAU, where it has permanent observer status, and at meetings of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, where it has guest status. The Council would also participate in meetings of the specialized agencies and international organizations associated with the United Nations, United Nations conferences and other international conferences and meetings according to the priorities of its programme of work. These missions would include up to three Council members, a representative of SWAPO and not more than two staff members at conferences of those specialized agencies in which the Council is a full member; and at international conferences in which the Council is not a full member, up to two Council members, a representative of SWAPO and up to two staff members. The composition of the Council delegation, as well as that of the supporting Secretariat staff, would be decided on a case by case basis, in accordance with the need of the particular meeting. It is anticipated that there would be 40 such missions in 1986 with a duration of seven days of meetings where the Council has observer or guest status or participates as an associate member, and up to three weeks for meetings where the Council participates as a full member.

1090. In accordance with paragraphs 9 and 11 of recommendation C, full membership for Namibia in various organizations would be sought. If Namibia, represented by the Council, acquires full membership in new organizations, this could entail payment of the appropriate membership fee or contribution and attendance. In order to fulfil its responsibilities as a member of specialized agencies, the Council would request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources.

1091. Furthermore, paragraph 12 of recommendation C requests the Council to accede to international conventions as appropriate. By acceding to the conventions, the Council assumes certain obligations which, in some cases, include the preparation of periodic reports.

D. Studies and reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia

1092. Paragraph 15 (b), (e) and (m) of recommendation C indicates that the Council would require up to five draft reports to be prepared by the secretariat of the Council on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia. In order to carry out these activities, the Council would request the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary resources.

E. Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and activities in respect of foreign economic interests in Namibia

1093. In accordance with paragraph 63 of recommendation A and paragraph 15 (d) of recommendation C, the Council would take measures to ensure the full implementation of the Decree including the institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources as part of its efforts to give effect to the Decree. In this respect, it is expected that the implementation of the decision of the Council with regard to legal action in the Netherlands will require provision for legal fees and would also include provision for the opinions of high-level experts, for the statements of experts in uranium and for the evidence of other experts such as, for example, experts in international trade, shipping and contracts. The Council would request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources for this purpose.

F. Mission to institutions and municipalities to encourage divestiture of investments in South Africa and Namibia

1094. By paragraph 15 (i) of recommendation C, the Council would send up to three missions to institutions and municipalities in North America to encourage divestiture of investments in South Africa and Namibia, as well as the implementation of the Decree.

1095. The missions would be composed of three Council members and one representative each of SWAPO and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and would be serviced by a principal secretary and a secretary. The duration of the missions would be one to two weeks each.

G. International and regional activities on major issues concerning Namibia

1096. As envisaged in paragraph 15 (l) of recommendation C, during 1986 the Council would organize one international activity on major issues concerning Namibia in order to obtain, exchange and disseminate relevant information on all aspects of the situation in and relating to Namibia, with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause.

1097. In this connection, the Council would require budgetary allocations to cover expenditures related to five days of the seminar/workshop for the production of transcripts of proceedings, the provision of meeting services and the production of pre-session, in-session and post-session documentation, and to the cost of inviting at least 30 experts to the seminar. In addition, provision would be required for the travel of a delegation of the Council consisting of the President and up to five members and of a representative of SWAPO and of the Commissioner for Namibia, as well as of the appropriate Secretariat staff (not more than three Professional and three General Service staff).

1098. By paragraph 17 of recommendation C, the Council would defray the cost of inviting representatives of the liberation movements recognized by OAU to attend seminars and workshops, as well as the international conference.

H. International conference for the immediate independence of Namibia

1099. By paragraphs 20 and 21 of recommendation C, the General Assembly would decide that an international conference for the immediate independence of Namibia would be held in Western Europe in 1986 before the special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia and would request the Secretary-General to organize the conference in co-operation with the Council and, in this connection, to appoint in consultation with the Council a secretary-general of the conference and provide the necessary staff and services for the conference.

1100. It is expected that the conference would last five working days. Provision should be made for the travel expenses of the members of the Council, its President, representatives of SWAPO and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia or his representative. The Steering Committee of the Council would meet immediately preceding the international conference. Provision should also be made for 40 representatives of non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, trade unionists, academicians and eminent persons who would be invited to participate in the conference.

1101. By paragraph 7 of recommendation D, the General Assembly would request the Council to organize a workshop for 40 funded participants immediately following the conference. The workshop would last one day and would require conference services and interpretation in two languages, translation of pre-session and in-session documentation in two languages and translation of post-session documentation in all official languages.

