



General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/42/596  
29 September 1987

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ARABIC/CHINESE/  
ENGLISH/FRENCH/  
RUSSIAN

Forty-second session  
Agenda item 36

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION .....	3
II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS .....	3
Afghanistan .....	3
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic .....	4
China .....	7
Cyprus .....	8
Democratic People's Republic of Korea .....	9
German Democratic Republic .....	10
Ghana .....	12
India .....	13
Ireland .....	14
Jamaica .....	14
Nigeria .....	15

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Norway .....	16
Pakistan .....	17
Syrian Arab Republic .....	17
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic .....	18
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	21
Yugoslavia .....	23
Zambia .....	25

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-first session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 41/39 A to E of 20 November 1986 on the question of Namibia.
2. By paragraph 79 of resolution 41/39 A relating to the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution. By paragraph 18 of resolution 41/39 B relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution.
3. By a note verbale dated 12 March 1987, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolutions to all States and invited them to submit information on action taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions for inclusion in the report.
4. The replies received by the Secretary-General are reproduced in section II of the present report.
5. With regard to the information received by the Secretary-General from specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on action taken or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 41/39 A, C and E, the Secretary-General wishes to draw attention to his report submitted under the terms of Assembly resolution 41/15 of 10 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/42/264 and addenda).

## II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

### AFGHANISTAN

(Original: English)

{25 March 1987}

1. In accordance with the principles of the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the people and Government of Afghanistan extend their full support to the just struggle of the Namibian people under the guidance of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole legitimate and authentic representative, for obtaining their right of self-determination and genuine independence.
2. To that end, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan provides political and moral support as well as financial aid, in accordance with its capability, to the Namibian people.

3. Afghan mass media provide information about the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, and the military and economic situation in South Africa and Namibia.
4. Furthermore, it should be noted that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has no diplomatic, economic, trade, cultural or any other relations in whatever form with racist South Africa. According to the laws and regulations of the country, government and private agencies are prohibited to operate, directly or indirectly, in South Africa and Namibia. This is in relation to the responsibility of the Government of Afghanistan with respect to the transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.
5. Recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic society in their country, Afghanistan supports the mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. In that connection, Afghanistan strongly condemns the position taken by certain Western States in the Security Council in February 1987 during which the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, regardless of international community appeals, once more used their veto in favour of the apartheid system in South Africa.
6. Expressing its grave concern regarding the policy of the racist régime against neighbouring countries, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supports the resistance and actions of the front-line States to prevent aggression, State terrorism and destabilization in the region.
7. The United Nations Council for Namibia is the legal Administering Authority over Namibia; therefore, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supports and encourages Council activities directed towards attaining the independence of Namibia.
8. Furthermore, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is ready to co-operate and take part in every action by the relevant organs of the United Nations aimed at gaining the independence of Namibia.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[3 June 1987]

1. The position of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic on the question of Namibia has repeatedly been stated in detail in its replies to United Nations Secretariat inquiries, in particular in its reply dated 11 August 1986 (A/41/614), and in statements made by its representatives in meetings of United Nations bodies.

2. The historic process of national liberation initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the seventieth anniversary of which is being celebrated this year by all progressive mankind, was marked - after the rout of German fascism and Japanese militarism - by the break-up of the colonial system of imperialism, from the ruins of which sprang dozens of sovereign States.
3. The Byelorussian SSR has firmly and consistently spoken out in support of the struggle of peoples for their self-determination and independence, and continues to do so.
4. International solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the peoples is one of the main goals and orientations of the Republic's foreign policy.
5. Unconditional respect in international practice for the sovereign right of every people to choose the path and form of its development is an important and indispensable requisite for establishing a universal system of international security.
6. The interests of global security dictate the need to promote a collective search for ways of defusing conflict situations by political means. This is entirely relevant to the dangerously explosive situation in southern Africa, where the Pretoria régime, in violation of numerous United Nations resolutions, is continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia, exploiting the natural and human resources of that Territory and attempting to suppress the national liberation movement of the Namibian people, led by their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). With the support of the United States and several other Western Powers, the racists in Pretoria are attempting to impose a "solution" of the Namibian problem that would in fact maintain the colonial order in Namibia, and would permit further merciless exploitation of its natural and human resources and the use of Namibian territory for new acts of aggression against independent African States. All this demonstrates that the speedy liberation of Namibia is an essential and urgent task in the general struggle to eliminate the shameful remnants of colonialism from our planet.
7. The Byelorussian SSR fully supports the conclusion of the United Nations General Assembly that the activities of South Africa with respect to Namibia and in the region as a whole, its brutal repression of the Namibian people, its unceasing acts of aggression against independent African States and its policies and practice of apartheid constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.
8. The Byelorussian SSR, in accordance with its position of principle, calls for the speedy achievement by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to genuine self-determination and independence, preserving the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands; for the immediate and total withdrawal from Namibia of South Africa's forces and administration; and for the transfer of full power to the Namibian people as represented by SWAPO, which is recognized by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. The Byelorussian SSR demands an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa and the immediate granting to Namibia

of genuine independence in accordance with the relevant United Nations decisions, including Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

9. The Byelorussian SSR supports the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly which reject the stubborn attempts of the United States and South Africa to link the independence of Namibia to unrelated issues. It condemns and rejects the attempts of the authorities in Pretoria to direct the solution of the Namibian problem along neo-colonial lines by means of an "internal settlement" and the creation of a puppet régime in Namibia. It is the duty of the United Nations to put an end to the manoeuvres of South Africa and the United States that are preventing Namibia from achieving genuine independence. The entire process of achieving a Namibian settlement must be placed under the constant and effective supervision of the United Nations and the Security Council. It is essential to enhance their role in resolving the problem of Namibia in order to ensure full implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions through increased pressure on South Africa and its Western protectors.

