

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

Volume I

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 24 (A/35/24)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1980

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 parts one to three and annexes I to III of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia covering the period from 1 November 1979 to 31 July 1980 and includes documents which were initially issued in provisional form under the symbols A/AC.131/L.142-L.161. Volume II contains part four of the report of the Council and volume III contains part five.

CONTENTS

VOLUME I

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL		ix
INTRODUCTION	1 - 16	1
PART ONE: WORK OF THE COUNCIL AS A POLICY-MAKING ORGAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS	17 - 128	5
I. GENERAL	17 - 19	5
II. THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY	20 - 48	5
III. EXTRAORDINARY PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL AT ALGIEHS	49 - 92	10
A. Organization of the extraordinary plenary meetings	49 - 55	10
B. Extraordinary plenary meetings	56 - 57	12
C. Statements and messages	58 - 82	12
D. General debate	83 - 90	17
E. Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia	91 - 92	17
IV. CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA	93 - 109	24
V. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES	110	27
VI. CO-OPERATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY	111 - 128	27
PART TWO: WORK OF THE COUNCIL AS THE LEGAL ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR NAMIBIA	129 - 489	34
I. GENERAL	129 - 132	34
II. CONSULTATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON NAMIBIA	133 - 280	34
A. General	133 - 142	34
B. Mission of consultation to Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana (14 to 24 April and 17 to 20 May 1980)	143 - 160	36

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
C. Mission of consultation to the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom (21 April to 1 May 1980)	161 - 185	39
D. Mission of consultation to Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago (26 April to 13 May 1980)	186 - 217	43
E. Mission of consultation to New Zealand and Australia (7 to 15 May 1980)	218 - 230	48
F. Mission of consultation to the United States and Canada (11 to 17 May 1980)	231 - 255	50
G. Mission of consultation to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kuwait and Iraq (2 to 11 June 1980)	256 - 280	53
III. 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	281 - 310	56
A. Second extraordinary meeting of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia (17 September 1979, New York)	282	56
B. Thirteenth session of the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (8 to 12 October 1979, Rome)	283	57
C. Eighth session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (22 to 31 October 1979, Rome)	284	57
D. Seventy-sixth session of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (6 to 8 November 1979, Rome)	285	57
E. Twentieth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (10 to 28 November 1979, Rome)	286	57
F. Tenth meeting of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia (28 to 29 December 1979, Lusaka)	287	57
G. Thirty-fourth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa (21 to 25 January 1980, Dar es Salaam)	288	57
H. Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (21 January to 8 February 1980, New Delhi)	289	57

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. High-level Intergovernmental Group to Prepare a Draft for the Contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the Formulation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (28 January to 5 February 1980, Geneva)	290	58
J. Second session of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Intergovernmental Committee on the rationalization of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Machinery (4 to 15 February 1980, Geneva)	291	58
K. Third session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (4 to 15 February 1980, Geneva)	292	58
L. Ninth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (27 February to 4 April 1980, New York)	293 - 294	58
M. Meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (3 to 21 March 1980, Geneva)	295	58
N. Thirteenth extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (10 to 12 March 1980, Addis Ababa)	296	59
O. International Seminar on an oil embargo against South Africa (14 to 16 March 1980, Amsterdam)	297	59
P. Joint second solidarity conference on the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa (23 to 28 March 1980, Bonn)	298	59
Q. Third session of the International Committee against <u>Apartheid</u> , Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa (11 to 13 April 1980, Stockholm)	299	59
R. Thirty-third session of the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization (5 to 23 May 1980, Geneva)	300	59
S. Seminar on political, economic, cultural and other factors underlying situations leading to racism, including a survey of the increase or decline of racism and racial discrimination (19 to 30 May 1980, Nairobi)	301	59
T. Eleventh meeting of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia (20 to 21 May 1980, Lusaka)	302	60

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
U. Sixty-sixth session of the International Labour Conference (4 to 25 June 1980, Geneva)	303 - 305	60
V. Thirty-fifth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (18 to 28 June 1980, Freetown) and seventeenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (1 to 4 July 1980, Freetown)	306	60
W. World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (14 to 30 July 1980, Copenhagen)	307	60
X. Seminar on Legal System for Namibia of the United Nations Institute for Namibia (28 to 30 July 1980, Lusaka)	308	60
Y. Representation of Namibia and promotion of Namibian interests by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	309 - 310	61
IV. UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA	311 - 355	62
A. Establishment of the Fund, general developments and sources of financing	311 - 325	62
B. Nationhood Programme for Namibia	326 - 338	66
C. United Nations Institute for Namibia	339 - 344	68
D. Educational, social and relief assistance programme	345 - 352	69
E. Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	353 - 355	70
V. ACTION CONCERNING FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN NAMIBIA	356 - 377	71
VI. ACTION CONCERNING THE MILITARY SITUATION IN NAMIBIA	378 - 392	75
VII. CONSIDERATION OF LEGAL MATTERS CONCERNING NAMIBIA	393 - 415	77
A. Action taken by the Council on bilateral and multilateral treaties	393	77
B. Action taken by the Council on legislation purportedly promulgated by the illegal South African régime in Namibia	394 - 404	78
C. Actions of the Council in relation to the question of the law of the sea	405 - 415	79

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
VIII. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA	416 - 439	81
A. Collection and analysis of information and research relating to Namibia	418	81
B. Education, training and welfare of Namibians	419	81
C. Nationhood Programme for Namibia	420 - 429	81
D. Fund-raising activities	430	83
E. Offices of the Commissioner at Lusaka and Gaborone	431 - 439	83
IX. PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION AS THE SOLE AND AUTHENTIC REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE	440 - 450	84
X. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION	451 - 489	85
A. Press and publications.	455 - 461	86
B. Radio and visual services	462 - 476	87
C. External relations	477 - 488	88
D. Dissemination of information by the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	489	89
PART THREE: ORGANIZATION AND DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL	490 - 509	90
I. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL	490 - 504	90
A. Establishment of the Council	490	90
B. Presidency of the Council	491	90
C. Steering Committee	492	90
D. Standing Committees	493 - 498	90
E. Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	499	91
F. Other committees and working groups	500	91
G. Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	501 - 502	92
H. Secretariat services	503 - 504	92
II. FORMAL STATEMENTS, COMMUNIQUÉS, RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS	505 - 509	92
A. Formal statements	506	92
B. Communiqués	507	96
C. Resolutions	508	141
D. Decisions	509	145

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

ANNEXES TO PARTS ONE, TWO AND THREE

I. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO THE COUNCIL FOR 1980 WITHIN THE PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1980-1981	150
II. DECREE NO. 1 FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF NAMIBIA .	153
III. LIST OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE COUNCIL	155

VOLUME II

PART FOUR: RECOMMENDATIONS AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- I. RECOMMENDATIONS
- II. ACTIVITIES INVOLVING FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

VOLUME III

PART FIVE: REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON THE HEARINGS ON NAMIBIAN URANIUM

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

9 September 1980

Sir,

Pursuant to section V of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), I have the honour to transmit herewith the fifteenth report of the United Nations Council for Namibia. This report was adopted by the Council at its 336th meeting on 9 September 1980 and covers the period from 26 October 1979 to 31 July 1980.

In accordance with the mandate given to the Council by the General Assembly, the Council, during the period under review, continued to act as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations. In this respect, the Council has firmly supported the people of Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in its struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

The Council is convinced that the illegal possession and exploitation by South Africa of massive reserves of uranium in Namibia as well as the reported explosion by South Africa of a nuclear device and the repeated acts of aggression by South Africa against independent African States constitute a threat to international peace and security. In view of these dangerous trends, the international community as a whole should expeditiously seek to expel the South African régime from the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia.

The Council is aware of the potential dangers of delay in reaching a settlement of the problem of Namibia posed by the fact that four years have passed since the adoption of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and nearly two years since the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

As indicated in the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia and in other statements issued by the Council, the Council considers that the Security Council should meet urgently to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions on South Africa as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

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

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Paul J. F. LUSAKA
President of the
United Nations Council for Namibia

His Excellency
Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, the General Assembly declared Namibia a direct responsibility of the United Nations in order to enable the people of the Territory to exercise the right of self-determination and to achieve independence. By resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, the General Assembly established the United Nations Council for South West Africa 1/ to ensure the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council with the objective of obtaining the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from the Territory.
2. In fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly, the Council has formulated its programme of work in close consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which the General Assembly has recognized as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and which is a respected member of the international community.
3. South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory has naturally met with the resistance of the Namibian people and has compelled them to intensify their struggle for their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence. In this struggle, the Namibian people have also remained firm and steadfast against all attempts by South Africa to undermine their national unity and territorial integrity.
4. The Council has continuously and resolutely supported the Namibian people in their just struggle under the leadership of SWAPO.
5. The activities of the Council have included consultations with Governments of Member States to review all possible measures and initiatives that may be taken in compliance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia, the representation of Namibian interests in international organizations and conferences, the provision of moral and material assistance to Namibians and the dissemination of information on the situation in Namibia. Notable among the consultations during the period under review were those conducted at the highest political level - in certain cases at the level of heads of State - with the Governments of Australia, Barbados, Canada, Cuba, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.
6. In the domain of representation, the Council has obtained full membership for Namibia and represented it in the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial

1/ By resolution 2372 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, the General Assembly decided that South West Africa would be known henceforth as Namibia.

Organization (UNIDO) and the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. As in the past, the Council participated in the meetings of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The Council has also had the opportunity to participate in a very large number of international conferences.

7. The Council continued to provide material assistance to Namibians by means of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

8. In order to increase the awareness of world public opinion regarding the struggle of the Namibian people and thus to increase pressure on certain Governments to take a firmer position in support of Namibian independence, 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 the provision of speakers. Publicity activities included the production and dissemination of a kit and a poster for the hearings on Namibian uranium conducted by the Council (see vol. III of the present report) and a pamphlet for the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Algiers (see paras. 9 and 49-92 below).

9. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, the Council held a series of extraordinary plenary meetings at Algiers, from 28 May to 1 June 1980, in order to carry out an appraisal of the critical situation in Namibia resulting from the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa and a review of the efforts of the United Nations to implement the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. At its 328th meeting, on 1 June 1980, the Council adopted the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia in support of self-determination and national independence in Namibia, in which it defined the principles vital to the accession of Namibia to genuine national independence and requested the Security Council to convene urgently to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (see para. 91 below). The extraordinary plenary meetings contributed an important reaffirmation and commitment of the determination of the international community to compel South Africa to withdraw from Namibia.

10. The Council wishes to stress its grave concern at the present situation concerning Namibia. Although there have been recent efforts to resolve the problem of Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and subsequent resolutions, South Africa is relentlessly and continuously carrying out manoeuvres behind the facade of its apparent willingness to negotiate with the United Nations on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions. South Africa's deliberate prevarication and delaying tactics throughout these negotiations and its recent response of 12 May 1980 ^{2/} in respect of the proposed establishment of a demilitarized zone between Namibia and Angola and Namibia and Zambia in the context of implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), constitute yet further confirmation of its contempt for the United Nations, its desire to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory,

^{2/} Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980, document S/13935, annex.

to frustrate the achievement of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence and to deceive the international community into acquiescing in these efforts. The Council expresses its deep concern at the response of the South African Government. The Council concludes that the response is a negative step which indicates that South Africa is not prepared to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions.

11. In its previous report to the General Assembly, 3/ the Council noted that all available evidence indicated that South Africa was stubbornly pursuing its programme to install its puppets in power in Namibia on the basis of a so-called internal settlement. The Council drew specific attention to the following South African actions:

- (a) Unilateral appointment of an Administrator-General 4/ for Namibia;
- (b) Unilateral registration of voters in Namibia;
- (c) Aggression against Angola and the massacre of Namibian refugees at Kassinga;
- (d) Aggression against Zambia and the wanton destruction of life and property at Sesheke;
- (e) Intensified repression of the people of Namibia, characterized by the massive arrests of members of SWAPO, designed to wipe out the liberation movement.

12. South Africa continued, however, unilaterally to establish various assemblies and councils, despite universal rejection and condemnation and to strengthen its hold over Namibia. In a statement issued on 3 July 1980, 5/ the Council denounced the creation by the illegal South African administration of a so-called Council of Ministers as the governing body of the Territory, in total defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council. The Council strongly condemned and resolutely rejected that action of the Pretoria régime aimed at the imposition of an internal settlement on the people of Namibia.

13. Throughout the period under review, South Africa continued its acts of aggression and ruthless escalation of the brutal and repressive action by which it intended to perpetuate its exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia. The Namibian people were subjected to constant harassment, detention and inhuman practices as well as to massive displacement of communities, to serve the military objectives of the illegal occupation régime. Mercenaries were constantly recruited

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24), vol. I, para. 9.

4/ The use of South African titles or terms does not in any way imply recognition by the United Nations of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia or of the status quo.

5/ For the full text of the statement, see para. 506 below.

to participate in the genocidal violence unleashed by the racist exploiters in an attempt to break the spirit of the Namibian patriots conducting a courageous war of national liberation in the Territory. Members and supporters of SWAPO were jailed, tortured and killed for resisting racist oppression and exploitation in their country. The illegal South African occupation régime continued to increase its militarization of the Territory, where it maintained over 70,000 troops and a continuously expanding number of military bases. South Africa also attempted to increase its intimidation of independent African countries through the development of a nuclear weapons capability which further threatened international peace and security.

14. The Council strongly condemns the continuous and systematic aggression which is being committed by the racist régime of South Africa against both Zambia and Angola, resulting in a substantial loss of civilian lives.

15. At the same time that the Pretoria régime is unleashing this reign of terror and death against SWAPO and against neighbouring African States, it is engaged in a number of manoeuvres whose undisputed purpose is the creation of administrative structures controlled by neo-colonialist puppets under an entity which would be masquerading as an independent Government but which would, in fact, be a tool of Pretoria's expansionist and exploitative designs in southern Africa. Against the background of the preceding analysis, the situation has seriously deteriorated.

16. More than ever before, the situation constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security. By its actions, South Africa has clearly demonstrated that it has no intention of co-operating with the United Nations with regard to a negotiated settlement in Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). South Africa has shown that, on the contrary, it is bent on the imposition of its puppets on the people of Namibia, through a spurious internal settlement. The Council considers that the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia (see para. 91 below) is a commitment to SWAPO and to the people of Namibia, and expresses its determination to continue to explore all possible options to hasten South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia and the recovery by the people of that Territory of their freedom and independence.

PART ONE

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

I. GENERAL

17. In addition to its functions as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia as laid down by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), the Council also plays an important role in the creation of United Nations policy on Namibia.

18. In this policy-making process, the Council acts firstly by submitting to the General Assembly its annual report which contains, inter alia, recommendations for action by the General Assembly. The report is the principal document before the General Assembly when it debates the question of Namibia in plenary, and the recommendations form the basis for the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. Secondly, the Council participates in all Security Council debates on the question of Namibia and participates in the elaboration of Security Council resolutions.

19. The Council also co-operates 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 with the Special Committee against Apartheid, two other political organs which have traditionally taken a keen interest in the question of Namibia.

II. THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

20. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered the question of Namibia at its 91st to 96th and 100th plenary meetings, between 6 and 12 December 1979. The debates on the question of Namibia and the subsequent resolutions adopted by the Assembly (see paras. 36-48 below) reflected the growing determination of the peoples of the world to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and to all vestiges of colonialism and racial discrimination. The General Assembly condemned the continued refusal of South Africa's racist régime to withdraw its illegal occupation from Namibia, its defiance of United Nations resolutions, its war of repression and its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African States.

21. At the 91st plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 6 December 1979, the President of the Council submitted for the consideration of the Assembly the report on the activities of the Council during 1979. 6/ On that occasion, the President of the Council stated that South Africa had responded to the efforts of the international community in support of self-determination and national independence

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24); and *ibid.*, Supplement No. 24A (A/34/24/Add.1).

for Namibia with systematic policies of brutal repression of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people.

22. He further stated that South Africa had used the support of foreign economic interests to intensify its exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia. Furthermore, in order to mislead the international community and the Namibian people, the colonialists and racists of Pretoria had concocted dubious schemes under the pretense of guiding the Namibian people to independence. He pointed out that in 1979, the situation in the Territory had continued to reflect the brutal policies of the illegal administration, leading to the detention, torture and death of many Namibian patriots.

23. The President emphasized that the most ominous development of the year had been the clear indication of South Africa's intention to produce nuclear weapons to intimidate African countries and frustrate the liberation struggle of the people of southern Africa. In that connexion, he stated that those Western Powers which assist the development of South Africa's nuclear capability must bear a grave responsibility for that disturbing development.