1102. The Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat should make appropriate arrangements for pre-, in- and post-session documentation and meeting services. Interpretation into six languages would be required for 12 plenary meetings held during the five-day period and also for one working group, which would meet simultaneously with the plenary. The Department of Public Information of the Secretariat would provide a publicity programme related to the Conference.

I. Support for the South West Africa People's Organization

1103. In accordance with paragraph 16 of recommendation C, the General Assembly would decide to continue to defray the expenses of the SWAPO office in New York in order to ensure the proper representation of the people of Namibia through SWAPO at

the United Nations. The requirements of SWAPO for 1986 would include an additional officer. Other requirements would remain at the same level as in 1985, taking into account the inflation correction factor established for the regular budget of the United Nations, for the following items: (a) salaries; (b) rent; (c) telex; (d) telephone; (e) news agency service; (f) utilities (electricity, water, etc.); (g) rental of copying equipment; (h) stationery; (i) postage; (j) printing; (k) films, books, newspapers and periodicals (for information purposes); (l) supply and delivery of official United Nations documents to the SWAPO office; and (m) official travel (expenses of the Permanent Observer, his Deputy and an assistant).

1104. The General Assembly would also, by paragraph 17 of recommendation C, decide to continue to defray the cost of travel to New York and subsistence of other SWAPO members, for the purpose of representing Namibia at the United Nations.

1105. The Council would continue to invite, whenever necessary, SWAPO officials based outside Headquarters to attend meetings dealing with matters of interest to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, to the extent not otherwise covered by the budget for 1986 and 1987 with regard to the representation of SWAPO in missions of consultation of the Council and missions of the Council to attend conferences and meetings. It is expected that approximately 20 persons would be invited to such meetings, each for an approximate duration of two weeks.

J. Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the just cause of Namibia

1106. By paragraph 3 of recommendation D, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to assist the Council in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information. It is expected that the Department of Public Information would, from its general budget, provide press, radio and television coverage and produce general publications, as appropriate, for the special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, the international conference and regular, commemorative and extraordinary meetings of the Council, as well as prepare and publish pamphlets on the results of the international conference, seminars and workshops held by the Council. The Department would also provide press coverage, including a press officer who would accompany the missions of consultation and the missions to institutions and municipalities on divestiture of investments from South Africa and Namibia. The duration of the missions would be from one to two weeks.

1107. The Council, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, would organize an encounter for the mass media for about 15 journalists in advance of the Council seminar provided for by paragraph 1096 above and for 30 journalists for the international conference provided for by paragraph 20 of recommendation C and paragraph 7 of recommendation D, as well as for the special session provided for by recommendation F. Provision should be made for the travel of a delegation of the Council conducting the encounters, consisting of up to three members, a representative of SWAPO and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia or his representative.

1108. Resources allocated by the Council for the organization of these encounters would be redeployed in accordance with the decision of the Steering Committee of 12 July 1985 and would be included in the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987.

1. Special publications, films and radio programmes

1109. The implementation of paragraph 4 (l) of recommendation D would require the production and wide dissemination, on a monthly basis, of a bulletin containing analytical and updated information intended to mobilize maximum support for the Namibian cause.

1110. The implementation of paragraph 4 (m) of recommendation D would require the production and dissemination, on a weekly basis, of an information newsletter containing updated information on developments in and relating to Namibia in support of the Namibian cause.

1111. In the implementation of paragraph 4 of recommendation D, it is expected that, in 1986, the following activities related to the dissemination of information on the question of Namibia would be undertaken under the guidance of the Council, with the involvement, where necessary, of the Office of the Commissioner:

(a) Preparation and dissemination of booklets, brochures and pamphlets dealing with (i) political matters; (ii) economic matters; (iii) the military situation; (iv) social conditions; (v) legal matters; (vi) the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia; and (vii) contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(b) Production and dissemination of four series of radio programmes in the English, French, German and Spanish languages, with each series consisting of six 15-minute programmes;

(c) Production and dissemination of radio programmes in English and the local languages of Namibia;

(d) Production of material for publicity through radio and television broadcasts;

(e) Placement of 16 advertisements in major newspapers in connection with special activities of the Council;

(f) Production and dissemination of four posters and dissemination of existing posters;

(g) Updating and dissemination of a booklet containing resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, together with the relevant portions of resolutions dealing with the activities of foreign economic interests and military activities in Namibia, relevant documents of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and OAU, decisions, declarations and communiqués of the front-line States on Namibia, as well as the reprinting of existing United Nations booklets;

(h) Publicity for, and distribution of, a reference book on transnational corporations operating in Namibia;

(i) Preparation and dissemination of a booklet based on a study on the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