10. The Byelorussian SSR unfailingly supports the demand of the African and other non-aligned countries and also of the General Assembly that the Security Council adopt comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, including the imposition of an embargo on the supply of oil and oil products to the racist régime in Pretoria.

11. The Byelorussian SSR considers that the United Nations should secure the full observance by all States of the embargo, imposed in accordance with Security Council resolution 418 (1977), on the provision of arms, military equipment and military vehicles to South Africa, and on the granting of licences for their manufacture by the racist régime of South Africa, as well as any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons. The same applies to Security Council resolution 558 (1984) concerning the embargo on importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa.

12. The Byelorussian SSR resolutely condemns the continuing rapacious plundering of Namibia's natural resources by the transnational corporations of the Western Powers and shares the position taken in United Nations resolutions that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the racist colonial administration is in violation of the Charter and of the decisions of relevant United Nations bodies, is illegal and helps to sustain the Pretoria occupation régime in Namibia.

13. As it has frequently stated in the past, the Byelorussian SSR does not maintain any relations with South Africa in the political, economic, military or any other field, and, accordingly, has signed no treaties or licensing agreements with the Pretoria régime. The Byelorussian SSR endorses the General Assembly's appeal, in particular paragraphs 40 and 72 of its resolution 41/39 A, to increase international pressure on the racist régime of South Africa and effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally.

14. The Byelorussian SSR supports the General Assembly's appeal to the international community, contained in paragraph 31 of its resolution 41/39 A, to

provide essential assistance and support to the front-line States so as to enable them to strengthen their defence and economic capability in the face of South Africa's persistent acts of aggression and destabilization.

15. The Byelorussian SSR has supported and continues resolutely to support all those struggling for the liberation of southern Africa from colonialism, racism and apartheid. The sympathies of the Byelorussian people are fully on the side of the Namibian people in their heroic liberation struggle under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, SWAPO.

16. The Byelorussian SSR is providing political and other types of assistance and support to national liberation movements, in particular SWAPO. The Byelorussian SSR contributes funds annually to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, and also makes grants available to Namibians for study at educational establishments in the Republic.

17. The mass media systematically inform the public in the Republic of developments in the struggle of the Namibian people against the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and for the freedom and independence of their native land; of the activities of the United Nations and other international organizations which consider questions relating to the achievement of genuine independence by Namibia; of the stand taken on the question by Byelorussian delegations in international forums; and of the celebration in the Byelorussian SSR of days of solidarity with the Namibian people and their liberation struggle against the South African racists and others.

#### CHINA

(Original: Chinese)

[30 April 1987]

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China has always opposed and strongly condemned the illegal occupation and colonialist, racist domination of Namibia by the South African authorities. China firmly supports the just struggle of the Namibian people for national independence and liberation under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and has provided the Namibian people with moral and physical support.

2. The Chinese Government believes that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) constitutes the basis for a political settlement of the Namibian question. It opposes the linkage by the South African authorities of this resolution for Namibian independence with other, irrelevant issues and calls for the immediate and unconditional implementation of this resolution by those authorities.

3. The Chinese Government strongly condemns the acts of armed aggression and political and economic sabotage committed by the South African authorities against the front-line States and firmly supports the heroic struggle of those countries to protect their national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

4. The Chinese Government has always strictly complied with and implemented resolutions and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council on the question of Namibia and has developed no political, economic, military, cultural, sports or other ties with the South African authorities. As a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, China will continue to work relentlessly with other countries for the early independence of Namibia.

**CYPRUS**

[Original: English]

[14 April 1987]

1. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus has consistently condemned South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia and for its disrespect for all relevant United Nations resolutions. Support by Cyprus for the people of Namibia and for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole and authentic representative, has been consistent and unwavering.

2. Cyprus has repeatedly maintained that the independence of Namibia can be achieved only on the basis of the United Nations plan for Namibia as contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), which constitute the only acceptable basis for a lasting settlement of the question of Namibia. Cyprus has firmly rejected South Africa's attempts to link the independence of Namibia with extraneous and irrelevant issues. Likewise, Cyprus regards the so-called "interim government" installed by South Africa in Namibia as utterly unacceptable and deems this action null and void.

3. Cyprus has since 1964 imposed complete and comprehensive sanctions against the South African régime. More particularly, by legal and administrative actions, Cyprus:

(a) Has issued embargo orders for any trade or other exchanges with South Africa;

(b) Has no diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa;

(c) Has no transport communications with South Africa and does not permit airlines to have direct or indirect air routes to South Africa through Cyprus.

4. In addition, Cyprus is applying a complete embargo on sports exchanges with South Africa and is implementing the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. Despite its well-known difficulties, the Government of Cyprus contributes regularly to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, as well as to the non-aligned solidarity fund for Namibia. In addition, educational institutions of Cyprus have, for a number of years, offered training to student refugees from South Africa and Namibia.