24. He concluded by stating that South Africa should not be allowed to continue through its manoeuvres to abuse the goodwill of the international community and of the United Nations, and that appropriate measures must be taken to impress upon South Africa the firm commitment of the United Nations to self-determination, freedom and national independence for the Namibian people. 7/

25. At the same meeting, Mr. Peter Mueshihange, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of SWAPO, drew the attention of the General Assembly to the plight of thousands of Namibian freedom fighters who were being held in concentration camps all over Namibia and were being subjected daily to extreme forms of intimidation and torture by the fascist army and police. He appealed to the international community to join SWAPO and the struggling Namibian masses in their demand for the immediate and unconditional release of the patriots, as well as all Namibian prisoners, whether held in Namibia or South Africa. Furthermore, he appealed to both the General Assembly and the Security Council to empower the Secretary-General to facilitate an inquiry into the conditions of those Namibians being held in gaols, detention centres and concentration camps in Namibia and South Africa and to secure their immediate and unconditional release.

26. According to the representative of SWAPO, the occupation régime had increased its military presence in Namibia by occupying vacated farms and purchasing others to transform them into military bases for the training and deployment of troops and equipment. A number of new bases were similarly being constructed in the so-called operational zone and existing bases were being renovated and enlarged.

27. He further said that the United Nations machinery should not be used to undermine the struggle of SWAPO and the position of the United Nations itself by giving support and legitimacy to certain non-representative puppet elements in Namibia which he said were nothing more than quislings and surrogates for imperialism, neo-colonialism and reaction. Further, he declared that "We condemn and reject any attempts to that end and we shall continue to speak up and expose such machinations from whatever quarter". 8/

7/ Ibid., Plenary Meetings, 91st meeting.

8/ Ibid.

28. In the debate on the question of Namibia, delegations reaffirmed their unconditional support for the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and rejected any internal settlement which excluded SWAPO. In that connexion, they also declared that the only acceptable elections would be those conducted with the full participation of SWAPO and under United Nations supervision and control, and in that connexion they pledged to increase their assistance to SWAPO.

29. Most delegations reaffirmed their support for the policies pursued by the Council, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, in its efforts to mobilize international support for the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people and to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from the Territory.

30. Many delegations indicated that most of the blame for the continued occupation of Namibia lay with certain Western Powers, member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which were giving political, economic and military aid and support to the racist régime of South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions. It was the opinion of many delegations that the reason for that support was, above all, the deep-seated interest of certain Western transnational monopolies in their continued unscrupulous exploitation of Namibia's natural resources, whether on their own or in conjunction with South African racists.

31. Most delegations condemned South Africa's negative attitude towards the proposal aimed at facilitating the implementation of United Nations resolutions, which they said raised grave questions as to the willingness of South Africa to implement them.

32. At the same time, they expressed their support for the Secretary-General in his continued effort to implement Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). Certain delegations felt strongly that the Council, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, should be involved in the whole negotiating process. Some delegations condemned the role of the imperialist Powers in southern Africa and their support of the Pretoria régime and emphasized the dangers of South Africa's developing nuclear capability with the support of some NATO members.

33. Many delegations demanded the unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners. Some also insisted that a deadline be established for South Africa to comply with United Nations resolutions on Namibia. Many delegations praised SWAPO for its demonstrated willingness to participate in the negotiations and expressed full support for the armed struggle being waged by SWAPO in order to achieve the genuine independence of Namibia.

34. Certain delegations made specific references to an international loan which the South African authorities had obtained in Zurich on behalf of their illegal administration in Namibia. One of the speakers stated that the loan was, for all intents and purposes, illegal, null and void, and should be repudiated by the General Assembly.

35. At its 100th meeting, on 12 December 1979, at the conclusion of the debate, the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions on Namibia, two of which were by consensus, as follows.

36. By a recorded vote of 125 to none, with 17 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/92 G, sponsored by 42 countries, entitled "Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa".

37. By that resolution, the General Assembly reiterated that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and independence were achieved and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay. The Assembly declared that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, and that South Africa's consistent defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory and its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African countries, its policy of colonial expansion, its policy of apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons constituted a serious threat to international peace and security. By the same resolution, the Assembly strongly condemned the South African régime for its persistent refusal to comply with Assembly resolutions relating to Namibia, its manoeuvres to impose in Namibia a so-called internal settlement, its ever-increasing military build-up in Namibia and its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and, in that regard, called upon all States to take effective legislative measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. The Assembly also condemned those Western States which had assisted South Africa in developing a nuclear capability, strongly condemned the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal South African administration which were exploiting illegally the human and natural resources of the Territory. Furthermore, the Assembly called upon the Security Council to convene urgently to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure South Africa's immediate compliance with United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to Namibia.

38. By a recorded vote of 138 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/92 A, sponsored by 33 countries, entitled "Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia".

39. By that resolution, the General Assembly decided that the Council, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations, should, among other things, continue to mobilize international political support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal administration of South Africa from Namibia in accordance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia; represent Namibia to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected as appropriate, in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences; and take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974, 9/ and such other measures as might be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia.

9/ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in Namibia Gazette No. 1. See also annex II to the present report.

The Assembly further decided to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of SWAPO whenever the Council so required; and declared that the United Nations was committed to genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia and that all United Nations programmes for the benefit of the Namibian people would be carried out in accordance with Assembly resolutions in support of the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

40. At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/92 B entitled "Intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia", sponsored by 31 countries, by a recorded vote of 134 to none, with 9 abstentions.

41. By that resolution, the General Assembly declared that the natural resources of Namibia were the birthright of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive racist colonial administration in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, of the General Assembly and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, was illegal and contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime. The Assembly strongly condemned the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa which were exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory and demanded that such exploitation cease forthwith. The Assembly appealed to Governments to discourage private investors from their countries from participating in business ventures in Namibia which benefited the South African régime by making available additional resources to meet the military costs of its repressive policies in Namibia. Finally, the Assembly requested, among other things, all Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1. The Assembly further requested the Council to notify both the Governments and administering bodies of foreign corporations operating in Namibia and warn them of the illegality of such operations and the position of the Council in that regard.

42. At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/92 C entitled "Action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia", sponsored by 33 countries, by a recorded vote of 136 to none, with 7 abstentions.

43. By that resolution, the General Assembly requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences within the United Nations system to grant full membership to the Council. It further requested all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia were protected and to invite the Council to participate, in its capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia, as a full member whenever such rights and interests were involved. By the same resolution, the Assembly decided, in accordance with its previous resolutions, to grant full membership to Namibia, in both the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and UNCTAD, represented by the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia.

44. Resolution 34/92 D, entitled "Nationhood Programme for Namibia", sponsored by 34 countries, was adopted without a vote. By this resolution, the General Assembly requested the Council, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to continue to direct and co-ordinate, in

consultation with SWAPO, the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. By the same resolution, the Assembly expressed its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNESCO and FAO for their contribution to the preparation, financing, administration and implementation of the Nationhood Programme.

45. The General Assembly also adopted, without a vote, resolution 34/92 E, sponsored by 32 countries, entitled "United Nations Fund for Namibia".

46. By that resolution, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that had made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and to UNHCR for its efforts to assist Namibian refugees. The Assembly decided that Namibians should 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.

47. By a recorded vote of 139 to none, with 5 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/92 F entitled "Dissemination of information on Namibia" sponsored by 36 countries.

48. By that resolution, the General Assembly requested, inter alia, all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to intensify the dissemination of information on Namibia in consultation with the Council. By the same resolution, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Council, to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia.

III. EXTRAORDINARY PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL AT ALGIERS

A. Organization of the extraordinary plenary meetings

49. By its resolution 34/92 A, the General Assembly decided that the Council, in the implementation of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, should hold a series of plenary meetings in Africa in 1980 at the highest possible level, as and when required for the further proper discharge of its functions.

50. At its 319th meeting, on 23 April 1980, the Council decided to accept the offer of the Government of Algeria to host the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Algiers.

51. At its 320th meeting, on 7 May, the Council approved the report of the President on the organization of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980 (A/AC.131/L.139).

52. By approving the report of the President, the Council approved the following agenda for its extraordinary plenary meetings:

- (1) Adoption of the agenda.
- (2) Consideration of the situation concerning Namibia:
 - (a) Reports of the missions of consultation of the Council;
 - (b) Report on the political and social situation in Namibia;
 - (c) Report on the military situation in Namibia;
 - (d) Report on economic conditions and the role of foreign economic interests in Namibia.
- (3) Consideration of 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.
- (4) Adoption of a draft declaration.
- (5) Closure of the extraordinary plenary meetings.

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

- (a) President of Algeria;
- (b) President of the General Assembly;
- (c) 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;
- (d) Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid;
- (e) Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries in the United Nations;
- (f) President of SWAPO;
- (g) Secretary-General of OAU.

54. The following were also invited to attend the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council:

- (a) Chairman of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA);
- (b) Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa;
- (c) Representatives of those specialized agencies of which the Council is a member: FAO; ILO; and UNESCO;
- (d) Representative of UNDP;

(e) Director of the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

(f) Representatives of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC);

(g) Other individuals and representatives of non-governmental organizations.

55. Representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Panama attended the extraordinary plenary meetings at Algiers as observers.

B. Extraordinary plenary meetings

56. On 28 May, the Council held the solemn opening of its extraordinary plenary meetings at Algiers. One minute of silence was observed in the name of Namibian patriots who had fallen in the struggle for self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia.

57. The meetings were inaugurated by Mr. Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria. A message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations was read by Mr. Issoufou S. Djermakoye, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization. Statements were made by Mr. Frank Owen Abdullah, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and Mr. Raúl Roa-Kouri, Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries in the United Nations. The inaugural meeting concluded with a statement by Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka, President of the Council. In addition, a message from the Director-General of UNESCO was read by Mr. Chikh Bekri, Chef de Cabinet in the Office of the Director-General. Summaries of the statements are given below.

C. Statements and messages

1. Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria

58. The Minister for Foreign Affairs welcomed the Council as the sole legal Administering Authority for Namibia, which had a responsibility towards the international community of administering the Territory of Namibia on its behalf and of ensuring the accession of the Namibian people to genuine independence. He stated that the unremitting efforts of the Council on behalf of the Namibian people and their just struggle had been constantly hampered by the refusal of the Pretoria régime to conform to international law and by its policy of oppression and exploitation in Namibia.

59. The Minister for Foreign Affairs emphasized that South Africa's continued violation of international law and of the decisions of the international community had been reinforced by the connivance and complicity of certain Powers which were contributing to the strengthening of Pretoria's war machine. The people of Namibia had a right to expect that the international community would render decisive moral and material support to their legitimate struggle. He said that Africa looked to the Council to fulfil its historic responsibility to ensure the accession to independence of the people of Namibia.

2. Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations

60. In his message, the Secretary-General said that history had demonstrated that the process of decolonization to which the United Nations was deeply committed was irreversible. The situation in Namibia was clearly one where the choice was between a conflict that threatened to further escalate and a rapid transfer of power to the Namibian people through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations.

61. The Secretary-General said that he was aware of the concerns that had been expressed regarding South Africa's communication of 12 May 1980 (see para. 10 above) regarding a proposed demilitarized zone as a means of resolving the impasse in negotiations. The Secretary-General was in consultation on the subject with those concerned and gave assurances that his reply would conform with the spirit and letter of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as well as with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. In his view, the situation in Namibia had reached a point where essential political decisions were required. If the opportunity for a rapid and peaceful solution was lost, the repercussions would be grave for peace and stability in the region.

3. Statement by the Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations

62. The Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations said that the situation in Namibia was ominous. The racist régime of South Africa and its allies were strengthening South Africa's military arsenals in Namibia for the purpose of terrorism and aggression. They were waging psychological warfare, combined with economic blackmail, through a sinister campaign of destabilization and sabotage throughout southern Africa. On the one hand they talked of peace and co-existence but on the other, continued to bomb, destroy and kill. They talked of co-operation but their actions only created conditions for escalating discord and war in the region.

63. He said that the question of Namibia was above all a colonial problem, which called for nothing less than total decolonization leading to the genuine independence of the Territory, including Walvis Bay. The legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people by all necessary means, in particular the armed struggle being waged by SWAPO, had been recognized by the international community, with the exception of the racist régime of South Africa and its allies.

64. SWAPO regarded the Council as a fellow adversary and a partner against the illegal occupationist régime of Pretoria until Namibia acceded to full and unfettered independence. There was a dire need for rethinking and refocusing within the United Nations concerning the question of Namibia.

65. The question of Namibia rested on the following basic principles:

(a) Namibia remained the direct responsibility of the United Nations;

(b) Namibia was a colony illegally occupied by racist South Africa;

(c) Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia and was non-negotiable now or in the future;

(d) All actions, unilateral measures and illegal acts by the occupying régime within Namibia were null and void and of no consequence to the genuine independence of the Territory;

(e) The two principal parties to the colonial conflict in Namibia were SWAPO and South Africa representing the colonial interests.

The Council should never allow a situation to arise whereby its authority and responsibility would be usurped and undermined. It should devise more effective methods to give practical effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The just and legitimate struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, should be given increased material, military, political, financial and diplomatic support and assistance to further intensify the struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

66. With regard to the recent reply by South Africa to the Secretary-General (see para. 10 above), SWAPO felt that it rejected the United Nations plan. South Africa's intransigent position had not changed since the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It insisted on the same outrageous and extraneous demands which, if agreed to, would legitimize the installation in the Territory of a puppet régime of its choosing.

67. SWAPO was ready and willing to co-operate fully in the implementation process, beginning with a cease-fire between SWAPO and South Africa and leading to free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations.

68. The Council should urge and invite the Security Council to impose, under Chapter VII of the Charter, comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the illegal régime of South Africa as the only effective alternative to end that illegality.

4. Statement by 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

69. In his statement, the Chairman of the Special Committee said that the international community had displayed exceptional patience in the hope that a peaceful solution could be found. He said that South Africa had continued to take unilateral actions designed to strengthen its illegal hold on Namibia by paving the way for a possible unilateral declaration of independence. He said that the independence of Zimbabwe had clearly demonstrated that no amount of repression and violence could halt the tide of liberation from colonial and racist domination and should serve as a warning to the South African authorities in Namibia that their days were numbered. It should serve also as a lesson to those foreign economic interests which hitherto had supported the racist régimes in Namibia and Zimbabwe that, in the long run, it would be in their best interest to convince South Africa to accept the settlement plan and withdraw from the Territory.

70. The Chairman indicated that refusal by South Africa to permit the implementation of the settlement plan, or a continued attempt to delay its implementation indefinitely, could only be proof of South Africa's rejection of a

peaceful solution, leaving the international community with no other recourse but to invoke the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter. He emphasized that world opinion should be effectively mobilized in support of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO, in their struggle for liberation.

5. Statement by the Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries in the United Nations

71. In his statement, the Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries in the United Nations said that the cause of the independence of Namibia was a question of principle for the non-aligned nations and to all progressive humanity. From its origin as a political movement, the non-aligned countries had fought imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including zionism, all forms of aggression, occupation, domination, interference and foreign hegemony, and had struggle against great-Power policies and blocs.

72. The Chairman said that the situation in Namibia was critical and he called for the implementation of measures recommended by the international community in support of the heroic struggle for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Namibia. South Africa had set up in Namibia a régime based on terror and its wanton plundering of the Territory, in conjunction with transnational corporations, threatened the future economic well-being of an independent Namibia.

73. He said that the independence of Zimbabwe had frightened Pretoria and had resulted in South Africa's escalation of aggression against neighbouring African States, particularly Zambia and Angola, in an effort to force them to halt their support for the Namibian people. All efforts must be made to ensure the independence of Namibia as well as a majority Government in South Africa. South Africa's aggression against Namibia constituted an act of aggression against all the nations of the world. The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, had expressed its support for the Council as the sole legal Administering Authority for Namibia (see A/34/542, annex, sect. I, para. 72). All economic sanctions provided for under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter must be applied against South Africa.

6. Statement by the President of the Council

74. The President of the Council said that while the United Nations was taking many laborious and frustrating steps to advance a negotiated settlement, the Council had maintained its steadfast support for SWAPO, had intensified its activities of political mobilization and had expanded its programme of assistance to the Namibian people. He emphasized that it had been the struggle of SWAPO which had brought South Africa to the negotiating table. The United Nations had envisaged general elections under its supervision and control as the key element of a series of transitional measures endorsed by Security Council resolution 435 (1978) for the achievement of independence in Namibia.

75. Once the terms of a negotiated settlement were firmly agreed upon, Namibians would have the opportunity to participate in free and fair elections under United Nations supervision and control. The recent elections in Zimbabwe had shown the

world how successful patriotic forces could be in free and fair elections. Given the same atmosphere of free and fair elections under United Nations auspices, SWAPO was bound to win, and that was why South Africa was dragging its feet.

76. Namibia was a responsibility of the United Nations until independence and any action to be taken for the final achievement of Namibian independence should be based on all resolutions of the United Nations.

77. The international community looked with impatience for the implementation of Security Council resolutions. The raising of irrelevant issues by South Africa to distract attention from the main elements of the negotiated settlement was a vain manoeuvre. The issues had been exhaustively reviewed and were thoroughly understood. South Africa should learn from the wisdom of the people of Zimbabwe who were building their independence with the full awareness of contemporary realities. South Africa should learn from the strength of the commitment of Namibian patriots to the liberation of their land from the oppression of the illegal occupation régime.