(j) Production and dissemination of booklets on the activities of the Council, including two booklets on Namibia;

(k) Acquisition, reproduction and distribution of United Nations and non-United Nations materials. The list of materials would include the following:

| <u>Materials required</u> | <u>Copies required</u> | |
|---|------------------------|--------|
| <u>Publications</u> | | |
| Red folders a/ | Arabic | 1 000 |
| | Chinese | 1 000 |
| | Dutch | 3 000 |
| | English | 10 000 |
| | French | 5 000 |
| | German | 2 000 |
| | Portuguese | 2 000 |
| | Russian | 1 000 |
| | Spanish | 5 000 |
| A publication on the political situation in and relating to Namibia (15-25 pp.) | Arabic | 1 000 |
| | English | 10 000 |
| | French | 2 000 |
| | German | 2 000 |
| | Spanish | 2 000 |
| A publication on the economic situation in and relating to Namibia (15-25 pp.) | | ditto |
| A publication on the military situation in and relating to Namibia (15-25 pp.) | | ditto |
| A publication on the social conditions in Namibia (15-25 pp.) | | ditto |
| A pamphlet on contacts between Member States and South Africa (15-25 pp.) | | ditto |
| Pamphlets on seminars, workshops and conferences organized by the Council | English | 10 000 |
| A publication on the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia | English | 5 000 |
| "This is Namibia" (International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (IDAF)) | English | 10 000 |
| | French | 5 000 |
| | Spanish | 5 000 |

Materials requiredCopies requiredNamibia: The Facts (IDAF) (book of 100 pp.)

Arabic 1 000
 Chinese 1 000
 French 2 000
 German 2 000
 Portuguese 2 000
 Russian 1 000
 Spanish 2 000

"Namibia: The Ravages of War" (IDAF)
 (booklet of 60 pp.)

Chinese 1 000
 English 2 000
 Russian 1 000

"The Rössing File" (Alun Roberts) (updated)

Chinese 1 500
 English 5 000
 Russian 1 500

The Workers of Namibia (IDAF) (book of 135 pp.)

Chinese 1 500
 English 2 000
 Russian 1 500

To Be Born a Nation (book of 400 pp.)

Arabic 1 000
 Chinese 1 000
 English 5 000
 French 2 000
 German 2 000
 Portuguese 2 000
 Russian 1 000
 Spanish 2 000

Study Series 2: Nuclear Capability of South
 Africa (pamphlet of 40 pp)

English 15 000
 French 2 000
 Spanish 2 000

"Remember Kassinga" (IDAF) (booklet of 52 pp.)

ditto

Let us die fighting (German Democratic Republic)
 (book of 280 pp.)

English 5 000
 French 2 000
 German 2 000
 Spanish 2 000

"Apartheid's Army in Namibia" (IDAF)
 (booklet of 75 pp.)

English 2 000

| <u>Materials required</u> | | <u>Copies required</u> |
|---|------------|------------------------|
| <u>Battlefront Namibia</u> (John Ya-Otto) (book of 150 pp.) | English | 5 000 |
| | Dutch | 2 000 |
| <u>"Namibia: Struggle for Liberation</u> (Moleah) (revised by the author) | English | 5 000 |
| <u>Namibian Independence</u> (A. W. Singham and Shirley Hune) | English | 5 000 |
| "Our Namibia" (school text) (Namibia project) | English | 2 000 |
| | Dutch | 5 000 |
| Five selected sectoral studies from the United Nations Institute for Namibia | English | 2 000 (each) |
| "Primary school booklet" (kit) (subject to review by the Council) | Dutch | 5 000 |
| <u>Namibia's Stolen Wealth</u> | English | 5 000 |
| | French | 2 000 |
| | Spanish | 2 000 |
| Demographic study of the Namibian population | English | 5 000 |
| Reference book on transnational corporations in Namibia | French | 5 000 |
| | German | 2 000 |
| | Portuguese | 2 000 |
| | Spanish | 5 000 |
| <u>Posters</u> (pre-folded) | | |
| "Namibia in Struggle" (IDAF) (kit of 18 sheets) | Arabic | 2 000 |
| | English | 5 000 |
| | French | 2 000 |
| | German | 2 000 |
| | Spanish | 2 000 |
| Two posters (to be designed) | Arabic | 2 000 |
| | English | 10 000 |
| | French | 2 000 |
| | German | 2 000 |
| | Spanish | 2 000 |
| <u>Films</u> (16 mm) | | |
| "Free Namibia" | English | 10 |

| <u>Materials required</u> | <u>Copies required</u> |
|--|------------------------|
| "Namibia: Independence Now" | Arabic 5 |
| | English 10 |
| | Dutch 5 |
| | French 5 |
| | German 5 |
| | Portuguese 5 |
| | Spanish 5 |
| "Remember Cassinga" | English 10 |
| "Consultation between the United Nations Council for Namibia and SWAPO" (Luanda, 1985) | English 10 |
| <u>Miscellaneous</u> | |
| Buttons (three) | 10 000 (each) |
| Namibia atlas (a two-year project) | English |

a/ The red folders will contain the following materials (updated):