5. In view of South Africa's persistent intransigence and procrastination, Cyprus believes that the existing measures being applied to South Africa should be



supplemented by the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

6. Cyprus, as a member of the United Nations and of the Non-Aligned Movement, as well as the United Nations Council for Namibia, will continue to exert every effort to promote the just cause of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence in a united Namibia.

**DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

[Original: English]

[20 April 1987]

1. Proceeding from its principled position of opposing racism and supporting the struggle of the people in South Africa, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, though not a member of the United Nations, has extended all possible co-operation in the implementation of the provision of the General Assembly resolutions.

2. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has condemned the South African racist régime for its illegal occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression against the front-line States, root causes of sufferings and difficulties imposed upon the peoples in Namibia and the front-line States.

3. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people and has not established any relations with the South African racist régime in the political, economic, cultural or other fields. The Government has rendered political, economic and cultural co-operation to SWAPO and the front-line States since they began their struggles to gain independence.

4. On various occasions, including mass gatherings and through the mass media, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has condemned the racist policy and acts of aggression of the South African régime and expressed its unreserved support for and solidarity with the Namibian people and the Governments and peoples of the front-line States. Between December 1986 and March 1987 alone, the daily newspapers Rodong Sinmun and Minju Choson carried articles on more than 10 different occasions condemning the South African racist régime and supporting the struggle of the South African people.

5. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is providing assistance to the front-line States in various fields of economy and culture:

(a) In Angola, more than 100 Korean technicians, experts and physicians are providing assistance in the fields of fisheries, building materials, health and physical education.

(b) In Zambia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Government is providing interest-free loans and the services of Korean experts to help carry out

irrigation projects covering 1,000 hectares and to build an experimental farm of 50 hectares. More than 50 Zambian students are now being educated free at agricultural and medical universities in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(c) In the United Republic of Tanzania, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Government is providing interest-free loans to help build a brick factory with an annual production capacity of 5 million units, and to help carry out irrigation projects covering 200 hectares. More than 400 technicians and experts are helping with agricultural projects. Twenty-five Tanzanian students are now being educated free at agricultural and medical universities in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(d) In Mozambique, more than 100 Korean technicians and experts are providing assistance in 26 projects relating to rice cultivation, irrigation, design, metal fixtures, education, and culture.

(e) In Zimbabwe, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made available 7 technicians and experts and 14 physicians for assistance in the fields of agriculture and health.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: French]

[28 April 1987]

1. The German Democratic Republic is strongly committed to a just and lasting settlement of the Namibian question. The need for a settlement is becoming more and more pronounced in view of the explosive situation in southern Africa. The reasons that led, 20 years ago, to the termination of South Africa's mandate over the Territory have not been dispelled. The situation has grown even worse. South Africa's colonial occupation of the country, the oppression of the Namibian people and the imposition of apartheid laws, and the plundering of natural and human resources by the colonial Power and the 335 transnational corporations operating in Namibia are still a challenge to the international community. South Africa uses the Territory as a springboard for constant acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and other neighbouring sovereign African States. The Pretoria régime thus poses a serious threat to international peace and security.

2. The situation demands firm action by States and by the United Nations, which bears the responsibility for the Territory of Namibia, to secure the granting of independence to Namibia and the peaceful development of all the States of Africa.

3. Through its Charter, the United Nations has the means to do this. Important decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, such as resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), have been adopted in the past. They represent the only compelling and realistic basis for Namibia's progress to independence.

4. The obstructive attitude displayed by South Africa is the major obstacle to implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. Those

among the imperialist States who, by their collaboration with the apartheid régime in the political, economic and military fields, provide the racists with vital backing and support, are also accepting a heavy responsibility.

5. The International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna in 1986, the fourteenth special session and the forty-first regular session of the General Assembly have clearly shown the reasons why the question of Namibia remains unresolved.

6. The German Democratic Republic believes that the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference contain all the requisite measures. Attempts to undermine or short-circuit the decisions of the United Nations on Namibia serve only to delay the granting of independence to the Namibian people and further compromise the situation in the south of the African continent.

7. The significant proposals put forward by the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States and the position of the South West Africa People's Organization are in complete accord with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. The constructive and flexible approach of the Security Council promises to bring about a swift settlement to the conflict and is much appreciated by the German Democratic Republic. At the fourteenth special session of the General Assembly, the Republic's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Oskar Fischer, identified the steps which, in the Republic's view, should be taken forthwith. As he put it, it is now imperative to end all obstructive policies so that the United Nations can fully meet its responsibility for the settlement of the question of Namibia; to discontinue forthwith all collaboration with the apartheid régime as well as aid and support for subversive bandits; through the Security Council to impose comprehensive and binding sanctions against South Africa and determinedly enforce its decisions; to comply with and verify the sanctions adopted, in particular, the arms embargo; and to give all-round support to the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization in their just struggle for peace, independence and stability.

8. The fight against colonialism, racism and apartheid is a major element of the Republic's policy. Since its foundation, the socialist German State has been firmly on the side of the peoples in the south of the African continent fighting for liberty, peace and sovereignty.