78. South Africa had pursued a course of action aimed at destroying the territorial integrity of Namibia. Walvis Bay, tied to Namibia by geographic, cultural and economic links, had been the object of governmental decrees of annexation in the vain hope of preserving South African control of Namibia under all circumstances. South Africa had persistently manoeuvred to upgrade its racist supporters and present them to the international community as members of a so-called national assembly, the election of which had been declared null and void by the Security Council.

79. Throughout the years, the Council had continued to intensify international political mobilization to press for the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration. It had continued to firmly support SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

80. The Council was aware of the devastating consequences for Namibia of the ruthless exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory by foreign economic interests in collusion with the illegal administration of South Africa in the Territory. It had decided to carry out hearings to expose to the international community the scale of the plunder of the natural resources of Namibia and to formulate important measures for consideration and approval by the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

81. The moment was one of decision and the Council believed that firm action by the Security Council must be taken to force South Africa to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations and to fulfil the original commitment of the Organization to support the aspirations of the Namibian people for freedom and independence in a united Namibia.

7. Message from the Director-General of UNESCO

82. A statement was also made by the Chef de Cabinet in the Office of the Director-General of UNESCO, on behalf of the Director-General. He stated that UNESCO would continue to do its utmost to improve the lot of the Namibian people and to defend human rights in Namibia.

D. General debate

83. The Council held its general debate from 29 to 31 May 1980. Council members emphasized the importance of the extraordinary plenary meetings at Algiers at a time when the struggle of the Namibian people for independence had reached a crucial stage.

84. All Council members strongly condemned the policies of repression and terror which South Africa had imposed in Namibia and the escalation of its military operations against Namibian patriots and against independent African countries.

85. Council members were of the view that South Africa had used dilatory manoeuvres to impede the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia, particularly Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). In that regard, many Council members said that South Africa's reply of 12 May 1980 (see para. 10 above) should be treated as a rejection by South Africa of the above-mentioned resolutions, while a few members disagreed with that view.

86. The majority of members shared the view that the Security Council should adopt mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter to ensure South Africa's compliance with United Nations resolutions.

87. An overwhelming majority of the members indicated that the Western Powers, which were South Africa's major trading partners, should exert pressure on South Africa to withdraw from Namibia. The support which South Africa received from such countries had allowed it to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia and its illegal exploitation of the Territory's natural resources.

88. The majority of the Council members expressed their strong support for SWAPO, which the General Assembly recognizes as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and emphasized the need for increased support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO.

89. An overwhelming majority of members emphasized the need to preserve the territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other islands off the coast of Namibia.

90. Council members condemned South Africa and all foreign economic corporations illegally exploiting Namibia's natural resources in contravention of United Nations resolutions and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, stressing that foreign economic interests in Namibia contributed significantly to the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. In that regard, the majority of the Council members were of the view that steps must be taken to implement effectively Decree No. 1.

E. Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia

91. At its 328th meeting on 1 June 1980, the Council adopted the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, the text of which reads as follows:

"I. DECLARATION"

"1. The United Nations Council for Namibia held a series of extraordinary plenary meetings at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980. The meetings were held in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979 in order to carry out an appraisal of the critical situation in Namibia resulting from the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa and a review of the current efforts of the United Nations to implement the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular, resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. Such an appraisal assumed greater urgency in view of the insidious schemes of South Africa aimed at installing a neo-colonial puppet régime in Namibia, to the total exclusion of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is recognized by the United Nations General Assembly as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia and is a respected member of the international community.

"2. Inaugurating the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council, His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, stated:

'... The people of Namibia have a right to expect, at this critical stage for Namibia's future, that the international community will render it decisive moral and material support ... On this African soil which today hosts your Council, the Algerian people, who until only recently were oppressed and exploited, cannot but display their firm solidarity with the people of Namibia as they have done in the past with regard to the genuine initiatives aimed at the liberation of peoples. Having won its independence after a long armed struggle of national liberation, Algeria appreciates the exemplary nature of SWAPO's struggle for the emancipation of Namibia and its rejection of the barbarous practice of apartheid. The very history of decolonization has shown that liberation can be born only out of peoples' own struggle. Independence has always been won by violent actions and many-sided struggles against totalitarian régimes which had denied the very existence of freedom or based social order on so-called racial superiority.'

"3. Greeting the Council on the occasion, the Secretary-General of the United Nations said in a message:

'The Council has fully succeeded in presenting to the international community the nature of the problems at stake in Namibia ... The choice (in Namibia) is clearly between a conflict which risks daily escalation or the rapid transfer of power to the people of Namibia on the basis of free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations.'

"4. In the weeks preceding its extraordinary plenary meetings, the Council sent missions of consultation to Australia, Barbados, Canada, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, New Zealand,

* Previously issued under the symbol A/35/285-S/13991, annex.

Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. 10/ The missions held consultations and exchanged views at the highest possible political level in order to identify ways in which efforts could be intensified to secure implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council designed to ensure the speedy independence of Namibia. Another mission of the Council is expected to leave at the conclusion of these extraordinary plenary meetings for similar consultations with the Governments of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kuwait and Iraq. 11/

'5. The Council considers that its extraordinary plenary meetings at Algiers, coming in the wake of the independence of Zimbabwe, have marked a new stage in the struggle for the independence of Namibia at a time when colonialism and racism are making desperate attempts to prevent their final disappearance from the face of the earth. It hails the victory of the Patriotic Front forces in Zimbabwe as the victory of all the liberation forces in southern Africa, one which has provided a powerful inspiration to the oppressed people of South Africa and laid the foundations for the early independence of Namibia.

'6. By resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, the General Assembly declared Namibia a direct responsibility of the United Nations. By resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 the Assembly established the Council with the responsibility of administering the Territory until independence. Despite the consistent efforts undertaken by the United Nations since that date, the aspirations of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence remain unfulfilled. South Africa has continuously defied all demands of the General Assembly and the Security Council to withdraw its illegal administration from the Territory and to allow the Namibian people to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia on the basis of free and fair elections under United Nations supervision and control. The refusal of South Africa to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia constitutes a grave challenge to the authority of the United Nations.

'7. In view of the background of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in efforts designed to terminate peacefully that occupation, the people of Namibia have had to resort to armed struggle to protect their national integrity and to strive for the liberation of their country, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. As a result of that intensification, heavy losses in personnel and equipment have been inflicted on the South African army and its morale is being constantly undermined by the heroic stand of the Namibian patriots leading to cases of desertion, refusal of service and conscientious objection.

'8. Namibian patriots today, therefore, face a ruthless escalation of the brutal and repressive actions by which the colonialist and racist illegal administration of South Africa intends to perpetuate its exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia. The Namibian people are being subjected

10/ See paras. 143-255 below.

11/ See paras. 256-280 below.

to constant harassment, detention and inhuman practices, as well as to massive displacement of communities, to serve the military objectives of the illegal occupation régime. Mercenaries are being constantly recruited to participate in the genocidal violence unleashed by the racist exploiters in an attempt to break the spirit of Namibian patriots conducting a courageous war of national liberation in the Territory. Members and supporters of SWAPO are being jailed, tortured and killed for resisting racist oppression and exploitation in their country. The illegal South African occupation régime continues to increase its militarization of the Territory, where it maintains over 70,000 troops and a continuously expanding number of military bases. South Africa has also attempted to increase its intimidation of independent African countries through the development of a nuclear weapons capability which further threatens international peace and security.

"9. The Council strongly condemns the continuous and systematic aggression which has been committed by the racist régime of South Africa against both Zambia and Angola, the latest instance being the armed aggression against Angola on Sunday, 25 May 1980, resulting in substantial destruction of property and the loss of over 200 Angolan lives.

"10. At the same time that the Pretoria régime is unleashing this reign of terror and death against SWAPO and against neighbouring African States, it is engaged in a number of manoeuvres whose undisputed purpose is the creation of administrative structures controlled by neo-colonialist puppets under an entity which would be masquerading as an independent government but which would, in fact, be a tool of Pretoria's expansionist and exploitative designs in southern Africa.

"11. These manoeuvres are being relentlessly and determinedly carried out by South Africa behind the facade of its apparent willingness to negotiate with the United Nations on the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). South Africa's deliberate prevarication and delaying tactics throughout these negotiations and its most recent response of 12 May 1980 12/ in respect of the proposed establishment of a demilitarized zone between Namibia and Angola and Namibia and Zambia in the context of implementation of that resolution, constitute yet further confirmation of its contempt for the United Nations, its desire to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory, to frustrate the achievement of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence and to deceive the international community into acquiescing in these efforts. The Council expresses its deep concern at the most recent response of the South African Government. The Council concludes that the response is a negative step which indicates that South Africa is not prepared to implement the United Nations plan for Namibia.

"12. The Council deplores the fact that South Africa's Western collaborators have permitted the pursuit of these insidious manoeuvres by refusing to exert the necessary pressure on the Pretoria régime to comply with the

12/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980, document S/13935, annex.

decisions of the United Nations on Namibia. The Council also deplores in the strongest terms the fact that these States have continued their collaboration with the racist régime, thus fortifying it in its defiance of the United Nations. This collaboration continues even in the face of South Africa's continued contempt for the settlement plan originally proposed by the Western Powers and accepted by the international community.

"13. The Council vehemently condemns the colonialist and racist régime of South Africa for its systematic attempts to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia and to undermine and eliminate SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia. The Council also condemns in the strongest terms South Africa's attempts at undermining the unity and the national and territorial integrity of Namibia. In this regard, it vigorously condemns South Africa's 'bantustanization' policies, its policy and practice of apartheid and its unilateral and illegal acts, such as the extension of the territorial sea and the proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia.

"14. The Council declares that Namibia must accede to independence with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay. The Council unequivocally reaffirms the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council to the effect that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and that any action by South Africa to separate Walvis Bay from Namibia is illegal, null and void. The Council further reaffirms that the territorial integrity of Namibia is inviolable and that any additional steps which South Africa may undertake in the future to undermine the unity and integrity of Namibia are illegal, null and void.

"15. The Council reaffirms its support for SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. The Council also commends the heroic people of Namibia, under the leadership of their liberation movement, SWAPO, for having intensified the armed struggle for the liberation of their Territory from South Africa's illegal occupation. At the same time, the Council considers it proof of SWAPO's statesmanship and its love of peace that it has displayed sincerity, flexibility and a spirit of accommodation throughout the process of negotiations, and has always expressed readiness to participate in fair and free elections.

"16. The Council reaffirms its solidarity with the southern African front-line States which have been forced by South Africa to pay such a high price, both in terms of life and of property, for their devotion to freedom and national independence in the region.

"17. The Council reaffirms that the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people. The rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory as a result of the systematic plunder by foreign economic interests in collusion with the illegal South African administration is a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia. In particular, the continuous illegal exploitation of Namibian uranium is to the detriment of Namibia and its people. It was in this context that the Council declared in its Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia that 'no person or entity, whether a body corporate or unincorporated, 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 or any person authorized to act on its behalf for the purpose of giving such permission or such consent'. 13/ The Council underlines the importance of effective implementation of this Decree, which was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, on 13 December 1974 (resolution 3295 (XXIX), sect. IV) and condemns its violations, including the illegal exploitation of Namibia's marine resources in its territorial waters.

"18. The Council solemnly reaffirms its unswerving commitment to the service of the Namibian people. The creation of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the establishment of an indicative planning figure for Namibia by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka, with the support of the Government of Zambia, and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia represent areas of positive benefit for the people of Namibia. In 1980, the Council, with the support of the Government of Angola and the assistance of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), is establishing a basic vocational centre to be situated in Angola to contribute to the increase of the productive skills of Namibia.

"19. The Council expresses its appreciation for the generous support which Member States have been giving to SWAPO, the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, thus facilitating the expansion of programmes of assistance to the Namibian people.

"II. PROGRAMME OF ACTION

"20. Having assessed the current situation in Namibia, the Council considers that, in view of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its intransigence as demonstrated most recently by its communication to the Secretary-General dated 12 May 1980, along with its repeated acts of armed aggression against the people of Namibia and the neighbouring African States, the situation in Namibia constitutes a threat to international peace and security. It accordingly adopts the following programme of action in order to ensure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia and to attain the objective of peace in the region.

"21. The Council invites the attention of the Security Council to the present critical situation in Namibia and requests it to convene urgently to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions on South Africa as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

"22. The Council calls on the international community to intensify efforts for the complete and effective isolation of South Africa and, in this regard, calls

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in Namibia Gazette No. 1. See also annex II to the present report.

for the exposure to the widest international scrutiny of those foreign economic and other interests whose collaboration with the racist Pretoria régime buttresses the machinery of exploitation in Namibia and contributes to the perpetuation of the subjugation of the people of the Territory.

"23. The Council urges all Member States not to recognize any so-called internal settlement of the question of Namibia. Free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations are an essential prerequisite to any peaceful settlement in Namibia.

"24. The Council calls upon the international community to increase all possible support to every plan of action which would enable SWAPO to pursue its strategies in the military, political and diplomatic fields and so disabuse South Africa of any notion that it can rest its case on its alleged military strength.

"25. The Council decides to promote every effort for the speedy implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. Steps will be taken to strengthen the legal basis of Decree No. 1 by clarifying the existing link between the Decree and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council to make it more effective in those countries whose Governments consider it to be a mere recommendation of the General Assembly. The Council will continue to monitor the illegal exploitation of Namibian uranium to reveal to the international community the reckless and destructive actions of South African and other foreign economic interests against the welfare of the Namibian people. As a first step, the Council will conduct hearings on Namibian uranium in July 1980 to determine what further action can be taken by the United Nations to ensure compliance with the decisions of the General Assembly.

"26. The Council calls upon the international community in solidarity with the southern African front-line States which have made and continue to make great sacrifices on behalf of the oppressed people of Namibia, to intensify efforts to render as a matter of urgency all support and assistance which would enable them better to exercise their legitimate right of self-defence in respect of South Africa.

"27. The Council 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.

"28. The Council will undertake all necessary action to ensure that South Africa's false claims with respect to the Penguin and other islands along the coast of Namibia are declared illegal, null and void by the relevant organs of the United Nations.

"29. The Council, recalling the Maputo Declaration of 1977, 14/ recommends

14/ For the text of the Maputo Declaration on Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, see A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977.

that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the President of the Council and in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, a proposal to convene in 1981 an international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people.

"30. The Council, mindful of South Africa's communication to the Secretary-General of 12 May 1980, urges the international community to join in a massive campaign of mobilizing international opinion against South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia, giving massive public exposure to the Pretoria régime's acts of terrorism against SWAPO members and supporters as well as against neighbouring independent African States and its attempts to undermine SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia and to confer legitimacy on its puppets.

"31. The Council intends, through the organization of seminars on Namibia and related activities, systematically to expand contacts with non-governmental organizations, journalists, students, trade unions and others, in order to promote the cause of the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence.

"32. The Council decides to counter South Africa's acts to extend illegally, in its own name, the territorial sea of Namibia and to proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia. The Council intends to use its own authority to extend the territorial sea of Namibia and to proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia.

"33. Against the background of the preceding analysis of the current situation in Namibia, in this final phase of the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, the Council solemnly renews its commitment to the mandate conferred upon it by the General Assembly and dedicates itself afresh, and with the utmost energy, to fulfilling the terms of that mandate. In this regard, it considers that the Programme of Action represents a commitment to SWAPO and to the people of Namibia, and expresses its determination to continue to explore all possible options which would help to hasten South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia and the recovery by the people of that Territory of their freedom and independence."

92. In the course of the debate regarding the Declaration, reservations were entered by Australia, Belgium and Finland on certain issues contained in the Declaration on the basis of their positions expressed during the debate. Botswana also made a reservation.

IV. CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

93. In its capacity as a policy-making organ of the United Nations, the United Nations Council for Namibia participates in the policy-making process of the Security Council in two ways. Firstly, the United Nations Council for Namibia, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, submits to the General Assembly recommendations which form the basis for the resolutions on Namibia adopted by the General Assembly. These resolutions frequently call upon the Security Council to take action in respect of Namibia. Secondly, the United Nations Council for

Namibia participates directly in the work of the Security Council in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure by means of a delegation, headed by the President, which speaks in debates on the question of Namibia and takes part in the elaboration of the Security Council resolutions.

94. During the period covered by the present report, the Security Council did not meet to discuss the question of Namibia; therefore there was no participation by the United Nations Council for Namibia in the debates of the Security Council. The Security Council was seized with a request for action by the General Assembly, under its resolution 34/92 G of 12 December 1979.

95. By that resolution, the General Assembly, in accordance with a recommendation of the Council, called upon the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people and to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter.

96. Accordingly, the Security Council and the Secretary-General continued to carry out the following activities within the framework of the relevant Security Council resolutions, which are briefly described in the present chapter.