"A crime against humanity: Questions and answers on apartheid in South Africa" (DPI/705)

Constitution of SWAPO

Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia

List of transnational corporations and other foreign economic interests operating in Namibia (A/CONF.120/8)

Map 16" x 16"

"A Trust Betrayed: Namibia"

"Namibia: A Unique United Nations Responsibility" (DPI/752)

Booklet on Walvis Bay by the Department of Public Information

"Plunder of Namibian uranium" (DPI/715)

Pamphlet on labour in Namibia

Pamphlet on scholarships and other activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia (basic facts)

Political programme of SWAPO

Poster: "Stop the Plunder of Namibia's Natural Resources"

Poster of Sam Nujoma

"United Nations Council for Namibia: What it is, what it does, how it works" (DPI/750)

2. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

1112. By paragraphs 18 and 19 of recommendation D, the General Assembly would request the Council to intensify, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations, international action in support of the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia. Under the terms of paragraph 21, the Assembly would decide to allocate the sum of \$US 500,000 to be used by the Council to undertake a programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of the conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions of the Council in each individual case, in consultation with SWAPO.

1113. The implementation of paragraph 4 of recommendation D would require that the Secretary-General provide adequate funds to the United Nations information centres and the Department of Conference Services in order to distribute information material on the question of Namibia.

K. United Nations Fund for Namibia

1114. In accordance with paragraph 7 of recommendation E, the General Assembly would decide to allocate to the Fund, as a temporary measure, the sum of \$US 1.5 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1986.

1115. The implementation of paragraph 5 of recommendation E, dealing with an appeal for voluntary contributions, implies that the Secretary-General would continue to assume administrative responsibilities in respect of the Fund as a whole and the three accounts of which it is composed (General Account, Nationhood Programme Account and United Nations Institute for Namibia Account).

1116. The implementation of paragraph 5 would also require, in addition to the fund-raising activities of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, four fund-raising missions conducted by the Council. Such missions would consist of the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the Commissioner and a staff member of the United Nations Secretariat.

1117. Under the terms of paragraph 2 (b) of recommendation E, the Council would continue to act as trustee of the Fund and, in this capacity, to administer and manage the Fund. The Council would exercise this responsibility through its Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, subject, in the case of certain major decisions, to the approval of its recommendations by the Council as a whole. The Secretary-General retains the fiduciary responsibility which he exercises in respect of all trust funds.

1118. In paragraph 25 of recommendation E, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, as well as other assistance programmes.

Notes

- 1/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.
- 2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.
- 3/ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24).
- 4/ Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23).
- 5/ Ibid., Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part four.
- 6/ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 78th meeting.
- 7/ S/17151. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, resolutions and decisions, 1985.
- 8/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17114.
- 9/ Ibid., document S/17222.
- 10/ Ibid., document S/17242 and Corr.1.
- 11/ Ibid., Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1983, document S/15943.
- 12/ Ibid., Fortieth Year, Plenary Meetings, 2583rd meeting.
- 13/ Ibid., 2595th meeting.
- 14/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24), para. 767.
- 15/ The Times (London), 19 April 1985; see also the Guardian (London), 17 April 1985.
- 16/ Namibia: The Facts (London, International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, January 1982), p. 3.
- 17/ Resister (Journal of the Committee on South African War Resistance), No. 30, February-March 1984.
- 18/ British Broadcasting Corporation, Summary of World Broadcasts, No. ME/W.1331/A2/9, 26 March 1985.
- 19/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17267.
- 20/ Ibid., document S/17279.
- 21/ The Washington Post, 27 September 1982.