9. The German Democratic Republic most energetically condemns the inhuman, peace threatening apartheid régime. It makes every effort to ensure that decisions by the United Nations relating to Namibia are put into full effect forthwith, and has stated its willingness to provide active support for the concrete implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. The Republic supported resolutions 41/39 A and B in their entirety.

10. At the April 1987 meeting of the Security Council on Namibia, the German Democratic Republic once again denounced the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia and described the State terrorism practised by South Africa as a threat to international peace and security. At recent sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and other United Nations bodies the

Republic has also taken the opportunity to demand self-determination for the Namibian people.

11. For years now, the German Democratic Republic has been supplying the South West Africa People's Organization and the people it represents with huge quantities of aid of many kinds, in particular, humanitarian aid for Namibian refugees, medical assistance for wounded combatants and vocational, technical and university training. It has also shown solidarity with the front-line States and supports them in their just struggle to repulse South Africa's acts of aggression and consolidate their national independence and sovereignty. It strives to ensure that the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia and other United Nations bodies to mobilize world opinion against the apartheid régime are rewarded. The enforcement of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia - i.e., ending the plunder of Namibia by transnational corporations - remains a task of the highest importance. In the twentieth year since the establishment of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the German Democratic Republic wishes to express its high regard for the huge amount of work the Council undertakes to perform for the benefit of the Namibian people. It is high time the Council took up its proper functions: administering the Territory of Namibia and making the preparations for the independence process.

12. The German Democratic Republic is prepared, working with all peace-loving forces, to do everything possible to enable Namibia to achieve independence without further delay or qualification and to create an atmosphere of lasting security in southern Africa.

#### GHANA

[Original: English]

[22 May 1987]

#### Assistance to the front-line States

1. The Government of Ghana has provided material assistance to the sisterly country of Mozambique in amounts consistent with its present abilities. Currently, and on the basis of a ministerial recommendation, modalities for yearly fiscal appropriations towards the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund established by the Non-Aligned Movement, are being finalized to cover Ghana's contributions over a five-year span.

#### Assistance to Namibia

2. Concerning assistance to Namibia, the Government of Ghana increased its intake of Namibian students in Ghanaian educational institutions by about 25 in 1986/87 (in addition to the 26 others already studying in various educational institutions in the country). Ghana's mass media have developed and sustained public awareness

of and interest in the Namibian problem, leading to such spontaneous shows of solidarity as was manifested during the twenty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the twentieth anniversary of the launching of its armed struggle. The event, which was patronized by the various revolutionary and youth organizations such as the June 4th Movement, the Ghana United Nations Students Association (GUNSA), and some of the country's leading political personalities, was also given prominent coverage by the local daily newspapers.

3. Also, the Ghana United Nations Students Association is at the moment preparing the ground to launch an African Liberation Fund under which voluntary contributions would be used in purchasing textbooks, drugs, etc. for the southern African students in Ghana. Consultations have already been held with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs who has fully endorsed the idea, and promised the assistance needed to facilitate the take-off of the Fund.

4. Despite acute financial constraints, the Government of Ghana released in early 1987, sums for payment into the African Liberation Fund. Other forms of assistance, less tangible, continue to be offered and, in the main, our commitment to the "Question of Namibia" remains firm and beyond question.

#### INDIA

[Original: English]

[8 July 1987]

1. The Government of India has consistently urged the immediate independence of Namibia and has joined in the international condemnation of racist South Africa for preventing the people of Namibia from gaining their rightful freedom. India has no relations with the racist régime in Pretoria and has imposed comprehensive sanctions. It has urged that this policy be internationally accepted as the only peaceful means to redeem the situation in South Africa and in Namibia. India is privileged to be the Chairman of the Committee for the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The Fund counts among its objectives the support of the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia in their unrelenting struggle against racist and colonialist oppression.

2. The AFRICA Fund which has, to date, received pledges of more than \$US 200 million, is also to strengthen the economic and financial capability of the front-line States to fight the apartheid régime of Pretoria, to assist those States to enforce sanctions against South Africa and to cope with any retaliatory economic action by the racist régime. To achieve these objectives the following measures are interded to be taken:

(a) To relieve shortages of essential commodities consequent upon enforcement of sanctions against South Africa, including establishment of a strategic relief reserve;

- (b) To strengthen transport and communications affected by the struggle against racism;
- (c) To respond effectively to the negative trade effects of action against the South African régime;
- (d) To assure continued availability of oil and other forms of energy;
- (e) To assist in ensuring the safe functioning of vital economic installations and networks;
- (f) To develop human skills for effective management of national economies;
- (g) To mobilize international public opinion and financial resources for fulfilling the objectives of the AFRICA Fund.

#### IRELAND

[Original: English]

[29 April 1987]

The Permanent Representative of Ireland wishes to reaffirm Ireland's commitment to Namibian independence. Ireland unreservedly condemns South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the international community. Ireland believes that the people of Namibia must be free to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Ireland will continue, in 1987, her financial support for the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

#### JAMAICA

[Original: English]

[11 May 1987]

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to reiterate that all contacts with South Africa have been banned since 1959. The Government of Jamaica has remained vigilant to ensure conformity to this policy and to deal swiftly with any violations. Legislation is presently being drafted to give effect to the provisions of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

2. The Government of Jamaica further supports the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as evidenced by its support for the relevant United Nations resolutions, its adherence to the positions of the Commonwealth and the Non-Aligned Movement on this issue and its support for the recommendations of the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa.