97. On 20 November 1979, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council 15/ concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 on the question of Namibia, in which he described the course of events subsequent to the publication of his earlier report. 16/

98. In his supplementary report, the Secretary-General referred to numerous consultations conducted with all of the parties to the Namibian question, including, inter alia, his meeting with Mr. Agostinho Neto, the late President of Angola, on 15 July 1979 in connexion with the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the northern frontier of Namibia with a view to facilitating the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); in-depth discussions with African leaders, including those of the front-line States and the then Chairman of OAU during the sixteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU held at Monrovia from 17 to 20 July 1979; and similar consultations held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 12 to 16 November 1979.

99. The Secretary-General further reported that "at the conclusion of the consultations, the front-line States accepted the concept of the demilitarized zone and the broad outline of the working paper. SWAPO also accepted the concept of the demilitarized zone. It was indicated that, provided South Africa also accepted the concept, detailed technical discussions could follow". The Secretary-General stated that the South African delegation, however, had requested time for its Government to hold further consultations concerning acceptance of the concept of the demilitarized zone.

15/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1979, document S/13634.

16/ Ibid., Supplement for January, February and March 1979, document S/13120.

100. On 27 November 1979, Mr. R. F. Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa, addressed a letter to the Secretary-General. 17/

101. In light of those developments, the Security Council met in informal consultations to hear a statement by the Secretary-General in connexion with his report (see para. 97 above) in pursuance of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and to exchange views on the question of Namibia.

102. At the conclusion of the informal consultations, the President of the Security Council issued a statement 18/ in which the Security Council expressed its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978) but noted with grave concern that it had not been possible so far to achieve that objective. It noted that while the front-line States and SWAPO had accepted the concept of a demilitarized zone, South Africa still had not given its reaction and called upon the latter "to give an urgent reaction concerning an acceptance of the concept of the demilitarized zone".

103. On 5 December 1979, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa addressed a letter to the Secretary-General. 19/

104. In a subsequent report to the Security Council concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), 20/ the Secretary-General further clarified the provisions of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), stating that they were binding on all the concerned parties in all their terms.

105. In his report, the Secretary-General described a series of technical discussions on the question of the demilitarized zone, including those undertaken by Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, Commander-designate of the proposed United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), Mr. Brian E. Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, and Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, the Secretary-General's Special Representative of for Namibia.

106. The Secretary-General emphasized that while all of the parties to the Namibian question had accepted, in principle, the concept of a demilitarized zone, South Africa had continued to express certain reservations and had required certain questions to be resolved before the question of Namibia could be settled.

107. The Secretary-General observed that with the co-operation and support of all concerned, the proposed UNTAG could function and fulfil its obligations satisfactorily.

108. South Africa, however, continued to raise further objections in the letter dated 12 May 1980 addressed to the Secretary-General regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) (see para. 10 above).

17/ Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1979,
document S/13651.

18/ Ibid., document S/13657.

19/ Ibid., document S/13680.

20/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1980,
document S/13862.

109. In a letter dated 20 June 1980 addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of South Africa, 21/ the Secretary-General replied to South Africa's objections to certain aspects of the proposal for a demilitarized zone. The Secretary-General noted that the Government of Angola and SWAPO had expressed their willingness to co-operate in the implementation of the Security Council resolutions and urged South Africa "to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978)".

V. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

110. During the period under review, the Council continued to work closely 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, and kept itself informed of their work.

VI. CO-OPERATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Thirty-fifth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU (18 to 28 June 1980, Freetown) and seventeenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU (1 to 4 July 1980, Freetown)

111. The Council was represented at both meetings by a delegation headed by the President of the Council and including the representatives of Algeria and Liberia (see also paras. 228, 296 and 306 below).

112. The delegation of the Council participated in the OAU meetings in the capacity of Permanent Observer. This status had been granted to the Council by a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers during its thirty-third ordinary session held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979 (see A/34/552, annex I, resolution CM/Res.72G (XXXIII)).

113. The thirty-fifth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers was opened on 18 June 1980 under the chairmanship of Mr. A. M. Mogwe, Minister for External Affairs of Botswana, the Vice-Chairman of the thirty-fourth session. Dr. Siaka Stevens, President of Sierra Leone and current Chairman of OAU, opened the meeting with a key-note address which the Council of Ministers subsequently adopted as a working document. In his statement, President Stevens paid a special tribute to the freedom fighters of SWAPO, who over the years had relentlessly waged the struggle for the independence of Namibia. He went on to say, "to them we reiterate our commitment and support in the struggle they wage on behalf of us all for the redemption of the dignity of man in that part of our world". Dr. Stevens condemned South Africa for its brutal practice of apartheid, which he described as a despicable system that had dehumanized all types of Africans - workers, ordinary citizens, even defenceless schoolchildren and clergymen. He deplored the fact that no value seemed sacrosanct in South Africa.

114. Mr. Simon Muzenda, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, replied to the key-note speech

21/ Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1980, document S/14011.

of President Stevens. He made reference to the meeting of the front-line States which had been held at Lusaka in the early part of June and recalled that the purpose of that meeting had been to discuss the deteriorating situation in Namibia and to urge the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring direct pressure to bear on South Africa to meet its obligations under Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

115. Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka, President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, delivered a statement in the plenary meeting of the Council of Ministers. He acknowledged with appreciation the presence of Mr. Muzenda and stated that the participation of the delegation of an independent Zimbabwe was a concrete manifestation of the heroic struggle which the people of Zimbabwe had waged for the liberation of their country. He pointed out that the independence of Zimbabwe had opened new frontiers of freedom and had extended its reign from the Zambezi to the Limpopo River, thereby giving impetus to the freedom fighters in South Africa and renewed vigour to the fighting forces of Namibia led by SWAPO. He told the Council of Ministers that "with the independence of Zimbabwe, we can see freedom clearly on the march through new corridors towards the final and logical conclusion, which is the liberation of Namibia and South Africa itself".

116. The President of the Council stated that the independence of Zimbabwe through the victory of the Patriotic Front had clearly demonstrated to South Africa that the people of southern Africa stood resolutely behind their true leadership, the national liberation movements, and resented the puppet leadership hand-picked by the racist and illegal régimes. He noted that South Africa was now more than ever opposed to the United Nations plan for holding elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations 22/ since it had now realized that SWAPO would win those elections.

117. Mr. Lusaka told the Council of Ministers that the expectation that the Western countries would use their influence to bring pressure on South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of the United Nations plan was waning with time and that it was becoming increasingly difficult to wait when South Africa continued to murder human beings and to destroy properties in Namibia and in the neighbouring independent African countries, especially Angola and Zambia. He urged the Council of Ministers to consider calling for the convening of a meeting of the Security Council with a view to imposing a comprehensive programme of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. He proposed that, in the event the Security Council failed to adopt such a programme of action because of negative votes by certain Western permanent members, the Council of Ministers should meet in an extraordinary session in order to devise a new strategy on the question of Namibia.

118. Mr. Sam Nujoma, the President of SWAPO, addressed the plenary meetings of both the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. In his address to the Assembly, speaking on behalf of all the liberation movements in southern Africa, he congratulated Mr. Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, for the "work well done". He said that the liberation movements considered the victory of the Zimbabwe patriots on the battle-field their own victory, and that that victory had vindicated the assertion of the national

22/ Ibid., Thirty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1978, document S/12636; and *ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1978, document S/12827.

liberation movements that they were the authentic representatives of the oppressed masses. He added that the victory in Zimbabwe had shifted the qualitative balance of forces in the region in favour of the peoples of southern Africa and that the struggle against the South African racists would continue until the whole edifice of apartheid collapsed. He requested the whole-hearted support of OAU and other progressive forces in that struggle.

119. Mr. Nujoma further stated that the situation in Namibia had become more tense as a result of the intensified armed struggle by SWAPO, which had inflicted very serious blows against the enemy forces. Among the encounters in which SWAPO forces had achieved significant victories, he cited actions on 18 April which had paralysed the Ruacana hydroelectric power station; an attack on the Ondangwa military airport on 4 May in which enemy war planes and military equipment had been destroyed; and an attack on South African forces on 7 June in which 2 South African companies, 12 enemy planes and 3 helicopters had been eliminated.

120. The President of SWAPO went on to say that, as a result of those victories, the demoralized enemy had resorted to unprovoked and naked armed aggressions against the neighbouring countries of Angola and Zambia. He observed that the liberation movements could not but join with the international community in condemning those acts of aggression. He further stated that the enemy's strategy was to destabilize Angola with a view to liquidating the struggles of the Namibian and South African peoples; to proceed with a settlement similar to that which had been attempted in Southern Rhodesia; and to implant its counter-revolutionary puppets of the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) in the Angolan section of the demilitarized zone proposed under the United Nations plan.

121. In the light of those considerations, Mr. Nujoma urged OAU to take the following measures:

(a) To take decisive action to assist and support Angola in concrete and practical terms; such assistance and support was not only vital to the struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa, but would also constitute a safeguard of the independence and sovereignty of African States south of the Equator.

(b) To establish a common strategy to mobilize and support world-wide pressure against racist South Africa, including calling on the Security Council to impose mandatory comprehensive economic sanctions on racist South Africa.

(c) To support efforts such as the ongoing campaign by the anti-apartheid and support groups in the Netherlands and other Western countries and the International NGO Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa, held at Geneva from 30 June to 3 July 1980.

(d) To demand the release of Nelson Mandela, Herman Ya Toivo and all other political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia.

(e) To condemn the five Western Powers for their conspiracy and complicity in a plot to suppress and extinguish the political aspirations and interests of the South African and Namibian people, led by their liberation movements, in order to safeguard the continued existence of the fascist white clique in Pretoria, as well as their selfish economic and strategic interests.

(f) To condemn and totally reject neo-colonial, puppet schemes and arrangements which the Pretoria racists had created or intended to create in Namibia or South Africa.

Mr. Nujoma also stated that the Council, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, must be supported and strengthened.

122. Referring to the letter dated 12 May 1980 from the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed to the Secretary-General (see para. 10 above), Mr. Nujoma expressed the view of SWAPO that the Secretary-General, in his response to that letter (see para. 109 above), had offered eloquent and clear answers to racist South Africa's questions. That reply, he said, could greatly assist efforts for an early implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). He also wished to point out in no uncertain terms that SWAPO armed guerrilla freedom fighters would never be evicted from Namibia and would remain inside Namibia, armed, whether UNTAG went in or not. Under no circumstances would SWAPO allow its liberation forces to be humiliated while allowing armed foreign troops to retain 20 military bases on Namibian soil.

123. He added that SWAPO considered the idea of including counter-revolutionary UNITA in discussions concerning the demilitarized zone as a deliberate provocation on the part of racist South Africa and its Western allies aimed at wrecking the United Nations efforts for the decolonization of Namibia through democratic, free and fair elections, which racist South Africa knew too well that its puppets and quislings would never win. On behalf of SWAPO, he expressed readiness to take part in democratically organized, free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations.

124. He concluded his statement by saying: "The armed liberation struggle remains the leading form of our liberatory efforts. We shall pursue this noble objective until certain final victory. However, political and diplomatic methods will continue to supplement and complement our military efforts".

125. Earlier, before the formal statements were made at the meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Assistant Secretary-General in Charge of Political Affairs of OAU introduced the report on decolonization of the Secretary-General of OAU. In the introductory remarks to that document, the Secretary-General of OAU pointed out that during the period covered by the report, there had been an impasse in the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia due to the intransigence of South Africa. He declared that "for OAU, there should neither be equivocation nor compromise on Security Council resolutions 431 (1978) and 435 (1978) on the establishment of UNTAG and the modalities of free and fair elections in Namibia. Similarly, the reaffirmation of SWAPO in General Assembly resolution 34/92, as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, is non-negotiable and irreversible. To question this basic fact now is to attempt to destroy and to subvert the United Nations plan that has been so laboriously constructed".

126. The Council of Ministers also discussed the report of the thirty-fifth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. In response to a request by the Committee that the Council of Ministers pronounce itself on the continued involvement of the five Western Powers in efforts to resolve the Namibia question, it was suggested that the time had come for Africa to take the destiny of Namibia into its own hands and that member States of OAU should use their influence with the Secretary-General of the United Nations so that the

United Nations plan could be implemented without further delay. It was also suggested that the Council of Ministers consider the possibility of endorsing the position of the front-line States calling on the Secretary-General to urge South Africa to enter into direct negotiations with SWAPO. The Council of Ministers strongly condemned the innuendos contained in the letter of the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs dated 12 May 1980, and asserted that it introduced elements which were not germane to the Namibian problem.

127. Important and far-reaching decisions were taken at the recent sessions of the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU. Among others, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution (A/35/463, annex I, resolution CM/Res.782 (XXXV)) on co-operation between OAU and the United Nations on matters affecting Africa and the liberation movements, in particular the co-ordination of programmes of assistance to liberation movements in southern Africa.

128. In the course of the same session, the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, together with officials of the SWAPO delegation, representatives of the front-line States and the Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa prepared a draft resolution on Namibia (A/35/463, annex I, resolution CM/Res.788 (XXXV)) which was unanimously adopted by the Council of Ministers and later endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The resolution reads as follows:

"The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its thirty-fifth ordinary session in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 18 to 28 June 1980,

"Having considered the report of the thirty-fifth session of the Liberation Committee with regard to Namibia and also having heard the report of the OAU Secretary-General on Decolonization and in particular on the question of Namibia,

"Having read a letter of the racist South African régime to the United Nations Secretary-General,

"Having examined the grave political and military situation in Namibia as a result of the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by the racist régime of South Africa in the Territory,

"Reaffirming that the territorial integrity of Namibia including Walvis Bay is inviolable and should be strictly respected,

"Further reaffirming that SWAPO is the sole legitimate and genuine representative of the Namibian people,

"Commending SWAPO for its political mobilization of the Namibian people, and the intensification of the armed struggle against the South African armed forces of occupation in Namibia,

"Noting with grave concern the continued provocation of the racist régime of South Africa against independent African States, in particular the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia, and the continued violation of the racist régime with regard to the necessity of the implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

"Commending the front-line States on their continued support to SWAPO in execution of the liberation struggle in Namibia,

"Having learnt with grave concern the decision by the illegal régime of South Africa to establish a puppet Council of Ministers in Namibia, aimed at imposing an internal settlement upon the people of Namibia,

"Recalling the numerous resolutions and decisions of the United Nations OAU and non-aligned countries calling upon the racist régime of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia,

"1. Reaffirms the unequivocal support of member States for the just armed struggle of liberation waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole legitimate and genuine representative of the people of Namibia;

"2. Reiterates the fact that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia;

"3. Supports the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his efforts to implement immediately the United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and the plan for the independence of Namibia;

"4. Mandates the African Group at the United Nations in the event of negative response or obstruction from South Africa on paragraph 3 above to call on the Security Council to convene urgently a meeting of the Council to take effective enforcement measures against the racist South African régime and to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in view of the racist régime's continued defiance of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978);

"5. Requests the Secretary-General of OAU to continue to be in close contact with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the question of Namibia;

"6. Strongly condemns the setting-up of the so-called National Assembly in Namibia and the so-called South West Africa/Namibia Army by the illegal régime of South Africa;

"7. Calls upon all OAU member States and the rest of the international community to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operation with the illegal National Assembly or any régime which racist South Africa may impose upon the Namibian people;

"8. Rejects completely the 12-member puppet Council of Ministers established by the racist South Africa;

"9. Strongly denounces the demands made by the racist régime of South Africa in its letter of 12 May 1980 to the United Nations Secretary-General that the United Nations should renounce its recognition of SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

"10. Urges all OAU member States to increase material, financial, diplomatic and political assistance to SWAPO;

"11. Calls upon the international community to exert maximum pressure on the racist South African régime to terminate its military occupation of Namibia;

"12. Solemnly declares that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, its persistent defiance of United Nations decisions and its contempt thereof, its war of repression being waged against Namibians, its repeated acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African countries and its colonialist expansion, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

"13. Reiterates its previous position of full support for the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, in which capacity the Council of Ministers, sitting at its thirty-third ordinary session in Monrovia, Liberia, decided to grant to the Council Permanent Observer status in the Organization of African Unity;

"14. Decides that in the event of failure by the Security Council to adopt the measures envisaged in operative paragraph 9 above, the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity shall meet in an extraordinary session to consider the new situation and take appropriate measures for the liberation of Namibia."

PART TWO

WORK OF THE COUNCIL AS THE LEGAL ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR NAMIBIA

I. GENERAL

129. In its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, the Council continues to maintain under constant review the political, military, economic and social conditions affecting the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. That mandate was entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and other relevant resolutions and decisions concerning Namibia.

130. By virtue of the powers conferred on it by the above-mentioned resolution, the Council enacted, on 27 September 1974, Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia in order to ensure that these resources are not exploited to the detriment of the Namibian people.

131. The activities of the Council have included the representation of Namibia as a full member in such organizations as FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNIDO and the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Council has also represented Namibia at meetings of OAU, the non-aligned countries and other international conferences.