Notes (continued)

- 22/ Financial Times (London), 25 May 1982.
- 23/ Financial Times (London), 14 September 1982.
- 24/ World Armaments and Disarmament: SIPRI Yearbook 1982 (Stockholm, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 1982), p. 122.
- 25/ Ibid.; see also British Broadcasting Corporation, Summary of World Broadcasts, part 4, No. ME/7192, September 1982.
- 26/ Financial Mail (Johannesburg), 17 September 1982; see also Financial Times (London), 14 September 1982.
- 27/ The Guardian (London), 13 and 18 November 1981.
- 28/ The New York Times, 12 March 1981.
- 29/ Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg), 29 September 1981.
- 30/ Anti-Apartheid News (London), November 1983.
- 31/ See Resister, op. cit., No. 34, October-November 1984, p. 5.
- 32/ J. Bhabha, J. Naiman and Guy Wright, "Relations Between Canada and South Africa" (United Nations Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents, No. 10/84, August 1984), p. 34.
- 33/ Barclays Shadow Report - 1984 by ELTSA (End Loans to South Africa), 1984.
- 34/ James Adams, The Unnatural Alliance: Israel and South Africa (London, Quarter Books, 1984), pp. 70, 80, 108 and 109.
- 35/ Ibid., p. 195.
- 36/ United Press International in a dispatch from Moscow dated 4 April 1984; as reported in a special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid. See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/39/22/Add.1), para. 16.
- 37/ The New York Times, 26 December 1984.
- 38/ Sunday Times (Johannesburg), March 1984; see also South Africa/Namibia Update, April 1984.
- 39/ Frank Barnaby, "Nuclear South Africa" (A/CONF.102/2), p. 12.
- 40/ SIPRI Yearbook 1983 (Stockholm, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 1983), p. 383.
- 41/ See Register, No. 31, April-May 1984, p. 12.

Notes (continued)

- 42/ Terry Shott, "Role of Banks in Strengthening South Africa's Military Capability", Notes and Documents, No. 21/81 (United Nations Centre against Apartheid), p. 383.
- 43/ Resister, No. 31, April-May 1984, p. 18.
- 44/ Facts and Reports (Holland Committee on Southern Africa).
- 45/ United Nations Press Release No. HR/2427.
- 46/ Sunday Express (London), 24 June 1984; see also Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg), 7 May 1984.
- 47/ SWAPO Information Bulletin, November 1984, p. 17.
- 48/ See The Combatant, December 1984, p. 16.
- 49/ Noticias (Mozambique), 22 April 1985.
- 50/ See The Combatant, vol. 6, No. 10, May 1985, pp. 22-23; see also vol. 6, No. 11, June 1985, pp. 21-23.
- 51/ Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, vol. V, No. 181, Annex 034, 18 September 1985.
- 52/ The Combatant, September 1984; see also Resister, No. 34, October/November 1984, p. 18.
- 53/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. III.
- 54/ Quarterly Economic Review of Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, No. 4, 1981, p. 27.
- 55/ A. H. Mensah, Review of the Economic Conditions in Namibia and South Africa (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, TD/B/869, 26 August 1981), pp. 16-18.
- 56/ Namibia: A Survey, supplement to the Financial Mail (South Africa), 22 July 1983, p. 26.
- 57/ Quarterly Economic Review of Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, Annual Supplement, 1983, p. 13.
- 58/ Ibid., p. 8.
- 59/ Namibia: A Survey, 22 July 1983, p. 25.
- 60/ The Windhoek Observer, 4 June 1983.
- 61/ Africa Confidential, 30 July 1981.

Notes (continued)

- 62/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), para. 1099.
- 63/ Ibid., para. 527.
- 64/ Ibid., para. 495.
- 65/ Ibid., para. 561.
- 66/ Ibid., para. 578.
- 67/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 10 November 1980.
- 68/ The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Office of Statistics, Estimates and Projections of Illiteracy, 1985.
- 69/ Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg), 10 November 1982.
- 70/ Gail Harvey, Namibia's Stolen Wealth (New York, The Africa Fund, 1982).
- 71/ Barbara König, The Ravages of War (London, International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, 1983).
- 72/ Namibia News Brief (London, Namibia Support Committee, August 1983).
- 73/ Harvey, op. cit., p. 11.
- 74/ Alfred T. Moleah, Namibia - The Struggle for Liberation (Wilmington, Disa Press, Inc., 1983), p. 79.
- 75/ Action on Namibia - Health (London, Namibia Support Committee, 1983), p. 3.
- 76/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 20 September 1983.
- 77/ Ibid., p. 11.
- 78/ Moleah, op. cit., p. 81.
- 79/ Namibia Today (official organ of SWAPO), February 1982, p. 25.
- 80/ Economic Intelligence Unit, No. 1, 1983.
- 81/ The Time to Choose (London, International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa, April 1982), No. 18, p. 19.
- 82/ Le Monde (Paris), 2 December 1982.
- 83/ Quarterly Economic Review of Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, Annual Supplement, 1984, p. 7.
- 84/ Moleah, op. cit., p. 68.