3. Finally, the Government of Jamaica remains committed to the goal of the independence of Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and deplores the actions of those who, in collusion with South Africa, continue to plunder the resources of Namibia, and thus encourage the apartheid régime to maintain its illegal occupation of Namibia.

#### NIGERIA

[Original: English]

[29 June 1987]

1. Nigeria has been in the forefront of diplomatic efforts for the attainment of Namibia's independence. The Federal Government of Nigeria has declared its unswerving commitment to render financial, material and political support to the front-line States and the liberation movements. In June 1986, Nigeria offered to rebuild the houses destroyed in Zambia and Botswana as a result of South Africa's wanton attack on those two countries. In addition, Nigeria pledged \$US 10 million for 1986 as an aid package to the front-line States and the liberation movements and a sum of \$US 50 million in aid to southern African States in the next five years.

2. In January 1987, Nigeria pledged \$US 15 million in New Delhi as a contribution to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund created by the Non-Aligned Movement to strengthen the economic and financial capability of the front-line States and to enhance support for the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia. The AFRICA Fund is meant to assist the front-line States to enforce sanctions against South Africa and cope with any retaliatory economic action by the racist régime. It would also provide assistance in strategic relief resources and critical raw materials which may become scarce in the event of counter-sanctions; transport and communications, alternative sources of essential imports, supply of oil and other forms of energy.

3. In the context of its human rights posture and determination to provide increased assistance to refugees, the Federal Government of Nigeria has embarked on appropriate action for enactment of a national law on refugees. Recently, the Nigerian Government established a national Refugee Commission to deal with refugee matters. This will no doubt strengthen and institutionalize Nigeria's commitment to the United Nations conventions on refugees and protocols relating thereto, as well as the OAU Convention on Refugees in Africa duly ratified by Nigeria. Refugees from southern Africa and Namibia are bound to benefit from this action.

4. Nigeria has ratified the International Convention Against Apartheid in Sports to isolate racist South Africa in the field of sports. Nigerian delegations have been urging the international community at all appropriate forums to intensify efforts to eradicate apartheid. Nigeria has been canvassing for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist South African régime because of the latter's illegal occupations of Namibia. In this connection, Nigeria has been urging the permanent members of the Security Council to refrain from using the veto to delay

Namibia's independence by opposing the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime.

5. Finally, Nigeria fully adheres to Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on the arms embargo against apartheid South Africa. Indeed, this resolution has been fully incorporated into Nigeria's domestic laws by an act of the National Assembly, passed in 1981.

#### NORWAY

[Original: English]

[10 July 1987]

1. Norway has always been committed to the elimination of apartheid in South Africa and to a free and independent Namibia.
2. In addition to previous support and assistance, Norway has adopted an act relating to the economic boycott of South Africa and Namibia to combat apartheid.
3. The Norwegian Act on Economic Boycott against South Africa and Namibia entered into force on 20 March 1987. The provisions of the act will take effect on 20 July 1987, and they include the following:
  - (a) A ban on the transport of passengers or cargo to or from South Africa or Namibia by Norwegian aircraft, and the transport of passengers or cargo into Norway by South African or Namibian aircraft;
  - (b) A ban on the rendering of services in South Africa or Namibia or at the request of persons domiciled in South Africa or Namibia;
  - (c) A ban on the granting of loans, credits or guarantees to persons domiciled in South Africa or Namibia and the entering into insurance contracts with persons domiciled in the two countries;
  - (d) A ban on investment in South Africa or Namibia and on the leasing of capital equipment to persons domiciled in South Africa or Namibia;
  - (e) A ban on the transfer of patent or production rights to persons domiciled in South Africa or Namibia;
  - (f) A ban on the organization or promotion of tourism to South Africa and Namibia.
4. Norway also attaches great importance to measures in the form of humanitarian assistance to the black population in South Africa and Namibia and assistance to the neighbouring countries. In 1987, Norway contributed over 142 million Norwegian kroner (approximately \$US 22 million) to refugees in southern Africa, to the



liberation movements, as well as to the non-governmental organizations working inside South Africa and Namibia. This humanitarian assistance will continue as long as it is required.

#### PAKISTAN

[Original: English]

[20 July 1987]

Pakistan is fully committed to the immediate independence of Namibia and to the eradication of apartheid, and remains in full compliance, in letter and spirit, with all United Nations resolutions relative to these matters.

#### SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[Original: Arabic]

[20 May 1987]

1. The Syrian Arab Republic, in supporting the efforts of the United Nations to bring about the full independence of Namibia and drawing attention to the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia in protecting the interests of the Territory, wishes to affirm that it does not maintain any relations of whatever nature with the racist régime in South Africa and that it will continue to maintain that position until the apartheid régime in South Africa falls and the immediate independence of Namibia is achieved in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It also wishes to affirm its complete solidarity with the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) to liberate their Territory from illegal occupation by the racist Pretoria régime and to bring about its immediate independence and territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands of Namibia. Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which contains the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, is a basic requirement for the achievement of Namibia's full independence. The obduracy and procrastination of the racist Pretoria régime makes it essential that the international community should impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the régime under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to isolating it internationally and regionally and forcing it to enable the Namibian people to exercise their inalienable rights and to achieve independence. The opposition of certain Western delegations in the Security Council to the imposition of sanctions against the racist Pretoria régime encourages that régime to persist in its occupation of Namibia, to deplete the Territory's human and natural resources in partnership with transnational corporations and to strengthen its racist and aggressive policy against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and the African front-line States.

