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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-second year

Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the President of the United
Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987 (see annex).

I should like to request that the communiqué be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter D. ZUZE
President
United Nations Council for Namibia

ANNEX

Final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia
at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on
2 October 1987

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia met, with member States participating at the ministerial level, at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 2 October 1987.
2. The Ministers considered the grave situation prevailing now in Namibia and explored ways and means of expediting the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).
3. The Ministers noted with profound indignation that Namibia remained under the illegal occupation of the racist régime of South Africa, despite the decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 1971.
4. The Ministers expressed their grave concern that despite the fact that all outstanding issues relevant to the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) had been resolved, the racist régime of South Africa, supported by its friends and allies, continues to obstruct its implementation.
5. The Ministers expressed deep concern at the rapidly deteriorating situation in Namibia as a result of racist South Africa's increased brutal repression of the Namibian people, including the murder of children and old people, the bombing of homes, schools and medical clinics, the destruction of property, the raids on churches, workers' compounds and the general assaults on and detention and torture of leaders, members, supporters and sympathizers of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) by the racist South African occupation army, police and murder squads. They demanded the immediate release of all Namibian political prisoners and detainees.
6. The Ministers noted with indignation the continuing deterioration of the situation in southern Africa resulting from South Africa's criminal policy of apartheid, its continued acts of aggression against and destabilization of the front-line States launched from Namibian territory and its continued occupation of the southern part of Angolan territory.
7. The Ministers paid tribute to the Namibian people, who, despite difficult circumstances, had intensified their heroic struggle for national liberation and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. In the tradition of their century-old resistance of foreign domination, the Namibian people had demonstrated their firm determination to defeat South Africa's colonial ambitions. The Ministers hailed the widespread international support for the struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation, and for the elimination of apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa.

8. The Ministers reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence. They also reaffirmed their unconditional support for the Namibian people in their struggle for national liberation by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, under the leadership of SWAPO.
9. The Ministers firmly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia. They emphasized once again that Namibia was under the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the United Nations Council for Namibia was the sole legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence. They reaffirmed that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of its mandate and in view of racist South Africa's arrogant refusal to withdraw from the Territory, would proceed to establish its Administration in Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 40/97 A of 13 December 1985, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 A of 20 November 1986.
10. The Ministers reaffirmed that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) constituted the only internationally accepted basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. They rejected categorically any attempt to link the implementation of those resolutions to extraneous questions such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. They also reaffirmed the rejection by the international community of any attempts by racist South Africa to impose a neo-colonial solution in Namibia.
11. The Ministers strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its increased repression of the Namibian people. They also strongly condemned Pretoria for its policy of apartheid, its acts of aggression against and destabilization of the front-line and other States in the region, in particular the use of the international Territory of Namibia for conducting such acts. They reiterated that those criminal policies of racist South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security.
12. The Ministers condemned the continued collaboration by certain States with the Pretoria régime and the plunder of the natural resources of Namibia in violation of the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations, including Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, adopted by the Council on 27 September 1974, and they demanded the immediate cessation of such acts. They expressed the continued commitment of the Council to protect the natural resources of Namibia and called upon all States to comply fully with the provisions of Decree No. 1.
13. The Ministers strongly deplored the fact that because of the use of the veto by two of its permanent members, the Security Council had been prevented from imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to force it to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia.
14. The Ministers paid tribute to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his dedication and commitment to the independence of Namibia and for his tireless efforts for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), and expressed to him their full support and confidence.

15. The Ministers urgently called upon the international community to act resolutely against the intransigent stance of the Pretoria régime. They stressed the responsibility of the Security Council concerning the implementation of its resolutions on Namibia in view of the threat to regional and international peace and security created by the racist régime of South Africa. They emphasized that experience had shown that when the members of the Council, particularly its permanent members, were committed to the pursuit of an effective course of action, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Council was able fully to exercise its role.

16. The Ministers urgently requested the Security Council to set an early date for the commencement of the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), no later than 31 December 1987, bearing in mind that all the necessary conditions had already been fulfilled, and to commit itself to applying the relevant provisions of the Charter, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII, in the event that South Africa continued to defy the Security Council in that regard. In that connection, they urged the Security Council to undertake forthwith consultations for the composition and emplacement of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia.

17. Pending such action by the Security Council, the Ministers strongly urged all States that had not already done so to impose individual and collective sanctions against racist South Africa.

18. The Ministers requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake consultations with members of the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, with a view to securing a firm commitment on the unconditional and speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). To that end, they urged the three Western permanent members of the Security Council to take into account their particular responsibility, as they themselves were the initiators of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, to ensure its unimpeded implementation.

19. The Ministers appealed to the United States Administration to join the international consensus against the policy of "linkage", a policy that the Security Council itself had rejected as incompatible with its resolution 435 (1978) and condemned as an obstruction to the independence of Namibia.

20. In the event of the Security Council's inability to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) by 29 September 1988, the Ministers called upon the General Assembly to consider, at its forty-third session, necessary action in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, cognizant of the fact that this was a unique instance in which the United Nations had assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia.

21. The Ministers requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue his efforts aimed at the full implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

22. The Ministers urged the international community to render full and increased political, material, military and moral support to SWAPO in order to advance the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence.

23. The Ministers also urged the international community to provide increased material and other humanitarian assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who had been forced by the oppressive policies of the apartheid régime into exile, especially to the neighbouring front-line States.

24. The Ministers urged the international community to increase its political support and its material and financial assistance to the front-line States in order to strengthen their capabilities against South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization. They appealed to the international community to contribute to the AFRICA Fund established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the benefit of the peoples and national liberation movements of southern Africa.

25. Finally, the Ministers requested all States, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations to support fully the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory with a view to securing the immediate and unconditional independence of Namibia.