Notes (continued)

85/ Gillian and Suzanne Cronje, The Workers of Namibia (London, International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, 1978), p. 7.

86/ Information and Comments (London, SWAPO, December 1981-January 1982).

87/ A/32/144, annex I.

88/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

89/ Ibid., vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.

90/ Ibid., vol. 795, No. 11326, p. 275.

91/ See Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

92/ For the text of the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, as amended, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24), annex IV.

93/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6), chap. IV, Sect. II.

94/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. III.

95/ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), paras. 528-546.

96/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24), vol. II, paras. 33, 35 and 37.

97/ Ibid., paras. 44 and 45.

98/ A/AC.131/141.

99/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 3rd meeting.

100/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980.

101/ The present report.

102/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23), chaps. I to III, V, VII and IX.

103/ A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1.

104/ A/AC.109/830.

105/ A/40/375-S/17262.

106/ A/40/666, annex I.

Notes (continued)

107/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.

108/ See resolution ES-8/2.

109/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1983, document S/16237.

110/ Ibid., Fortieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1985, document S/17442.

111/ See paras. 513, 543, 561, 587, 610 and 626 of the present report.

112/ See para. 561.

113/ See para. 610.

114/ See para. 587.

115/ See para. 626.

116/ A/AC.131/191.

117/ See paras. 859-930 and 936-950 of the present report.

Annex I

**ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO THE COUNCIL FOR 1985 WITHIN THE
PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1984-1985**

1. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, the Council made a number of recommendations and gave a description of the activities that would require the preparation of a statement of programme budget implications. a/
2. The Council's recommendations took the form of draft resolutions, which were reproduced in its report under the following headings:
 - (a) Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa;
 - (b) Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978);
 - (c) Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
 - (d) Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of Namibia;
 - (e) United Nations Fund for Namibia.

The draft resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly at its 97th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1984, as resolutions 39/50 A, B, C, D and E, respectively.

3. Prior to consideration of the draft resolutions by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted to the Fifth Committee a statement of their programme budget implications (A/C.5/39/70 and Corr.1). The statement analysed the financial implications of all the draft resolutions taken together, as follows (figures are in United States dollars):

a/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part four.

| Proposed activity | Estimated cost | Section of the programme budget | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|----|---------|
| | | 3B.2 | 3C.1 | 3C.2 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| Dissemination of information: pamphlets on seminars, symposia and meetings | 54 400 | - | - | - | 54 400 | - | - |
| Dissemination of information: Programme of information | 1 239 200 | - | - | 685 600 | 553 600 | - | - |
| Council Symposium marking the one hundredth anniversary of the heroic struggle of the Namibian people against the colonial occupation and plunder of the natural resources of Namibia | 507 600 | - | 76 000 | - | - | - | 431 600 |
| Programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations | 300 000 | - | 300 000 | - | - | - | - |
| United Nations Fund for Namibia | 1 000 000 | - | 1 000 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Conference of non-governmental organizations from all regions | 1 229 200 | - | 242 100 | 57 700 | 6 200 | - | 923 200 |
| Comprehensive document on all aspects of planning in an independent Namibia | 18 300 | - | - | 18 300 | - | - | - |
| Preparation and publication of a demographic study for the Namibian population and study of its educational needs | 18 300 | - | - | 18 300 | - | - | - |
| Work programme of the Department of Public Information for the year 1985 on dissemination of information | 93 500 | - | - | - | 93 500 | - | - |
| Missions of consultation to Governments in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Western Europe | 610 300 | - | 610 300 | - | - | - | - |
| Representation of Namibia by the Council in United Nations conferences, intergovernmental and non-governmental organization | 199 400 | - | 185 500 | - | 13 900 | - | - |
| Membership fees to be paid by the Council to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | 38 000 | - | 38 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Mission to North America to contact corporations operating illegally in Namibia | 26 600 | - | 22 700 | - | 3 900 | - | - |
| High-level mission of the Council to SWAPO headquarters | 83 800 | - | 83 800 | - | - | - | - |
| Measures aimed at securing compliance with provisions of the Decree | 50 000 | - | 50 000 | - | - | - | - |