2. The co-operation between the Pretoria and Tel Aviv régimes in all economic and nuclear matters and their strategic and military collaboration help the racist

régime in Pretoria to prolong its occupation of Namibia and intensify its repressive and brutal measures against the struggling people of that Territory and also help the Tel Aviv régime to repress the people of Palestine. Both régimes derive support and assistance from the United States Administration, which has adopted a policy of so-called "constructive engagement" and linked South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia to irrelevant issues such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

3. The Syrian Arab Republic, located as it is on the front line facing the racist settler régime in occupied Palestine which is the twin of the Pretoria régime, once again affirms its full support for the struggle of the Namibian people to achieve their immediate independence.

#### UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[27 May 1987]

1. A constant advocate of the immediate eradication of all vestiges of colonialism, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic as one of the members of the international community that are genuinely disturbed by the lack of a solution to the Namibian problem, has repeatedly set forth its position of principle on the matter in notes and statements by its representatives to the United Nations and other international gatherings.

2. The Ukrainian SSR is convinced that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) constitutes an internationally acknowledged basis for the political solution of the Namibian question, and should be implemented immediately without amendments, reservations or pre-conditions of any sort.

3. The Ukrainian SSR supports the decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the Namibian question, including Assembly resolutions 41/39 A to E, and believes that a just solution to the Namibian problem can be promoted only through the prompt confirmation of the Namibian people in their inalienable right to self-determination and genuine independence, based on the continued unity and territorial integrity of the country, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, the immediate and complete withdrawal from Namibia of South Africa's occupation forces and administration and the transfer of all power to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) which is recognized by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Non-Aligned Movement as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. This position remains unchanged.

4. It is the belief of the Ukrainian SSR that the colonial occupation of Namibia by South Africa represents a challenge to the authority of the United Nations, which bears direct responsibility for the fate of Namibia until that country gains independence. This responsibility obliges the United Nations to play a decisive role in the Namibian settlement process, which should take place entirely under the constant and effective supervision of the Security Council.

5. The Ukrainian SSR strongly condemns the stubborn refusal by the South African racist régime to implement the resolutions of the Security Council and other decisions by United Nations bodies relating to Namibia, its brutal suppression of the Namibian people's liberation struggle, its determination to extend the inhuman apartheid system to the Territory and its moves to undermine the territorial integrity of the country.
6. The Ukrainian SSR supports the struggle by the Namibian people, under the leadership of their avant-garde, SWAPO, to exercise their right to self-determination, and accepts the legitimacy of the use by the Namibian people in this struggle of every means at their disposal. It condemns the incessant attempts by the South African Administration to undermine, discredit and destroy SWAPO and the members and supporters of that Namibian national liberation movement.
7. The Ukrainian SSR strongly condemns the build-up of South Africa's military potential in Namibia. The occupation of Namibia, an act of aggression against the Namibian people, constitutes a threat to international peace and security, in particular the sovereignty of the neighbouring countries. The Ukrainian SSR therefore fully supports the urgent appeal by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/39 A to E for increased financial, material, military and political support for the front-line States and the establishment, during the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare, of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund.
8. The Ukrainian SSR calls for an end to the activities of the transnational corporations that are plundering Namibia's resources - the inalienable heritage of the Namibian people - and supports the conclusion of General Assembly resolution 41/39 A that the foreign economic and financial presence in Namibia is one of the main obstacles to the attainment of Namibian independence. It reaffirms the position, expressed in its note of 10 January 1986 addressed to the Secretary-General, regarding the responsibility of the "home" countries of the transnational corporations for the activities of those corporations in South Africa and Namibia in violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions.
9. Collaboration with the Pretoria régime by the imperialist States in the political, military and nuclear fields also encourages that régime's continuing illegal occupation and sabotage of United Nations decisions on the decolonization of Namibia.
10. The policy of the South African authorities towards Namibia arouses indignation throughout the world. It has been condemned in decisions by the Security Council, the fourteenth special and forty-first regular sessions of the General Assembly, the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Addis Ababa.
11. The Ukrainian SSR shares the alarm of the international community at the situation in southern Africa. The situation in that region is so critical that the adoption of specific and immediate measures is an urgent necessity. The nature of the evolving political situation in Namibia will largely depend on the steps taken.

The time for mere moral condemnation of the racists and for diplomatic appeals to desist from apartheid has passed.

12. Convinced that only through the adoption of radical measures will it be possible to eradicate the criminal system of apartheid, thus avoiding any further escalation of the violence and paving the way for a resolution of the tense situation in southern Africa and normal socio-economic development for all the peoples of the region, the Ukrainian SSR supports the General Assembly's call upon the Security Council to impose immediate, comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations including an embargo on supplies of oil and oil products to South Africa.

13. The Ukrainian SSR resolutely condemns the activities of the United States of America, certain other Western States and Israel, in contravention of the existing decisions on sanctions against South Africa, and calls for unswerving compliance with the embargo on the supply of all weapons to the racist régime and an end to collaboration of any kind with Pretoria in the nuclear field.