132. The functions of the Council include consultations with high-level government officials to bring about the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia, the provision of material assistance to Namibians, the dissemination of information on the question of Namibia and the mobilization of a public opinion campaign in support of the Namibian people in their struggle for national independence in a united Namibia.

II. CONSULTATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON NAMIBIA

A. General

133. In keeping with its previous policy by which the Council sent missions of consultation to Europe 23/ and Latin America 24/ in 1974; to Asia 25/ in 1975; to Latin America 26/ and Africa 27/ in 1976; to Canada 28/ in 1977; to

23/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/9624), vol. II, annex VI.

24/ Ibid., Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), paras. 38-60.

25/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/10024), vol. II, annex V.

26/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24), vol. II, annex XII.

27/ Ibid., vol. III, annex XIV.

28/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24), vol. II, annex II.

Africa 29/ and Yugoslavia 30/ in 1978 and to Asia, 31/ Western Europe 32/ and Eastern Europe 33/ in 1979, the Council in 1980 decided to send six missions of consultation: one to Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana; one to the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom; one to Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago; one to New Zealand and Australia; one to the United States and Canada; and one to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kuwait and Iraq. 34/

134. The objective of the missions was to hold official consultations with the Governments of those countries and to exchange views on developments regarding the situation in Namibia.

135. In accordance with the mandate given to them by the Council, the missions conveyed to the Governments that the efforts of the Pretoria régime to impose an internal settlement in Namibia could be effectively prevented if all Member States refrained from according any recognition to or co-operating with any régime which the illegal South African administration might impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Namibia, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).

136. The missions requested Member States to make special efforts to increase financial and material assistance to strengthen the capacity of SWAPO in its struggle to fulfil the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

137. By paragraph 3 of its resolution 34/92 C, the General Assembly had requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences within the United Nations system to grant 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. In that regard, the missions requested Member States to increase their support for the Council in order that it might

29/ Ibid., Ninth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4), paras. 42-262.

30/ Ibid., paras. 262-312.

31/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24), vol. III, annexes II and III.

32/ Ibid., annex IV.

33/ Ibid., annex V.

34/ For the reports of the missions, see A/35/339-S/14067 (Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana), A/35/300-S/14014 (Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom), A/35/338-S/14066 (Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago), A/35/301-S/14015 (New Zealand and Australia), A/35/337-S/14065 (United States and Canada) and A/35/364-S/14083 (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kuwait and Iraq). For the printed texts of the reports see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980; and Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1980.

intensify and broaden the scope of its activities in close co-operation with SWAPO towards the fulfilment of the commitments of the United Nations to the Namibian people resulting from General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI).

138. The missions requested Member States to accept United Nations travel documents issued by the Council in favour of Namibians in order that they might travel internationally for educational purposes or to promote the cause of self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

139. Since 1976, the General Assembly had declared in its resolutions on Namibia that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia and that any attempt by South Africa to annex Walvis Bay would be illegal, null and void. Furthermore, the Security Council had adopted resolution 432 (1978), by which it demanded that South Africa take no action which would lead to the annexation of Walvis Bay to South Africa. Although the five Western Powers had voted in support of Security Council resolution 432 (1978), it was felt that their position needed further clarification. The missions therefore endeavoured to obtain a strong commitment from the Western Powers in support of the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia.

140. The missions expressed concern over the continuing close co-operation of the five Western Powers with South Africa in the political, economic and military fields, including co-operation in the nuclear field, since that co-operation strengthened the Pretoria régime in its perpetuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions. They also expressed concern over the refusal of South Africa to comply with Security Council resolutions on Namibia and the consequent delay in their implementation. The missions endeavoured to obtain a commitment of the five Western Powers not to recognize any régime that might be established by the illegal administration in Namibia. In that regard, the missions urged those Powers to do their utmost to obtain South Africa's compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).

141. The missions requested compliance with the position of the United Nations regarding the protection of the natural resources of Namibia, in particular the provisions of Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971 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. The missions also sought support for United Nations programmes of assistance to Namibians and drew attention to the need for increased contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

142. The texts of the communiqués issued at the conclusion of each mission are set out in paragraph 507 below.

B. Mission of consultation to Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana
(14 to 24 April and 17 to 21 May 1980)

143. The Mission was composed of the representatives of Algeria (Chairman), Burundi, Indonesia, Liberia and Poland and a representative of SWAPO.

Ecuador

144. The Mission visited Ecuador on 14 and 15 April 1980, was received by

Mr. Jaime Roldos Aguilera, Constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador, and held consultations with a delegation of government officials.

145. The delegation reiterated that Namibia was a direct and special responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence were achieved. It reaffirmed its support for the Council as the sole legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and emphasized the need to strengthen the support of the international community for the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. It expressed readiness to strengthen its co-operation with the Council, in particular in the field of dissemination of information on Namibia.

146. The delegation of Ecuador stated that Ecuador, as a member of the United Nations, had committed itself to observing the Charter of the United Nations, with its purposes and principles, in particular the principles of self-determination and the non-recognition of any territorial conquests imposed or maintained through force. In that regard, the delegation stressed the necessity of maintaining the territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay.

147. It stated that the Government of Ecuador would continue to support the participation of Namibia, represented by the Council until genuine independence was achieved, as a full member in the specialized agencies of the United Nations and in the international conferences sponsored by the United Nations. It would endeavour to grant scholarships for Namibian students to study in Ecuador and to make some contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia. In the same spirit, the Government recognized the validity of the travel documents issued by the Council.

148. The Government of Ecuador was of the opinion that in the event of South Africa's failure to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia, effective measures should be taken by the international community against the South African régime in order to bring about its complete isolation.

Mexico

149. The Mission visited Mexico from 17 to 24 April 1980 and held consultations with a delegation of officials of the Ministry of External Relations. The Chairman of the Mission was received by Mr. José López Portillo, President of the United Mexican States.

150. The Mexican delegation stated that its Government, in accordance with its traditional position against colonialism and racial discrimination and in compliance with the purposes established in the Charter of the United Nations, would continue to co-operate firmly with the just cause of the people of Namibia, the first Territory placed by the international community under the direct responsibility of the United Nations.

151. The delegation expressed its Government's support for the work of the Council and referred to Mexico's support for the various resolutions on Namibia adopted by the General Assembly and by the Security Council. It reiterated the Government's strong support for the territorial integrity of Namibia and also for the efforts to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

152. The delegation emphasized Mexico's unyielding support for the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, and reaffirmed that SWAPO was the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. It furthermore reaffirmed its Government's continued support for the work of the Council and for the self-determination and independence of the people of Namibia.

153. Within its capacities, the Government of Mexico would continue to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and would fully support the Council in fulfilling its mandate. It would continue to recognize the validity of the travel documents issued by the Council to Namibian nationals and, as a direct contribution to the Namibian people, the Government of Mexico was willing to offer scholarships at the professional level to Namibian students.

154. The officials of the Mexican delegation reaffirmed the decision of their Government not to maintain diplomatic, consular or commercial relations with the Pretoria régime, and not to permit South African nationals to enter Mexico, including those whose purpose was to participate in sporting events.

155. The Government of Mexico was convinced that the international community must give its full support to the Namibian people's struggle to achieve independence, to maintain territorial integrity and to enjoy the right of self-determination in accordance with the principles represented by the United Nations.

Guyana

156. The Mission visited Guyana from 17 to 20 May 1980, was received by Mr. Arthur Chung, the President of Guyana, and Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, the Prime Minister, and held consultations with officials of the Guyanese Government.

157. The representatives of the Government of Guyana condemned South Africa's continuing defiance of and contempt for United Nations resolutions relating to Namibia, particularly Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). They reaffirmed that the lack of progress in the implementation of those resolutions was the direct result of the delaying tactics being employed by South Africa. In that regard, the Guyanese officials drew special attention to the response made by South Africa on 12 May 1980 (see para. 10 above) in respect of the proposed establishment of a demilitarized zone between Namibia and Angola and Namibia and Zambia in the context of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Government of Guyana deeply deplored that South Africa had once again resorted to the use of delaying tactics. The representatives expressed the view that the response gave further confirmation of South Africa's bad faith in the negotiations and of its desire to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory and to frustrate the achievement of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence.

158. The representatives also drew attention to the escalation of South Africa's military operations and the increase in its military installations in the Territory, in prosecution of its policy of escalated aggression against the Namibian people and against neighbouring African States. They likewise drew attention with profound concern to the grave threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa's acquiring the capability to deploy nuclear weapons. They reaffirmed Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 which imposed a mandatory

arms embargo against South Africa and called for an immediate halt to all collaboration with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields.

159. The representatives of Guyana drew particular attention to South Africa's attempts to alter the national and territorial integrity of Namibia. In that regard, they condemned South Africa's "bantustanization" policies, its policy and practice of apartheid, its unilateral illegal declaration of an economic zone off the Namibian coast and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which were an integral part of the Territory of Namibia. In reaffirming their Government's support of General Assembly resolution 32/9 D and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978 regarding Walvis Bay, they strongly condemned South Africa's annexation of Walvis Bay as an act of colonial expansion which the General Assembly had declared to be illegal, null and void, and reiterated that Namibia must regain its independence with all its territory intact.

160. The Government of Guyana reaffirmed its full support for the valiant struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, which had intensified the armed struggle for the liberation of the Territory. It declared its commitment to redouble its efforts to provide all necessary moral and material assistance to the Namibian people. It recognized the invaluable role of the Council, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in providing assistance to Namibians in preparation for service in an independent Namibia. It furthermore renewed its determination to intensify efforts to disseminate information on the struggle in Namibia and to help increase efforts to sharpen the focus of world attention on the plight of the Namibian people.

C. Mission of consultation to the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom (21 April to 1 May 1980)

161. The Mission was composed of the representatives of India (Chairman), Yugoslavia and Zambia and a representative of SWAPO.

Federal Republic of Germany

162. The Mission visited the Federal Republic of Germany from 21 to 23 April 1980. The Mission was received by Mr. Günter van Well, State Secretary and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, and held consultations with a delegation of government officials.

163. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed concern that the situation in southern Africa might deteriorate rapidly and observed that developments in that region were of concern to the international community as a whole. It stated that the process of transition must be accelerated in order to bring peace and stability to the region.

164. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany reaffirmed its Government's acceptance of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 35/ as an advisory opinion and stated that the Government co-operated

35/ 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.

with the Council and supported the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. The Government dealt with SWAPO and recognized SWAPO as an important, essential and indispensable element in the process leading to Namibian independence. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany affirmed the decisive role that SWAPO would undoubtedly play in the future independent State of Namibia.

165. It was particularly important, the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany stated, for the front-line States to be consulted before any move was made. After the settlement in Zimbabwe, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had been convinced that any solution for Namibia must be approved, endorsed and supported by the front-line States. The Government was also in touch with SWAPO and had recently invited Mr. Nujoma, the President of SWAPO, to visit the Federal Republic of Germany.

166. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that its Government based its position regarding a solution to the Namibian question on Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It observed that there had been delays, which were mostly the responsibility of South Africa, and that this was highly regrettable. Nevertheless, those delays should not lead to any undermining of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It was also clear that after the settlement in Zimbabwe, there would be an increased feeling that SWAPO would eventually win in Namibia.

167. It was stressed that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, in its conversations with the South African Government, had always emphasized the seriousness of the situation and the need for South Africa to comply with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The tendency of South Africa had been to express support for United Nations efforts for a certain period, while at the same time advancing an internal settlement, yet always stopping short of a definitive settlement. However, it was encouraging to note that as a result of international pressures, no one in South Africa any longer spoke about the plan for a "constellation of States".

168. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that its Government would never recognize any internal settlement in Namibia. It was their impression that South Africa was aware that an internal settlement was not a viable solution to the problem. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was not satisfied with the present rate of progress and agreed that South Africa had employed delaying tactics. However, the Government considered that South Africa had not yet taken a decision on whether to accept or to reject Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Government believed that it was important to convince South Africa that acceptance of that resolution was desirable even from the South African point of view. It was essential that visible progress be made in 1980.

169. The delegation explained that, in economic matters as well, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany proceeded from the position that the South African presence in Namibia was illegal. As a result, there was no government support for private corporations operating in Namibia, such as export credits or investment guarantees which would normally be provided in other countries. However, the Government did not possess the legal means to restrain private corporations from doing business in Namibia. The Mission asked for and received an assurance that the agreement on double taxation between the Federal Republic of Germany and South Africa was prepared in such a way as not to be applicable to Namibia.

170. The Mission requested that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany emphasize to the other members of the European Economic Community (EEC) the need to comply with all United Nations resolutions on the question of the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia, particularly Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971).

171. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany reaffirmed its full support for Security Council resolution 432 (1978) which, inter alia, declared that the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured through the reintegration of Walvis Bay into its Territory.

France

172. The Mission visited France from 23 to 28 April 1980, was received by Mr. Bruno de Leusse, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and held two working meetings with Government officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

173. In the course of meetings, the French side referred to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and stated that the French Government did not share the view of the Court. However, inasmuch as South Africa had failed in its obligation to negotiate in good faith with the United Nations for the independence of Namibia, the French Government considered the South African presence in Namibia to be illegal. Consequently, all acts of the South African administration in Namibia, such as those regarding the territorial sea and fisheries, did not possess the seal of legality.

174. Regarding the question of bilateral treaties entered into by France and South Africa in which South Africa might claim to represent Namibia, the French side declared that the French Government would not consider such treaties to be in fact applicable to Namibia. The number of possible instances of the existence of such treaty provisions was in any event small.

175. Responding to the Mission's observation that four years had passed since the adoption of the Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and almost two years since Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the French side declared that the delay was indeed a matter of concern to the French Government, which had been conveyed to the South African Government. In the view of the French Government, there should be a rapid attainment of independence by Namibia. The settlement should not be delayed beyond 1981.

176. The French side stated that, now that a settlement of the situation in Zimbabwe had been achieved, the French Government would make every effort to obtain a settlement of the question of Namibia. There was some divergence between the position of the French Government and that of the Council regarding the need to exert pressure on South Africa to implement the plan approved by the Security Council by its resolution 435 (1978). It was the opinion of the French Government that South Africa had been shaken by the results of the elections in Zimbabwe and that it needed a certain amount of time to assess those results. The French Government considered that the policy being followed by the new Government of Zimbabwe was a correct one and that it should be assessed as such by South Africa. With regard to any possibility that the French Government might favour an internal settlement of the type that had been attempted in Southern Rhodesia, the French side wished to state clearly that the French Government had never recognized the

Muzorewa-Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia and would not recognize any such internal settlement in Namibia.

177. The Mission stated that one of South Africa's principal aims in Namibia was to undermine the position of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and that, according to published reports, South Africa had expressed the intention of intensifying its efforts to undermine the role of SWAPO in the current negotiations and in an independent Namibia. The French side observed that, as it had stated previously, no solution of the Namibian question could take place without the full participation of SWAPO. The French Government fully understood the position and strength of SWAPO and in fact the French Foreign Minister had met the President of SWAPO in the past and the President of SWAPO had been officially invited to visit France in the immediate future.

178. With regard to the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia and the exploitation of the natural resources of that country, the Mission emphasized the importance of compliance with Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971). The French side stated that the French Government did not feel legally bound by those resolutions as it had abstained in the voting on them. Nevertheless, the French Government was acting in the spirit of those resolutions and, with two exceptions, had successfully discouraged French corporations from operating in Namibia. With regard to shipments of Namibian uranium to France, the French representatives stated that the French airline Union des Transports Aériens (UTA) had ceased such shipments as of 31 December 1979. As far as they knew, no shipments of uranium were currently entering France from Namibia.

179. Repsonding to the Mission's inquiry as to whether the French Government, in its talks with South Africa, was ensuring that when Namibia gained independence it would have its entire territory intact, the French side, recalling Security Council resolution 432 (1978), stated that its Government considered that South Africa had a duty and obligation to restore Walvis Bay to Namibia.

United Kingdom

180. The Mission visited the United Kingdom from 28 April to 1 May 1980, was received by Sir Leonard Allison, Assistant Under-Secretary with responsibility for Africa, and held consultations at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office with a delegation of government officials. The United Kingdom delegation reiterated, as it had in the past, that the South African presence in Namibia was unlawful and should be withdrawn. However, the delegation stated that its Government did not accept in full the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971; the reasons for that position were contained in a statement made in the House of Commons in December 1974 by the Prime Minister. None the less, South Africa had no right to make decisions affecting the international status of Namibia, such as those on new limits for the territorial sea and the coastal economic zone.

181. The United Kingdom delegation reiterated its Government's unreserved support of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and its resolve to pursue the efforts aimed at the implementation of those resolutions. It stressed, however, that putting too much pressure upon South Africa at the present time might be counter-productive, in the light of the need to allow adequate time to the South African Government to assess the settlement in Zimbabwe.