| Proposed activity | Estimated cost | Section of the programme budget | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|----|---------|
| | | 3B.2 | 3C.1 | 3C.2 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| Visit of SWAPO leaders to United Nations Headquarters | 61 400 | - | 61 400 | - | - | - | - |
| Seminar in Africa to obtain relevant information on exploitation of people and resources of Namibia | 417 700 | - | 121 200 | - | 58 700 | - | 237 800 |
| Seminar in Latin America to obtain relevant information on exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia | 423 700 | - | 113 400 | - | 71 900 | - | 238 400 |
| Regional symposium in Eastern Europe aimed at obtaining support for the Namibian cause | 362 700 | - | 109 900 | - | 55 300 | - | 197 500 |
| Regional symposium in Asia aimed at obtaining support for the Namibian cause | 455 600 | - | 168 500 | - | 44 700 | - | 242 400 |
| Support for the SWAPO office in New York | 331 300 | - | 331 300 | - | - | - | - |
| Plenary meetings of the Council at Vienna | 907 000 | - | 250 800 | - | 79 700 | - | 576 500 |
| Resources of the Office of the Commissioner | 595 900 | - | - | 595 900 | - | - | - |
| United Nations Fund for Namibia | 1 000 000 | - | 1 000 000 | - | - | - | - |
| Fund-raising missions | 55 400 | - | 55 400 | - | - | - | - |
| Requirements of the Department of Conference Services and the Office for Field Operational and External Support Activities | 19 800 | - | - | - | - | - | 19 800 |
| Requirements of the Department of Public Information for servicing the Council's 1985 activities | 93 500 | - | - | - | 93 500 | - | - |

Key to budget sections:

3B.2 - Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization

3C.1 - United Nations Council for Namibia

3C.2 - Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

27 - Department of Public Information

28 - Office of General Services

29 - Department of Conference Services

Annex II

LIST OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE COUNCIL
(1 SEPTEMBER 1984 TO 31 AUGUST 1985)

| <u>Document No.</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|---|---|-------------------|
| <u>Documents issued in the general series</u> | | |
| A/AC.131/136 | Programme of work of Standing Committee III for 1984 | 13 September 1984 |
| A/AC.131/137 | Report of the delegation of the Council to the twenty-seventh regular session of the International Atomic Energy Agency, held at Vienna from 10 to 14 October 1983 | 19 September 1984 |
| A/AC.131/138 | Conclusions and recommendations of the participants in the Regional Symposium on International Efforts to Implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, held at Geneva from 27 to 31 August 1984 | 19 September 1984 |
| A/AC.131/139 | Guidelines for the Symposium on a Century of Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People against Colonial Occupation, to be held at United Nations Headquarters from 31 October to 2 November 1984 | 24 September 1984 |
| A/AC.131/140 | Symposium on a Century of Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People against Colonial Occupation, to be held at United Nations Headquarters from 31 October to 2 November 1984: rules of procedure | 24 September 1984 |
| A/AC.131/141 | Budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1985: report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia | 18 October 1984 |
| A/AC.131/142 | An Appeal for Action by the participants in the Symposium on a Century of Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People against Colonial Occupation, held at United Nations Headquarters from 31 October to 2 November 1984 | 12 November 1984 |
| A/AC.131/143 | Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia: report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia | 12 November 1984 |

| <u>Document No.</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|---------------------|--|------------------|
| A/AC.131/144 | Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia: report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia | 13 November 1984 |
| A/AC.131/145 | Report of the delegation of the Council to the Seminar with non-governmental organizations based in Europe on Dissemination of Information on Decolonization, held at Vienna from 21 to 23 February 1984 | 28 November 1984 |
| A/AC.131/146 | Report of the delegation of the Council to the Seminar on the Activities of Foreign Economic Interests in the Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources, held at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, from 16 to 20 April 1984 | 3 January 1985 |
| A/AC.131/147 | Report of the delegation of the Council to the thirty-seventh session of the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization, held at Geneva from 7 to 18 May 1984 | 7 January 1985 |
| A/AC.131/148 | Report of the Mission of Consultation of the Council to Japan, New Zealand and Australia, 12 to 23 March 1984 | 9 January 1985 |
| A/AC.131/149 | Report of the delegation of the Council to the Symposium on International Efforts to Implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, held at Geneva from 27 to 31 August 1984 | 10 January 1985 |
| A/AC.131/150 | Report of the delegation of the Council to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984 | 11 January 1985 |
| A/AC.131/151 | Report of the delegation of the Council to the Seminar of the United Nations Institute for Namibia on "Independent Namibia: Succession to Rights and Duties and Succession to Law", held at Lusaka from 27 to 29 November 1984 | 11 January 1985 |