14. The Ukrainian SSR condemns the United States policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa. Attempts to introduce extraneous matters into the resolution of the Namibian problem, notably the linkage of independence for Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola - which constitutes interference in that country's internal affairs - are inadmissible. The Ukrainian SSR repudiates the so-called "internal settlement" circumventing the United Nations by establishing an "interim government" that represents no one but the South African Administration and denying SWAPO any part in the decision on the future of the Namibian people. A firm end must be put to the use of Namibian territory as a bridgehead for aggression against the front-line States.

15. The Ukrainian SSR believes that responsibility for the dangerous consequences of attempts to disrupt the full implementation of United Nations decisions on the granting of genuine independence to Namibia rests entirely with the South African racist régime and the external forces that continue to connive in its criminal policy of supplanting a just Namibian settlement with a neo-colonialist version.

16. The Ukrainian SSR, which unvaryingly abides by all decisions and recommendations of the United Nations aimed at the isolation and boycotting of the South African racist régime, maintains no relations with that régime in the political, economic, military or any other sphere. It has always stated that all States should desist from any collaboration with South Africa.

17. True to its Leninist foreign policy principles, and together with the socialist countries and the Non-Aligned Movement, the Ukrainian SSR is prepared, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, to go on supplying all necessary political, moral and material support and assistance to the Namibian people in their just struggle under the leadership of SWAPO for freedom and independence, and to all those campaigning against colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa.

18. The Ukrainian SSR makes regular monetary contributions to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa and offers scholarships for candidates

from national liberation movements recognized by the United Nations and OAU to study in the Republic's educational institutions.

19. The Ukrainian SSR has a vigorous programme of public activities in support of the Namibian people's just struggle. An important role is played by the Republic's mass media, which provide extensive coverage of the aims and goals of the campaign for the liberation of Namibia and the activities of the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies to bring about a prompt settlement to the Namibian problem.

#### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[12 May 1987]

1. The Soviet Union is a consistent advocate of the liberation of peoples from the colonial yoke and the eradication of the system of apartheid and racial discrimination and of all vestiges of colonialism. Recognition of peoples' right to self-determination and independence and support for their struggle for national liberation and social progress are among the foundations of Soviet foreign policy laid down by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the seventieth anniversary of which will be widely celebrated this year in the Soviet Union and throughout the progressive world.
2. The persistent explosive situation in southern Africa is making its mark on the course of world events. The blame for this rests with South Africa and with Western countries loath to reckon with the realities of today's world and modern Africa. Drawing on support and patronage from the forces of international imperialism, the Pretoria racist régime refuses to comply with the wish of the world community and is continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia, subjecting the Namibian population to harsh repression and using Namibian territory to commit acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent African States. The continuing escalation of tension in the south of the African continent caused by the apartheid régime's actions poses a threat to international peace and security.
3. The Soviet Union believes that a just settlement in southern Africa can and must be brought about by political means. What is needed is a complete cessation of Pretoria's aggressive actions against the neighbouring front-line States, the prevention of any such actions in the future, the granting of genuine independence to Namibia and the eradication of the South African apartheid régime.
4. Breaking the deadlock in the southern African conflict would be a major step towards the laying of the foundations for a comprehensive system of international peace and security.
5. The USSR unswervingly advocates the swiftest possible exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to genuine self-determination and independence, based on the maintenance of the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, and the immediate and complete

withdrawal of the South African forces and administration from Namibia, transferring total power to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

6. The internationally accepted basis for a Namibian settlement is set forth in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and other decisions by the United Nations. Attempts by the United States of America and South Africa to settle the Namibian problem without going through the United Nations, by means of an "internal settlement" and the establishment of Namibia of a puppet government, are shunting aside a just settlement in Namibia and delaying genuine independence for the Namibian people. The USSR firmly rejects the United States and South African policy of linking Namibian independence to unrelated and incidental matters. The Soviet Union supported Security Council resolution 566 (1985) and other United Nations resolutions rejecting and condemning such "linkages", which Washington and Pretoria favour. The United Nations has a duty to put an end to the manoeuvrings of South Africa and the United States that are hampering Namibia's attainment of genuine independence.

7. The Soviet Union has no particular interest in South Africa apart from a desire that the peoples and countries of the region should at last have an opportunity to deal with the issues of their development in a sovereign manner and regulate their domestic and external affairs in a climate of peace and stability. It believes that prime responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia rests with the United Nations and, in particular, the Security Council. The Soviet Union has consistently supported resolutions on Namibia in the United Nations, as was the case during the forty-first session of the General Assembly, and it advocates their implementation.

8. As is noted in the message addressed by Mr. M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the conclusion of the International Year of Peace, "the Soviet Union favours the swiftest possible implementation of the decision by the United Nations to grant genuine independence to the people of Namibia and abolish the racist system of apartheid in South Africa".

9. The Soviet Union believes that, in order to bring about early independence for Namibia, the role of the United Nations and the Security Council must be enhanced so that the pressure on South Africa and its Western protectors be stepped up in settling the Namibian problem, thereby inducing them to implement the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question and compelling them to take into account the wishes of the people of Namibia and of the overwhelming majority of States of the world.

10. The USSR supports the demand of African and other non-aligned countries for the imposition by the Security Council of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as envisaged in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, which could be an effective instrument of international pressure on the racist régime of South Africa. These just demands, however, are being blocked in the Security Council by the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as was the case in April of this year.