182. When the Mission asked why the United Kingdom Government felt that South Africa might agree to a settlement at the current time, the United Kingdom delegation stated that for the first time South Africa had accepted United Nations principles, namely independence, one-man-one-vote and the ending of racial discrimination, which was a political break-through of some significance. South Africa's continued promises of co-operation should be given attention; if time were to elapse, it would not necessarily be serious compared to the whole history of the Namibian question. Further, there might be other ways of achieving a settlement of the question.

183. The United Kingdom delegation stressed that its Government was working for genuine independence for Namibia. It had been and continued to be the position of the United Kingdom Government not to recognize undemocratic settlements and, in the case of Namibia, it would not accept a solution which was imposed.

184. With regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971), the delegation stated that the United Kingdom was not bound by those resolutions, as it had abstained in the voting on them. Furthermore, the cutting off of trade with Namibia would constitute a form of economic sanctions against South Africa, and the United Kingdom considered that there was no Security Council mandate for such action.

185. The Mission stated that South Africa had also ignored the decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council regarding the preservation of the territorial integrity of Namibia and had taken steps to separate Walvis Bay from Namibia. The United Kingdom delegation stressed that the position of its Government on that question remained unchanged and that it continued to support the relevant Security Council resolution. In the Government's view, it was a matter to be negotiated between South Africa and an elected Government of Namibia.

D. Mission of consultation to Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados
and Trinidad and Tobago (26 April to 13 May 1980)

186. The Mission was composed of the representatives of Guyana (Chairman), Bulgaria, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey and a representative of SWAPO.

Cuba

187. The Mission visited Cuba from 26 to 30 April 1980, was received by Mr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Vice-President of the Council of State and the Council for Ministers, and held consultations with the officials of the Ministry of External Relations.

188. The representatives of the Cuban Government stated that Cuba, as a non-aligned country and as the current Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries, fully supported the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. SWAPO was a full member of the non-aligned movement and also had a permanent mission in Havana; the Cuban Government worked in close co-operation with SWAPO in carrying out various programmes of assistance to Namibians.

189. The Cuban Government considered that an international conference in support of the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia would be an appropriate

continuation to the initiatives and decision taken at the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977 (see para. 91 (29) above). Such an international conference would provide an opportunity for the Council and for the freedom-loving countries of the world to join forces in reviewing the progress of the liberation struggle in southern Africa with the purpose of further mobilizing and intensifying international action to accelerate the implementation of United Nations resolutions and the process of decolonization in the region.

190. The Cuban representatives expressed their full support for the Council. They reiterated their Government's determination to continue to co-operate closely with the Council and emphasized the importance of the Mission's activities in the effort to strengthen support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people. They also emphasized that the liberation struggle was being waged on many fronts against colonialism and apartheid. As a country that had a history of struggle against colonial oppression and as a non-aligned country, Cuba had a special and double responsibility to support the struggle for the liberation of all peoples from colonialism and apartheid.

191. The Cuban representatives further stated that the present stage of the liberation struggle in Namibia, particularly in the wake of the independence of Zimbabwe, would see renewed attempts by South Africa to carry out an internal solution by imposing a puppet régime on the Namibian people. The Cuban Government was therefore of the view that the time was appropriate for intensifying initiatives to exert increased pressure on South Africa to withdraw from Namibia. The Government believed that it was the urgent and immediate task of all progressive forces to take advantage of the present conjuncture to find ways and means to further advance the cause of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence.

192. In reaffirming their Government's unstinted support for SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, the Cuban representatives emphasized that any initiatives on the question of Namibia must recognize SWAPO as the national liberation movement of Namibia and voiced their conviction that support for and assistance to SWAPO was an effective way to strengthen the liberation struggle and exert pressure on South Africa.

193. The Cuban Government was convinced of the need for an in-depth consideration and analysis of the progress of the liberation struggle, particularly with regard to the implementation of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia (see paras. 91 (29) and 139 above). In that respect, it considered that the convening of an international conference in support of the struggle for the liberation of southern Africa could provide an important forum to evaluate what had been accomplished and to intensify and strengthen the concerted action of the international community. In a related manner, the Cuban Government also attached great importance to the proposed world conference, to be held in 1981, to examine the implementation of sanctions against South Africa. In this connexion, his Government suggested that the proposed international conference in support of the struggle for liberation of southern Africa could complement the findings of the conference on sanctions by focusing on the aspects of the matter that pertained to Namibia.

Panama

194. The Mission visited Panama from 30 April to 3 May, was received by Mr. Arístides Royo, President of Panama, and held consultations with officials of the Ministry of External Relations.

195. The representatives of the Government of Panama reiterated their strong support for the Council and for SWAPO and indicated that they welcomed closer co-operation with the Council and with SWAPO. They extended an invitation to SWAPO to establish permanent representation in Panama and reiterated their support for the total liberation of southern Africa.

196. The representatives stated that the Panamanian Government was gravely concerned that United Nations efforts aimed at a negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia had been met with the obstinate refusal of South Africa to comply with United Nations resolutions and to put an end to its illegal occupation of the Territory. The Government had hoped that the United Nations initiatives would succeed in bringing about the appropriate conditions for the unfettered exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. However, it was clear from the continuing delaying tactics of the illegal South African régime that the liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, had to intensify its armed struggle with the support and assistance of the international community in order to force South Africa to withdraw from Namibia.

197. The representatives reiterated their Government's determination to work closely with the Council. They reaffirmed the interest of their Government in being represented in an observer capacity at the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980 (see paras. 49-92 above) as well as its desire to participate in all open meetings of the Council as an observer so that it could keep abreast of developments in Namibia and the activities of the Council.

198. The Government of Panama was convinced of the urgent need to support and assist the Namibian people in their struggle for independence. For the Government of Panama, assistance to the armed struggle of SWAPO meant a contribution to the cause of the liberation of Africa from the yoke of oppression, colonialism, apartheid and illegal occupation.

Jamaica

199. The Mission visited Jamaica from 3 to 7 May 1980, was received by Mr. Michael Manley, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Florizel Glasspole, Governor-General of Jamaica, and held consultations with a delegation of government officials.

200. The Jamaican delegation expressed the Government's unswerving support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO and for the Council and stated that it was of crucial importance to make the question of Namibia one of the top priorities on the agenda of the international community. Namibia should be the focus of attention and concerted action. It was the view of the Government that international pressure should be exerted on South Africa on all fronts and to that end the Government considered that a commission of inquiry on the atrocities committed by South Africa against the people of Namibia and against

the peoples of neighbouring countries would be a timely undertaking and an action that would add considerable pressure on South Africa.

201. The Government of Jamaica, as a member of the Commonwealth, would favour an active role of the Commonwealth Secretariat since that organization had played an important part in the negotiations on Zimbabwe by keeping steady pressure on the administering Power and by strongly supporting the Patriotic Front in its struggle for the independence of Zimbabwe.

202. The delegation stated that the Jamaican Government would strongly support a new strategy or plan of action to accelerate the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia. The Government felt that pressure should be exerted not only on South Africa but also on its allies so that they could in turn use their influence on South Africa to obtain its withdrawal from the Territory.

203. The delegation expressed concern at the long delay in the attainment of independence by Namibia. The equivocal tactics of the South African régime in the protracted negotiations for a settlement of the situation were evidence of that Government's intention to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory. What was more, the unwillingness of the Western Powers to support measures in the United Nations that would effectively pressure South Africa to withdraw from the Territory revealed their total lack of commitment to an internationally acceptable negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia.

204. In that connexion, the delegation of Jamaica said that in the context of bilateral relations it was important that countries should remind the Western Powers that they were expected to support measures to bring to a logical and successful completion the negotiations undertaken to implement United Nations resolutions on Namibia.

205. The Jamaican delegation stated that its Government would support the establishment of an international commission of inquiry to investigate and report on the atrocities committed by South Africa against the peoples of Namibia and the neighbouring countries. A commission of inquiry would constitute an effective means to bring further pressure on South Africa by exposing the régime to international condemnation for its brutal acts against humanity.

206. The Government felt that Jamaica, as a member of the Security Council, had a special responsibility on the question of Namibia, particularly in regard to the urgent need to impose sanctions against South Africa in order to ensure its compliance with United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia.

207. The Government of Jamaica reiterated its determination to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia regarding initiatives to strengthen action to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

Barbados

208. The Mission visited Barbados from 7 to 10 May 1980, was received by Mr. Louis Tull, Minister of Education and Culture and Acting Minister of External Affairs, and held consultations with officials of the Barbadian Ministry of External Affairs.

209. The representatives of Barbados reiterated their Government's support for the struggle for independence of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. They further expressed the view that at the current crucial stage, the international community must renew and intensify efforts to bring an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. They also put forth the view that the lack of progress in the efforts to implement Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) was due to South Africa's intransigence and total disregard for the United Nations. In that connexion, the Barbadian Government considered that the Security Council must urgently convene to impose mandatory sanctions as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

210. As a Commonwealth country, Barbados considered that the Commonwealth Secretariat could play an important role in exerting pressure on South Africa and its major Western trading partners to hasten South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia. The Government felt that the Commonwealth Secretariat could work in close co-operation with the Council.

211. The representatives stated that their Government supported the idea of an international commission of inquiry to investigate the atrocities committed by South Africa against the peoples of Namibia and neighbouring countries. The Government believed that such an initiative would have great impact on the international community and would serve to exert further pressure on South Africa.

212. The Barbadian officials commended SWAPO for advancing the cause of Namibia's liberation through its intensified armed struggle and reaffirmed their Government's support for the Council and its desire to establish closer co-operation with the Council.

Trinidad and Tobago

213. The Mission visited Trinidad and Tobago from 10 to 13 May 1980, was received by Mr. John S. Donaldson, Minister for External Affairs and National Security, and held consultations with government officials of the Ministry of External Affairs.

214. During discussions, the officials stated that efforts must be directed to enlist the active support of all organizations that could exert pressure on South Africa. In addition to the Commonwealth Secretariat, they felt that, in the Americas, attention could be focused on the question of Namibia through the Organization of American States (OAS). Similarly, the countries of Western Europe could be brought to maintain constant dialogue with Africa through EEC. It was of vital importance that other organizations join forces with the United Nations to bring pressure to bear on South Africa.

215. The representatives of Trinidad and Tobago stated that their Government's position with respect to the question of Namibia was one of support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. They affirmed that their Government would support the setting up of an international commission of inquiry to investigate the atrocities committed by South Africa against the peoples of Namibia and the neighbouring countries.

216. The Government supported the Council's position regarding the urgency of having the Security Council impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to

obtain South Africa's compliance with United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia. They acknowledged that the Security Council had experienced difficulty in applying an effective arms embargo against South Africa and took note of the Mission's view that economic sanctions against South Africa, including an oil embargo, could prove effective if South Africa's major Western trading partners were to support such measures.

217. The representatives of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago expressed the view that the current situation merited careful examination by the international community, particularly with respect to the progress of the liberation struggle in southern Africa and the implementation of the Maputo Declaration. In that regard, their Government considered that efforts should centre on giving maximum support to the forces of liberation in southern Africa.

E. Mission of consultation to New Zealand and
Australia (7 to 15 May 1980)

218. The Mission was composed of the representatives of Turkey (Chairman), Algeria, Belgium, India, Mexico and Senegal and a representative of SWAPO.

New Zealand

219. The Mission visited New Zealand from 7 to 10 May 1980, was received by Mr. D. S. Thompson, Minister of State and Leader of the House of Representatives, and held consultations with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

220. In responding to questions from the Mission, the officials of the New Zealand Government stated that their Government's position was that South Africa's presence in Namibia was illegal and therefore any internal settlement imposed by South Africa would be illegal. Their Government could not recognize the result of an internal settlement as a solution to the question of Namibia, and would consider the outcome of any such settlement as invalid.

221. They reaffirmed the policy of their Government that a negotiated solution to the question of Namibia should provide for the inclusion of Walvis Bay in the territory of a free and united Namibia. They deplored South Africa's delaying tactics with regard to the implementation of the United Nations plan and stated that the vacillation of South Africa could not be allowed to go on endlessly.

222. The officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, responding to the question of the recognition of SWAPO, said that the New Zealand Government did not recognize SWAPO as the sole representative of the Namibian people because it believed that only through free and fair elections held under United Nations auspices could the wishes of the Namibian people be made known. They were, however, convinced that SWAPO was an important organization in Namibia and were pleased to have the assurance of the representative of SWAPO that his organization was prepared to contest such elections on an equal footing with other parties. In that context, the officials referred to the recent elections in Zimbabwe.

223. They doubted the effectiveness of sanctions, since they had not worked in the case of Southern Rhodesia. However, they were aware of the fact that South Africa had been a major violator of those sanctions.

224. The officials informed the Mission that their Government had reservations on the use of violence as a means of settling disputes. They noted the explanation given by the representative of SWAPO, who was a member of the Mission of the Council, that armed struggle was not an end in itself but a part of a larger struggle which involved political as well as diplomatic efforts on the part of SWAPO in its quest to achieve genuine national independence. The representative of SWAPO stated that armed struggle became necessary only when all other avenues were closed. He further explained that although his organization was recognized by the larger part of the international community, SWAPO, appreciating that hard won and deserved recognition, had not become capricious about its status and had expressed its readiness to subject itself to the will and desires of the people of Namibia through elections, which must be free and fairly held under the supervision and control of the United Nations.

225. The New Zealand Government officials, in reiterating that their Government accepted the Council as the only legal body of the United Nations empowered to administer Namibia, also thanked the Mission for the useful direct contact it had established by visiting their country. They said that although they had not been in a position to answer all the questions addressed to them during the consultations, they would give careful consideration to the issues raised.

Australia

226. The Mission visited Australia from 11 to 14 May 1980, was received by Mr. M. J. R. MacKellar, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, and held consultations with an official delegation of the Australian Government.

227. During the discussions, the officials of the Australian delegation stated that although their Government recognized the central role which SWAPO would continue to play as a major factor in the political equation in Namibia, it did not agree with the designation of SWAPO by the General Assembly as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia. Nor did the Australian Government believe that the use of violence was necessarily the correct method to resolve the conflict in Namibia.

228. The officials informed the Mission that Australia strongly deplored the delaying tactics of South Africa with regard to the implementation of the United Nations plan, and believed that South Africa had adopted a two-pronged approach whereby it continued to talk with the United Nations while proceeding with preparations for an internal settlement. In that context, the delegation of the Australian Government assured the Mission that the Australian Government could never recognize the results of an internal settlement because it regarded the presence of South Africa in Namibia as illegal.

229. On the question of economic sanctions against South Africa, the Australian Government believed that there was need for patience. It believed that South Africa needed time to study the events which had led to the independence of Zimbabwe and the subsequent political developments in that country. The Australian officials were of the view that precipitous action by the United Nations to take punitive measures against South Africa would have the effect of alienating South Africa and hindering a solution through negotiations. On the other hand, South Africa should not expect the United Nations to remain patient forever without ultimately having to apply the machinery available to it in order to compel South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia. The representatives observed that while SWAPO

had made several concessions, South Africa had taken a devious position which amounted to making no concessions at all.

230. The officials informed the Mission that Australia had maintained a policy of permitting no sporting contest between its athletes and those of South Africa. They also deplored the exploitation of Namibian natural resources and informed the Mission that as far as they were aware, no Australian companies were doing business in Namibia.

F. Mission of consultation to the United States and Canada
(11 to 17 May 1980)

231. The Mission was composed of the representatives of Yugoslavia (Chairman), Australia, Bangladesh, Romania and the United Republic of Cameroon and a representative of SWAPO.

United States

232. The Mission visited the United States from 11 to 14 May 1980, was received by Mr. Richard Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa and held consultations with a delegation of government officials.

233. In the discussions, the officials stated that, while the United States Government did not recognize SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, there was no doubt as to the very important role played by SWAPO in Namibia.

234. The United States delegation confirmed its Government's acceptance of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, in which the Court had confirmed the illegal nature of the South African presence in Namibia.

235. The delegation confirmed that the United States Government had disassociated itself from the conversion of the Ad Hoc Committee for South West Africa into the United Nations Council for Namibia by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and that that legal position had not changed. However, the United States Government did recognize the authority of the United Nations over Namibia and the legitimate interest of the Council in the question of Namibia. The United States Government also recognized the travel documents issued by the Council.

236. The Mission emphasized the importance of compliance by all States with Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971), with particular reference to the activities of foreign corporations in Namibia and the elements of those resolutions relating to the non-applicability to Namibia of bilateral and multilateral treaties involving South Africa and other States. The United States delegation reiterated its support for those resolutions and called attention to its continuing policy of discouraging investment by United States corporations in Namibia. The delegation observed that its Government considered certain provisions of those resolutions as not binding by virtue of the use of the word "request". In considering the binding quality of Security Council resolutions, it was necessary to consider the language used in each particular case.

237. The delegation stated that the United States Government wished to avoid prolonged negotiations with regard to the implementation of the United Nations plan

for a settlement of the Namibian question and reaffirmed the Government's full and absolute commitment to the plan as set out in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). The officials declared that the Government was making every effort to secure the implementation of the plan without delay.