| <u>Document No.</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| A/AC.131/152 | Report of the fund-raising mission to the Council and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan, Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, the Commission of European Communities, Italy and France, 12 April to 22 June 1984: United Nations Fund for Namibia | 24 January 1985 |
| A/AC.131/153 and Corr.1 | Guidelines for the Seminar on the Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, to be held at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March 1985 | 8 March 1985 13 March 1985 |
| A/AC.131/154 and Corr.1 | Seminar on the Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, to be held at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March 1985: rules of procedure | 8 March 1985 15 March 1985 |
| A/AC.131/155 | Observance of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, 29 October to 2 November 1984: messages received by the President of the Council | 8 March 1985 |
| A/AC.131/156 | Guidelines for the Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), to be held at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985 | 11 March 1985 |
| A/AC.131/157 and Corr.1 | Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), to be held at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985: rules of procedure | 11 March 1985 15 March 1985 |
| A/AC.131/158 | Guidelines for the Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, to be held at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985 | 13 March 1985 |
| A/AC.131/159 | Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, to be held at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985: rules of procedure | 13 March 1985 |

| <u>Document No.</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|----------------------------|---|---------------|
| A/AC.131/160 | Programme of work of Standing Committee II for 1985 | 21 March 1985 |
| A/AC.131/161 and Corr.1 | Report of the delegation of the Council to the thirtieth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 6 to 24 August 1984 | 4 April 1985 |
| A/AC.131/162 | Report of the delegation of the Council to the Conference organized by the Namibia Support Committee and the South West Africa People's Organization on "Namibia, 1884-1984: 100 years of foreign occupation, 100 years of struggle", held in London from 10 to 15 September 1984 | 10 April 1985 |
| A/AC.131/163 | Programme of work of Standing Committee I for 1985 | 6 May 1985 |
| A/AC.131/164 | Conclusions and recommendations of the participants in the Seminar on the Intensification of International Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March 1985 | 7 May 1985 |
| A/AC.131/165 | An Appeal for Action by the participants in the Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), held at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985 | 8 May 1985 |
| A/AC.131/166 | Commemoration of Namibia Day - 26 August 1984: messages received by the President of the Council | 9 May 1985 |
| A/AC.131/167 | Provisional agenda of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council, to be held at Vienna from 2 to 7 June 1985 | 13 May 1985 |
| A/AC.131/168 | Organization of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council, to be held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985: report of the Acting President | 13 May 1985 |
| A/AC.131/169 | Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Saudi Arabia and the Mission of Consultation of the Council at Riyadh, on 18 March 1985 | 17 May 1985 |

| <u>Document No.</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Date</u> |
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| A/AC.131/170 and Corr.1 | Report of the delegation of the Council to the third session of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, held at Kingston from 11 March to 4 April 1985 | 17 May 1985 9 September 1985 |
| A/AC.131/171 | Guidelines for the Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, to be held at Georgetown from 29 July to 2 August 1985 | 4 June 1985 |
| A/AC.131/172 | Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, to be held at Georgetown from 29 July to 2 August 1985: rules of procedure | 4 June 1985 |
| A/AC.131/173 | Mission of Consultation of the Council to the Congo and Angola, from 31 March to 5 April 1985 | 6 June 1985 |
| A/AC.131/174 | Conclusions and recommendations of the participants in the Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, held at Singapore from 6 to 10 May 1985 | 14 June 1985 |
| A/AC.131/175 | Report of the delegation of the Council to the forty-first ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 25 February to 5 March 1985 | 19 June 1985 |
| A/AC.131/176 | Report of the delegation of the Council to the Symposium on South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia: The Threat to International Peace and Security, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 2 to 5 April 1985 | 25 July 1985 |
| A/AC.131/177 | Programme of work of Standing Committee III for 1985 | 25 July 1985 |
| A/AC.131/178 | Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Fourth Congress of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), held at Lagos from 21 to 26 January 1985 | 24 July 1985 |
| A/AC.131/179 | Military situation in and relating to Namibia: report of Standing Committee II | 16 August 1985 |

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| A/AC.131/180 | Report of the Seminar on the Efforts of the International Community to End South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia, held at Montreal, Canada, from 23 to 27 July 1984 | 22 August 1985 |
| A/AC.131/181 | Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the forty-fourth ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 4 to 6 July 1985 | 7 August 1985 |
| A/AC.131/182 | Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the forty-second ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 16 July 1985 | 8 August 1985 |
| A/AC.131/183 | Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the twenty-first ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985 | 7 August 1985 |
| A/AC.131/184 | Guidelines for the Conference on the Intensification of International Action for the Independence of Namibia to be held at United Nations Headquarters from 11 to 13 September 1985 | 15 August 1985 |
| A/AC.131/185 | Conference on the Intensification of International Action for the Independence of Namibia to be held at United Nations Headquarters from 11 to 13 September 1985: rules of procedure | 15 August 1985 |

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| A/AC.131/L.323 | Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly <u>b/</u> | 8 August 1985 |
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a/ The report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session has been issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24).

b/ Incorporated in the present report.

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