11. The Soviet Union is in favour of the strict and vigorous observance by all States of the arms embargo against South Africa imposed by the Security Council and of the United Nations decisions on terminating all forms of collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field, and advocates an embargo on the supply of oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa.
12. The Soviet Union firmly condemns the illegal, rapacious exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia by Western transnational corporations operating in its territory and regards that exploitation as a gross violation of the Charter and of the decisions taken by the relevant bodies of the United Nations.
13. The Soviet Union supports the appeal of the General Assembly to intensify international pressure on the Pretoria racist régime and secure its real isolation in political, economic, military and cultural relations. In accordance with the recommendations of the General Assembly and the decisions of the Security Council, the Soviet Union maintains no relations with South Africa in the political, economic, military or other fields and therefore have no contractual or licensing agreements with the Pretoria régime. The USSR was one of the first States to sign and ratify the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.
14. The General Assembly's appeal at its forty-first session for the necessary support and assistance to the front-line States, so as to enable them to strengthen their defence capability in the face of South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization, is welcomed and supported in the Soviet Union.
15. The USSR also supports the decisions of the United Nations and other international forums on the question of Namibia calling for the provision of all possible material and moral support and assistance to the anti-colonial and anti-racist struggle of the oppressed peoples. In accordance with those decisions, the Soviet Union has provided and will continue to provide full support to the just struggle of the Namibian people for their national liberation, self-determination and independence, which they are waging under the leadership of SWAPO.

## YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English]

[7 May 1987]

1. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia renders unreserved support to the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, independence and freedom under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), its sole and authentic representative. The Yugoslav Government proceeds from the conviction that support and assistance to liberation movements contribute to the strengthening of their role in the eradication of apartheid and their realization of the legitimate rights of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence and thereby to the solution of the problem of southern Africa as a crisis spot in the world.

2. Yugoslavia has sought to contribute to the realization of these goals through its activities in all the organs and bodies of the United Nations. As a member and one of the vice-presidents of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Yugoslavia is actively striving to effect the condemnation of the policy and behaviour of the South African régime, to protect the rights of the Namibian people and to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the decolonization of Namibia. It supports all the actions this body undertakes aimed at bringing about Namibia's immediate accession to independence.

3. Yugoslavia strictly abides by the provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council on relations with South Africa, regularly sponsors all resolutions on questions relating to Namibia in the General Assembly and actively works to ensure the broadest possible support for them, rejecting "linkage" and insisting on the immediate realization of the United Nations plan for Namibia. These are the bases on which it participates in the proceedings of the Security Council whenever the question of Namibia is on its agenda. It supports the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) without delay.

4. The Yugoslav Government would like to recall also on this occasion that, immediately after the adoption of the resolution on the severance of political and economic relations with South Africa, Yugoslavia enacted a law in 1963 prohibiting the maintenance and establishment of economic relations with South Africa. The law, which is still in effect, bans traffic in goods and services and the use of Yugoslav airports, harbours and terminals for shipment of South Africa's goods.

5. In accordance with its principled position in respect to the policy of apartheid, Yugoslavia rejects and condemns South Africa's aggression against Namibia and demands imposition of concrete comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria régime under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as an efficient way to speed up the process of Namibia's accession to independence through isolation and boycott of the racist régime.

6. Within the limits of its possibilities, Yugoslavia renders appropriate material assistance to Namibia and to the front-line States, and makes regular voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Namibia. A separate aspect of assistance and support to the people of Namibia is manifested through the activities of Yugoslav non-governmental organizations (scholarships, voluntary contributions, etc.).

7. Yugoslav mass media keep a watchful eye on developments in Namibia and report regularly to the Yugoslav public on the events in that country and on the actions undertaken in connection with this question internationally.

8. A particular aspect of Yugoslavia's contribution is the participation of its delegations in all international gatherings devoted to the question of Namibia, at which they support the positions contained in General Assembly resolutions 41/39 A to E.

9. Among other things, Yugoslavia participated in the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the



question of Namibia, held at New Delhi, at which the decision of South Africa to establish a so-called "provisional government" in Namibia was condemned without reserve and strong support for the independence of Namibia was reaffirmed.

10. On the basis of the decision of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare, the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Raif Dizdarević, took part in the mission of eight foreign ministers of non-aligned countries whose aim was to point out in their talks with some developed countries the need for imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Subsequently, Mr. Dizdarević also took part in the mission of 14 foreign ministers of non-aligned countries designated to contribute by their participation and activities to the success of the fourteenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to Namibia.

11. At the fourteenth special session, Yugoslavia condemned the policy and behaviour of South Africa and contributed fully to the adoption of the resolution which reflects the positions of the non-aligned countries and the greatest number of other countries on the solution of the problem of Namibia.

12. Yugoslavia will continue to strive for the eradication of apartheid and the vestiges of colonialism, and the people of Namibia and SWAPO will continue to enjoy the full and sustained support of the peoples of Yugoslavia in their just struggle until final liberation.

#### ZAMBIA

[Original: English]

[20 April 1987]

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia to the United Nations wishes to reiterate Zambia's categorical rejection of the evil system of apartheid and South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The provisions contained in General Assembly resolutions 41/39 A to E are in fact already being implemented by the Government of Zambia as a contribution to Namibia's independence in terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

-----