238. The delegation added that all acts of the South African administration in Namibia were illegal, including the attempts by South Africa to extend the territorial waters and economic zone off the coast of Namibia. The United States Government did not recognize such activities.

239. The Mission emphasized the need to secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unified State. In that connexion, the United States delegation reaffirmed its support of Security Council resolution 432 (1978).

240. Although the letter dated 12 May 1980 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General was not the subject of consultations, the United States delegation stated that it observed some encouraging indications which would give ground for further discussions which would include members of the Group of Five, SWAPO and the front-line States.

Canada

241. The Mission visited Canada from 14 to 17 May 1980, was received by Mr. Mark MacGuigan, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and held consultations with a delegation of government officials.

242. The officials of the Canadian Government observed that three years previously, when Canada had been a member of the Security Council, it had joined the movement to attempt to find a solution to the Namibia problem. As there had appeared to be a possibility of ending the existing stalemate, the Canadian Government, while supporting the United Nations position that the presence of South Africa in Namibia was illegal and should be terminated, had agreed to put aside temporarily certain legal aspects in the effort to find a solution. Since that time, progress had been made to an extent that few technical differences separated the parties and a solution appeared to be at hand. However, South Africa had not yet taken the necessary steps to implement the United Nations plan.

243. The Canadian delegation remarked that in 1977, when South Africa had been about to declare an internal settlement, the Group of Five had effectively prevented such a move. In fact, an important step forward in the situation was that South Africa had now finally accepted the principle of an international settlement in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations. However, there was still the question of the existence of other political groups in Namibia, and the form of their participation should be considered.

244. The delegation further stated that the Canadian Government had made it clear to South Africa that it would under no circumstances recognize a settlement imposed unilaterally by South Africa in Namibia. The delegation also observed that it had been conveyed to the South African Government that any such settlement would be illegal.

245. The Canadian delegation added that there were many continuing pressures on South Africa, including the armed struggle, actions by the United Nations, the arms embargo and, at the bilateral level, a cooling of relations between Canada and

South Africa. The Canadian Government continued to hold South Africa responsible for the situation in Namibia and did not recognize the so-called National Assembly as having any existence independent of the South African administration. The Canadian delegation observed that if the United Nations plan failed, the Canadian Government would consider other measures to be taken under the Charter.

246. The delegation also observed that the Canadian Government was prepared to exert pressure on South Africa regarding the implementation of the United Nations plan and rejected completely any kind of internal settlement in Namibia. The Government had conveyed to the South African authorities that moves to impose such a settlement were not only illegal but also unhelpful.

247. In response to questions raised by the Mission, the Canadian delegation observed that its Government had abstained in the voting on General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) establishing the Council, and that it did not recognize Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

248. The Canadian delegation reaffirmed that its Government recognized the authority of the United Nations over Namibia and accepted the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. The Canadian Government also recognized the travel documents issued by the Council.

249. With regard to the question of the exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia, dealt with in Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971), the Canadian delegation considered that those resolutions had been adopted under Chapter VI of the Charter. Nevertheless, the Canadian Government was conforming to them, particularly with regard to diplomatic and consular relations. On 28 July 1971, the Canadian Government had sent a note to the South African Government informing it that relations between the two did not extend to Namibia. Furthermore, the double taxation agreement concluded in 1956 between Canada and South Africa specifically did not apply to Namibia. However, in response to further questions raised by the Mission, the Canadian delegation acknowledged that the Government did allow Canadian corporations operating in Namibia to deduct as a business expense taxes paid to the South African administration.

250. The Mission pointed out that South Africa, in its refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia, was consolidating its exploitation of the Namibian people and the natural resources of their territory. The Canadian delegation reiterated that the South African presence in Namibia was illegal and that all acts emanating from the South African administration in Namibia were devoid of legal validity.

251. The delegation stated that its Government had no dealings with South Africa on nuclear questions except through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It was the Government's hope that South Africa would adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII)) and that appropriate safeguards would be established.

252. In response to the Mission's observation that South Africa had unilaterally proclaimed new limits for the territorial sea of Namibia and a coastal economic Zone in order to intensify its exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory, the Canadian delegation stated that those actions, like other actions taken by the South African administration in Namibia, were illegal.

253. The Canadian delegation also reaffirmed the important role that SWAPO was playing in the negotiations leading to the independence of Namibia and noted with appreciation that SWAPO was willing to participate in elections supervised and controlled by the United Nations.

254. Responding to a question regarding Walvis Bay, the Canadian delegation reaffirmed its full support for Security Council resolution 432 (1978) by which the Security Council had declared that the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured through the re-integration of Walvis Bay into its territory.

255. Although the letter dated 12 May 1980 addressed to the Secretary-General by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs was not the subject of consultations, the Canadian delegation stated that it observed some encouraging elements which would give ground for further discussions which would include members of the Group of Five, SWAPO and the front-line States.

G. Mission of consultation to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,
Kuwait and Iraq (2 to 11 June 1980)

256. The Mission was composed of the representative of the United Republic of Cameroon (Chairman), Cyprus and Zambia and a representative of SWAPO.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

257. The Mission visited Libya from 2 to 5 June 1980, was received by Dr. Ali Abdussalam Treiki, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and held consultations with a delegation of Libyan officials.

258. In the course of the discussions, the delegation stated that Libya was deeply interested in the liberation of Namibia as well as of South Africa. Its policy on those issues had been clearly defined by the leader of the Libyan revolution, who had stated that his country would not be truly independent until all of Africa was free from colonialism. As an African country and a member of the international community, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was duty bound to work for the liberation of Namibia.

259. The Libyan delegation underlined the importance of the recent independence of Zimbabwe for the liberation of Namibia. The achievement of independence by Zimbabwe was a particular source of satisfaction to Libya since it had effectively participated in joint African efforts towards the liberation of that country.

260. The delegation declared that now that Zimbabwe had been emancipated, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was determined to increase its assistance to the people of Namibia. Libya's share in the budget of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, in which it was an active member, amounted to \$US 400,000, and that amount would be increased. The liberation of Namibia was a humanitarian duty particularly for Africans since it was an essential step towards the elimination of all forms of racism from Africa.

261. The Libyan delegation expressed its country's solidarity as a member of the United Nations and of OAU with the Government and people of Angola, who were subject to constant attacks by the armed forces of South Africa's racist régime. Both the United Nations and OAU were duty bound to come to the assistance of Angola.

262. The Libyan delegation expressed complete agreement with the Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Council at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980 (see para. 91 above). It also expressed full agreement with the Mission's analysis of the situation in Namibia.

263. Concerning sanctions, the delegation underlined the need to adopt practical measures in order to ensure their effectiveness. It went on to say that the Western countries were directly responsible for the continued occupation of Namibia by the South African régime. The same could be said of the racist Zionist régime in occupied Palestine. It was not surprising that there should be such close collaboration between the two régimes since they were both of the same nature.

264. The delegation stressed that the possibility of an air boycott of South Africa was primarily the responsibility of the African nations. Before approaching outsiders, African countries should start by adopting such measures themselves. Libya intended to raise the issue of an air boycott of South Africa at the seventeenth ordinary session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government to be held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980.

265. Turning to the question of an oil embargo, the delegation pointed out that since the coming to power of the new revolutionary régime in Iran, there had existed a total embargo against South Africa by all oil-producing countries members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). It was regrettable, however, that South Africa continued to receive oil through the transnational corporations.

266. The Libyan delegation appreciated the efforts of the Council to assist in the liberation of Namibia within the framework of the United Nations. The people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its revolutionary leadership firmly supported the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, for the liberation and genuine independence of Namibia.

Kuwait

267. The Mission visited Kuwait from 5 to 9 June 1980, was received by Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and held consultations with officials of the Kuwaiti Government.

268. The representatives of the Kuwaiti Government stated that an important aspect of Kuwait's foreign policy was to assist in the liberation of other countries. In this context Kuwait would continue its efforts in the various United Nations bodies, including the Security Council, in support of the genuine independence of Namibia. Kuwait wished to see a free and independent Namibia with a Government freely elected by the people.

269. Turning to the question of oil supplies to South Africa, the representative of Kuwait said that Kuwait had never sold any oil to South Africa. Unfortunately, South Africa was able to obtain oil on the Rotterdam spot market and by other means. They noted that the oil companies were also willing to sell oil to South Africa and there was nothing Kuwait could do to prevent it. They also wished to point out that the oil reaching South Africa originated not only in Arab countries but also in other oil-producing countries in Africa, Europe and elsewhere. Furthermore, some countries, such as the United Kingdom, were selling oil directly to South Africa.

270. The representatives noted that Namibia was a case example of the struggle of developing countries for freedom and independence. Kuwait felt deep sympathy for the people of Namibia, who could count on Kuwait's full support. The Government was boycotting South Africa in all fields, economic, political and social. Kuwait put South Africa and Israel on the same footing, two racist régimes planted by the West on alien soil. Racism was the trade mark of both régimes. Both illegally occupied alien territory. None the less, the international community continued to tolerate the presence of those two countries in the United Nations. The Kuwaiti representative expressed the view that they should both be expelled from the world Organization.

271. The representatives added that Namibia was a humanitarian cause which involved the honour and dignity of human beings. Kuwait was assisting its African brothers without publicity. It maintained a dialogue with OAU and with SWAPO. Kuwait's policy towards South Africa was dictated by principle and it would not be altered for as long as South Africa adhered to its policy of apartheid.

Iraq

272. The Mission visited Iraq from 9 to 11 June 1980, was received by Mr. Hamed Alwan, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, and held consultations with a delegation of officials of the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The delegation stated that Iraq's decolonization policy was based on the ideology of the Baath Arab Socialist Party, which opposed imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and foreign domination while at the same time stressing the need for moral and material support for the victims of those policies and régimes.

273. It stated that Iraq recognized SWAPO as the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. Iraq had strong links with SWAPO, which was represented in Baghdad at an official level, and supported the independence of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO.

274. The delegation stated that South Africa constituted a strong pillar of support in southern Africa for the security interests of the imperialist Powers. Iraq strongly condemned the military escalation by South Africa in Namibia and its acts of aggression against neighbouring countries and also viewed with concern the build-up of South Africa's nuclear capabilities.

275. It underlined the close collaboration between Israel and South Africa. Both régimes shared similarities not only at the ideological level but also in their every day practices and were based on settler colonialism. Since both were alien régimes in the area where they were implanted, they were unavoidably racist, representing the interests of outside Powers and were inevitably drawn to collaborate with one another. Fifteen years earlier, many had not perceived the analogy between South Africa and Israel, but the world was increasingly accepting that analogy.

276. The Iraqi delegation expressed confidence that Namibia would become independent in the not too distant future since the trend of events in southern Africa was clearly moving in a favourable direction to the peoples of the region as exemplified by the recent independence of Zimbabwe. The attempts by South Africa, in close co-ordination with Israel, to slow down the tempo of liberation by resorting to increased repression were bound to fail, while the struggle for freedom in the territories illegally occupied by those Powers was bound to progress.

277. After reviewing the latest developments in southern Africa, the delegation underlined the importance of tightening the oil embargo imposed by members of OPEC against South Africa and explained that Iraq was taking the initiative of consulting other oil-producing countries on that question through both OPEC and the League of Arab States (LAS). Iraq hoped that effective measures could be found to force the oil companies to comply with the embargo.

278. Concerning the protection of Namibia's natural resources, the delegation declared that Iraq supported the right of the Namibian people to sovereignty over the natural resources on their soil as well as those sea resources belonging to Namibia under international law. Iraq regarded the economic exploitation of Namibia as a very significant aspect of the over-all situation in that Territory since it represented the neo-colonialist interests of outside Powers.

279. The delegation of Iraq stressed the support of its Government for the imposition of sanctions against South Africa by the Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, although it expressed doubts about the Security Council's ability to act owing to the use of the veto by some of its permanent members. However, it stated that even when the veto was used, the debate in the Security Council served a useful purpose by keeping up the pressure on South Africa and its allies.

280. Regarding Iraq's contribution to the various United Nations programmes for Namibia, the delegation reaffirmed Iraq's commitment to continue to provide material support to SWAPO. Iraq had also in the past contributed \$US 20,000 to the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Future contributions to the Fund and to other United Nations programmes for Namibians were being actively discussed and the outcome of the Government's deliberations would be communicated directly to the Council.

III. 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

281. The Council has continued to represent and promote the interests of Namibia and its people in international conferences, specialized agencies and other bodies. During the period under review, the Council was granted membership in the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, UNIDO and UNCTAD. It had previously obtained full membership in FAO, the ILO and UNESCO, and associate membership in WHO.

A. Second extraordinary meeting of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia (17 September 1979, New York)

282. Messrs. Paul J. F. Lusaka (Zambia), Kari Veikko Salonen (Finland), Mostafa K. Abdel Fattah (Egypt), Petre Vlasceanu (Romania), and Theo-Ben Gurirab (SWAPO) represented the Council at the meeting.

- B. Thirteenth session of the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (8 to 12 October 1979, Rome)

283. Mr. Ben Amathila (SWAPO) represented the Council at the session.

- C. Eighth session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (22 to 31 October 1979, Rome)

284. Mr. Amathila (SWAPO) represented the Council at the session.

- D. Seventy-sixth session of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (6 to 8 November 1979, Rome)

285. Mr. Amathila (SWAPO) represented the Council at the session.

- E. Twentieth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (10 to 28 November 1979, Rome)

286. The delegation of the Council to the Conference was composed of the following: Messrs. Víctor Ramón Carazo (Venezuela), Yuli Minchev (Bulgaria) and A. Kamatila (SWAPO). The delegation of the Council presented a report on its participation in the Conference (A/AC.131/L.138).

- F. Tenth meeting of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia (28 to 29 December 1979, Lusaka)

287. Messrs. Lusaka (Zambia), Mohammad Tayyab Siddiqui (Pakistan), Nchimunya J. Sikaulu (Zambia), Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) and Gurirab (SWAPO) represented the Council at the meeting.

- G. Thirty-fourth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa (21 to 25 January 1980, Dar es Salaam)

288. Mr. Lusaka (Zambia), President of the Council, participated in the deliberations of the session, at which he made a statement.

- H. Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (21 January to 8 February 1980, New Delhi)

289. The delegation of the Council to the Conference was composed of the following: Messrs. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal), Siddiqui (Pakistan) and Abdel Fattah (Egypt).

The delegation submitted a report on the deliberations of the Conference, (see A/AC.131/L.162), where the Council obtained full membership.

I. High-level Intergovernmental Group to Prepare a Draft for the Contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the Formulation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (28 January to 5 February 1980, Geneva)

290. Mr. Lazare Nizigama (Burundi) was designated to represent the Council at the preparatory meeting. He submitted a report on his participation in the meeting.

J. Second session of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee on the rationalization of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Machinery (4 to 15 February 1980, Geneva)

291. Mrs. Famatta Rose Osode (Liberia) represented the Council at the session.

K. Third session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (4 to 15 February 1980, Geneva)

292. Mr. Nizigama (Burundi) represented the Council at the session.

L. Ninth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (27 February to 4 April 1980, New York)

293. The delegation of the Council at the session was composed of the following: Messrs. Waliur Rahman (Bangladesh), Tyrone R. Ferguson (Guyana), Mrs. Osode (Liberia), Messrs. Tommo Monthe (United Republic of Cameroon) and Nangolo Ithete (SWAPO).

294. The delegation participated fully in the Conference where Namibia, represented by the Council, was granted full membership. The delegation subsequently submitted a report on its participation in the Conference (see paras. 405-415 below).

M. Meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (3 to 21 March 1980, Geneva)

295. Messrs. Nizigama (Burundi) and S. Kaukungwa (SWAPO) represented the Council at the following meetings on which they submitted reports:

(a) First session of the Working Party on the Medium-Term Plan and Programme Budget (3 to 7 March 1980);

(b) Second session of the Intergovernmental Group on International Development Strategy (10 to 13 March 1980);

(c) Twentieth session of the Trade and Development Board
(10 to 14 March 1980);

(d) Eleventh special session of the Trade and Development Board (17 to 21 March 1980).

N. Thirteenth extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers
of the Organization of African Unity (10 to 12 March 1980,
Addis Ababa)

296. Mr. Abdelhamid Semichi (Algeria) represented the Council at the session and presented his report orally to the Council at its 319th meeting on 23 April.

O. International Seminar on an oil embargo against South Africa
(14 to 16 March 1980, Amsterdam)

297. Mr. Loeis (Indonesia) represented both the Council and the Special Committee against Apartheid at the seminar.

P. Joint second solidarity conference on the struggle of the
peoples of southern Africa (23 to 28 March 1980, Bonn)

298. Mr. Djigo (Senegal) represented the Council at the Conference.

Q. Third session of the International Committee against
Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa
(11 to 13 April 1980, Stockholm)

299. Messrs. Bernard Muganda of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and A. Hishongwa (SWAPO) attended the session.

