



Security Council

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The Security Council,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 6 September 1985 (S/17442) and 31 March 1987 (S/18767) and the letter dated 12 June 1986 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa (S/18150),

Having heard the statement by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having considered the statement by Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirah, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Commending the South West Africa People's Organization for its full co-operation 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 the independence of Namibia as embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (1971) on Namibia,

Reaffirming the inalienable rights 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 General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 301 (1971), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1985) and 566 (1985),

Reaffirming the legal and direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for ensuring the immediate and unconditional implementation of its resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),

Taking into consideration the final documents of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, the twenty-second ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986, the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 7 September 1986, including the special appeal on the question of Namibia, and of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Front-Line States and those of the States members of the European Community on the political situation in southern Africa, held at Lusaka on 3 and 4 February 1986,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution S-14, adopted at its fourteenth special session from 17 to 20 September 1986 and General Assembly resolution 41/39 (A-E) of 20 November 1986,

Gravely concerned at the Pretoria régime's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and increased repression of the people of Namibia,

Deeply concerned at the persistent refusal of the Pretoria régime to co-operate in the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on the question of Namibia,

Deploping the intransigent attitude of apartheid South Africa, which undermines the United Nations authority in implementing its resolutions and decisions on Namibia, in particular Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Further concerned at Pretoria's militarization and use of Namibia as a springboard for acts of aggression and destabilization of independent and sovereign States of the region, in pursuance of its policy of regional hegemony, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

Convinced of the urgent need to take effective measures for the prevention of all threats to international peace and security posed by racist South Africa's aggressive policies and actions in southern Africa,

Conscious of the obligation of States Members under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious also of its responsibility under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Strongly condemns racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978);

2. Reaffirms the legal and direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people against the illegal occupation by the Pretoria régime and calls upon all States to increase their political, material and moral support to them;

3. Reiterates that, in accordance with its resolutions 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), the independence of Namibia cannot be made conditional upon issues totally alien to Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and calls upon those countries insisting on extraneous and irrelevant issues to desist from doing so;

4. Reiterates that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia;

5. Once again condemns the Pretoria régime for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia in flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and reiterates, in accordance with resolution 566 (1985), its declaration of such action as illegal, null and void;

6. Calls upon all States once more not to accord recognition to this or any other entity imposed on the Namibian people by the Pretoria régime in violation of the United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia, and reiterates its demand that the racist régime of South Africa rescind this and similar illegal and unilateral actions;

7. Determines that:

(a) South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes a breach of international peace and security in violation of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) The persistent refusal by racist South Africa to comply with Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and decisions on Namibia and its violation thereof constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

(c) The militarization of Namibia and the repeated armed attacks perpetrated from Namibia by South Africa against independent and sovereign States in southern Africa constitute grave acts of aggression;

8. Decides, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

9. Calls upon all States, in conformity with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, to implement the present resolution and all the other relevant Security Council resolutions relating to Namibia;

10. Further calls upon the specialized agencies to ensure the effective implementation of the present resolution and all the other relevant Security Council resolutions on Namibia;

11. Urges States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution as well as the principles stated in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations;

12. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council to monitor the implementation of the present resolution;

13. Calls upon States Members of the United Nations to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress in the implementation of the present resolution and to submit his report not later than 31 August 1987.