R. Thirty-third session of the World Health Assembly of the World
Health Organization (5 to 23 May 1980, Geneva)

300. As in previous meetings of WHO, Dr. Libertina Amathila (SWAPO) represented the Council at the Assembly. She stated in her report that the highlight of the deliberations was the commemoration of the total eradication of smallpox from the world.

S. Seminar on political, economic, cultural and other factors
underlying situations leading to racism, including a
survey of the increase or decline of racism and
racial discrimination (19 to 30 May 1980,
Nairobi)

301. Mr. Mahmoud Fahim El-Said (Egypt) represented the Council at the seminar, where he made a statement.

T. Eleventh meeting of the Senate of the United Nations
Institute for Namibia (20 to 21 May 1980, Lusaka)

302. Mr. Lusaka (Zambia), President of the Council, led a delegation composed of Messrs. Ian Lynn James (Australia), Abdel Fattah (Egypt), Salonen (Finland), Gurirab (SWAPO) and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia who attended the above meeting in their capacities as members of the Senate of the Institute.

U. Sixty-sixth session of the International Labour
Conference (4 to 25 June 1980, Geneva)

303. In accordance with the tripartite structure of the ILO, Mr. T. P. Sreenivasan (India) attended the Conference as a representative of Government (i.e. the United Nations Council for Namibia), Mr. John Ya Otto (SWAPO) represented labour and Miss Kristine Garvey (the Commissioner's Office) represented employers.

304. The delegation of the Council has submitted its report on the deliberations of the Conference, making a number of recommendations to facilitate the smooth representation of the Council at future meetings of the ILO.

305. The delegation of the Council recommended further that six Namibians be sent to future meetings of the ILO as advisers and alternate representatives to strengthen the delegation of the Council and that the Office of the Commissioner prepare briefing papers on substantive issues of the agenda relative to Namibia prior to the scheduled period of the International Labour Conference.

V. Thirty-fifth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of
the Organization of African Unity (18 to 28 June 1980,
Freetown) and seventeenth ordinary session of the
Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the
Organization of African Unity (1 to 4 July 1980,
Freetown)

306. A description of the work of the delegation of the Council at this conference is contained in paragraphs 111-128 above.

W. World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women:
Equality, Development and Peace (14 to 30 July 1980,
Copenhagen)

307. Mr. Djigo (Senegal) and Miss Fayza Mohamed Aboul Naga (Egypt) represented the Council at the Conference.

X. Seminar on Legal System for Namibia of the United Nations
Institute for Namibia (28 to 30 July 1980, Lusaka)

308. Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia) represented the Council at the seminar.

Y. Representation of Namibia and promotion of Namibian interests by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

309. During the period under review, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia attended the following international conferences and meetings:

(a) Second extraordinary meeting of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia (17 September 1979, New York) (see also para. 282 above);

(b) Tenth meeting of the Senate of the Institute (28 and 29 December 1979, Lusaka) (see also para. 287 above);

(c) Nordic United Nations Seminar (15 to 24 April 1980, Espoo, Finland);

(d) Eleventh meeting of the Senate of the Institute (20 and 21 May 1980, Lusaka) (see para. 302 above);

(e) Extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council (28 May to 1 June 1980, Algiers) (see paras. 49-92 above);

(f) Thirty-fifth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU (18 to 28 June 1980, Freetown) (see paras. 111-128 and 306 above);

(g) Seventeenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU (1 to 4 July 1980, Freetown).

310. Members of the Commissioner's Office participated in various meetings of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations relating to the situation in Namibia, as follows:

(a) Third session of the International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa (11 to 13 April 1980, Stockholm) (see para. 299 above);

(b) International Seminar on Women and Apartheid (19 to 21 May 1980, Helsinki);

(c) Sixty-sixth session of the International Labour Conference (4 to 25 June 1980, Geneva) (see para. 303 above).

IV. UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

A. Establishment of the Fund, general developments and sources of financing

1. Establishment of the Fund

311. 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 and prepare the people of the Territory for independence and that, to that end, the United Nations should provide them with comprehensive assistance.

312. Since the Fund became operative 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.

313. While until 1973 the Council acted only in an advisory capacity to the Secretary-General as regards the administration and supervision of the Fund, the General Assembly, by resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 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 31/152 of 21 December 1976.

2. Sources of financing

314. 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.

315. According to the General Assembly, voluntary contributions are to be the major source of financing of the Fund. The Assembly has appealed to Governments and their respective national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the Fund, and for special contributions earmarked for the Institute and the Nationhood Programme. By its resolution 33/182 C, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the Council to appeal to Governments, the specialized agencies and the other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and private individuals for additional financial contributions to the Fund.

316. 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 programme. Thus, by resolution 34/92 F, the Assembly decided to allocate \$US 500,000 to the Fund in 1980 from the regular budget.

317. UNDP is financing assistance projects for Namibia by various executing agencies and has for that purpose established an indicative planning figure for Namibia.

In June 1980, the Governing Council of UNDP decided to reduce the 1982-1986 figure from the \$US 7.8 million allocated in the previous cycle to \$US 6.5 million. With an uncommitted balance of \$US 3,987,002 from the 1975-1981 indicative planning cycle, the total resources available to Namibia now amount to \$US 10.3 million. Funds from the indicative planning figure are used to help finance the Institute and the Nationhood Programme.

318. Through its three accounts, the Fund received the following income in 1979 and during the first six months of 1980.

United Nations Fund for Namibia: income received
(United States dollars)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>January-June</u>
General Account	1,091,647	1,061,992
Trust Fund for the United Nations Institute for Namibia	3,130,590	2,200,635
Nationhood Programme Account	<u>435,502</u>	<u>1,477,519</u>
Total	4,657,739	4,740,146

319. From 11 to 17 March 1980, a mission of the Council, led by Mr. Ian L. James (Australia), Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund for Namibia, representing the President of the Council, visited Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. The mission met with several delegations from the foreign ministries of those countries and had the opportunity of providing the donors with more up-to-date information on the activities under the Fund and the Commissioner's Office (see A/AC.131/L.141).

320. The pledges and contributions to the Fund for 1979 and the first six months of 1980 are shown in the table below.

Pledges and Collections 1980 (January-May)				
General Account	Trust Fund for the Institute for Namibia	Nationhood Programme Account	Total Fund for Namibia	
Pledges Collections	Pledges Collections	Pledges Collections	Pledges Collections	
27 625	-	-	27 625	-
-	-	-	16 700	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
500	-	-	500	500
30 000	30 000	14 000	74 000	74 000
5 000	10 000	-	15 000	15 000
-	150 862	-	150 862	-
20 000	1 000	-	1 000	1 000
-	-	-	20 000	20 000
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
39 246	-	-	-	-
160 000	130 822	508 906	678 974	678 974
-	-	-	160 000	160 000
-	50 000	-	50 000	50 000
-	5 000	-	9 000	-
4 000	-	-	4 000	4 000
1 000	2 000	1 000	4 000	4 000
3 500	-	-	3 500	3 500
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	10 000	-	10 000	-
-	150 000	-	160 000	-
3 000	-	-	-	3 000
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	1 000	-	6 000	-
154 639	-	1 000 000	244 845	1 000 000
-	-	-	-	-
203 335	203 335	927 835	203 335	1 131 170
-	-	-	2 850	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	50 000	-	50 000	50 000
-	-	-	-	-
494	629 370	-	494	494
-	-	-	629 370	629 370
-	-	-	1 495	-
-	-	-	-	-
1 000	-	-	1 000	1 000
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	500 000	-	500 000	500 000
-	1 000	-	3 000	-
-	-	-	-	-
295 365	2 069 365	1 606 527	593 906	2 451 741
-	-	-	3 014 548	4 353 633

3. Main areas of assistance

321. Within its over-all terms of reference, the Fund's activities were streamlined in 1978 and 1979 and are now concentrated in the three main programmes: (a) the Nationhood Programme; (b) the United Nations Institute for Namibia; and (c) educational, social and relief assistance.

322. 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.

323. 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.

324. 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, gives particular emphasis to the immediate, present-day needs and welfare of Namibians in their struggle for independence.

325. Expenditure from the Fund on behalf of the three programmes in 1979 and during the first six months of 1980 are as follows:

United Nations Fund for Namibia: expenditures
(United States dollars)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>1--June</u>
Nationhood Programme <u>a/</u>	117,129	47,611
United Nations Institute for Namibia	2,344,431	1,169,857
Educational, social and relief assistance	<u>700,370</u>	<u>335,596</u>
	3,161,930	1,553,064

a/ See also para. 332 below.

B. Nationhood Programme for Namibia

1. Launching of the Nationhood Programme

326. By its resolution 31/153, the General Assembly decided to launch, in support of the nationhood of Namibia, a comprehensive assistance programme 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.

327. The projects of the Nationhood Programme fall into these broad categories: (a) pre-independence projects; (b) transitional projects; and (c) post-independence projects. The first 46 pre-independence projects approved thus far cover various economic and social fields addressing key problems of Namibian development.

2. Financing

328. The total cost of the pre-independence projects are as follows:

	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>United States dollars</u>
Project costs	89.0	8,559,529
Executing agencies support costs	<u>11.0</u>	<u>1,078,101</u>
	100.0	9,637,630

329. Of the total cost of the projects, approximately two thirds are covered by the Fund, more than a quarter by UNDP and the remainder by the executing agencies, as indicated below:

	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>United States dollars</u>
United Nations Fund for Namibia	64.7	6,236,000
UNDP	26.9	2,589,230
Executing agencies	<u>8.4</u>	<u>812,400</u>
	100.0	9,637,630

330. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/182 C, a special account was opened in the Fund for the financing of the Nationhood Programme.

331. At its 316th meeting, held on 7 February 1980, the Council decided to transfer from the general account of the Fund to the special account opened for the Nationhood Programme a sum to be established by the President of the Council in consultation with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (A/AC.131/74. see

para. 508 below). Accordingly, the President authorized on 28 February 1980 the transfer of \$US 900,000.

332. The total expenditure and remittance to executing agencies to cover the cost of Nationhood Programme projects were \$US 117,129 and \$US 3,167,600, respectively in 1979 and \$US 47,611 and \$US 2,279,100, respectively in the first six months of 1980. The total income of the Nationhood Programme Account within the Fund was \$US 435,502 in 1979 and \$US 1,477,519 during the first six months of 1980.

3. Implementation of the Nationhood Programme

333. Two major components of the Nationhood Programme have been stressed in the implementation process: (a) manpower training programmes for Namibians; and (b) sectoral surveys and analyses of the Namibian economy and identification of development tasks and policy options for the transitional period. These projects have increased substantially the training opportunities available to Namibians in the various economic and social sectors by providing approximately 150 individual fellowships, as well as group training abroad for about 60 participants. Training has also been provided for several hundred participants in courses and seminars held in Zambia and other African countries. The number of international experts and consultants being employed by the various executing agencies within the projects is expected to exceed 70, for a total of more than 300 man-months.

334. During the first half of 1980, a number of Namibians were placed in training programmes at various institutions in many countries. In March 1980, 15 Namibians commenced training in the management of public enterprises at the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE), Ljubljana. Three Namibian students completed training in labour legislation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Nine students completed an intensive training programme in human settlements and land-use planning in Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal and Zambia. In April 1980, four students embarked on a 15-month training programme in economic development planning at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) in Senegal. An English language course in Zambia involving 29 Namibian women was concluded at the end of April 1980.

335. In order to provide educational training for Namibians who have completed only primary education and who have had limited access to opportunities for further training, the Council approved a project entitled "Assistance to Establish a Pilot Vocational Training Centre" to be established in Angola. The Centre is expected to become operational in 1981.

336. With regard to the sectoral surveys and analyses, one study of mineral resources and mining has been completed. Another study dealing with the economic role and activities of transnational corporations in Namibia is under way. A study on the agrarian reform options for Namibia is being conducted, as is a study aimed at developing plans for non-discriminatory labour legislation.

4. Administration and management of the Programme

337. The Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, within its over-all terms of reference, formulates and reviews policies related to the Nationhood Programme, reviews the reports of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and makes appropriate recommendations to the Council.

338. The Office of the Commissioner has been designated by the Council as the co-ordinating authority for the Nationhood Programme under the direction of the Committee on the Fund.

C. United Nations Institute for Namibia

339. In 1979, the Institute, which came into operation in August 1976, had a student body of 298. The training programme of the Institute has been expanded to include short-term courses for the upgrading of teachers, the training of secretaries and special preparatory courses in the English language and mathematics, in view of the urgent need to train Namibians in those fields.

340. On 29 December 1979, 66 students, the first group, graduated from the Institute with diplomas in management and development studies and were absorbed in various training programmes.

341. The Institute is administered by a Senate. The Senate, which at present consists of 14 full members, including the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund, submits annual reports to the Council. The budget estimates of the Institute, submitted by the Senate, are approved annually by the Council subject to the availability of financial resources.

342. In accordance with article 8 of its Charter, the Institute is financed by the Council through the Fund, with the account of the Institute being maintained separately. Thus, while the Fund is the main vehicle for financing the Institute, separate identifiable accounts for the Institute are embodied in the accounts of the Fund.

343. The Commissioner has continued his fund-raising efforts for the Institute on behalf of the Council and the Secretary-General to ensure adequate financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work of the Institute. During the period under review, the response of Member States in making voluntary contributions to finance the Institute has been encouraging.

344. The total expenditures of the Institute were \$US 2.3 million in 1979 and \$US 1.1 million in the first six months of 1980. At the same time, the total income (from various sources) of the Trust Fund for the Institute within the United Nations Fund for Namibia was \$US 3.1 million in 1979 and \$US 2.2 million during the first six months of 1980.

D. Educational, social and relief assistance programme

345. Educational, social and relief assistance is being implemented by the Council with particular reference to the present-day needs and welfare of the Namibians: primary and secondary education, remedial training and vocational and technical training, as well as higher education. The activities financed also include assistance in the fields of health and medical care, nutrition and social welfare.

346. Expenditures on educational, social and relief assistance amounted to \$US 700,370 in 1979 and to \$US 335,596 during the first six months of 1980.

1. Scholarship programme

347. At present, there are 129 Namibians studying on scholarships provided from the Fund. Their various fields of study in 12 countries are as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Courses</u>	<u>Number of students</u>
Algeria	Elementary education	2
Angola	Broadcasting	5
Canada	Geography	1
Congo	Broadcasting	3
Egypt	Business administration/management	1
Ireland	Nursing	3
Papua New Guinea	Medical and law	2
Sweden	Political science	1
United Kingdom	Liberal arts, education, political science, social sciences, chemistry, secretarial science and primary and secondary education	25
United Republic of Tanzania	Broadcasting	6
United States	Liberal arts, education, law, political science, economics, public and business administration, social sciences, medicine, nursing, chemistry, agriculture, electronics, secretarial science and secondary education	72
Zambia	Broadcasting and primary education	8

348. In addition, the Programme provided intensive remedial courses in the English language to 75 Namibians, to upgrade their skills in that language and to prepare them for higher education.

2. Training in radio broadcasting

349. The project, which was approved by the Council in 1977, provides for the training of 22 Namibians who were placed at local radio broadcasting stations in Brazzaville, Dar es Salaam, Luanda and Lusaka.

3. Social and relief assistance

350. The Fund also provides medical and social services, as well as relief aid, to Namibians.

351. By resolution 34/92 F, the General Assembly decided to allocate the sum of \$US 100,000 for the activities of the Council in 1980 related to the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia. At its 319th meeting, on 23 April 1980, the Council decided: (a) to give priority for the use of those funds to the establishment of clinics and kindergartens for Namibian children; and (b) that the President would guide the Commissioner, in consultation with SWAPO, as to the practical steps to be taken in the implementation of the decision.

352. The Commissioner has subsequently, in collaboration with the President of the Council and in consultation with SWAPO, prepared a project entitled "Basic relief items for Namibian Children", providing basic needs for approximately 5,000 children up to seven years of age.

D. Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

353. Owing to the increased scope of the activities financed from the Fund, and the number of new programmes approved, it is important that the Council follow their implementation closely. It is, therefore, recommended that any new activities under the Fund should be formulated as a project, for which the Committee on the Fund would approve the allocations. Reviews and reports on expenditures would then be prepared by the Office of Financial Services of the Secretariat on a project-by-project basis. This should enable the Council to follow the progress of each assistance project and take action on them whenever necessary.

354. In view of the substantial increase in the work programme of the Fund, as stated above, it is further recommended that the Office of the Commissioner, as the co-ordinating authority of the Programme, be strengthened with the addition of one General Service staff member to assist in the administration of the Programme.

355. Since the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme have now entered the stage of implementation, it is recommended that the Council should continue to elaborate and consider, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/153, the policies and contingency plans for the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme.

V. ACTION CONCERNING FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN NAMIBIA

356. During the period under review, the Council, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, continued to inform the international community of the situation in Namibia with regard to the exploitation of the Territory's natural resources by South African and other foreign economic interests. The Council exposed and denounced such illegal exploitation of Namibia's resources at all fora in which it participated, representing and defending Namibia's interests, particularly at meetings of the specialized agencies, international organizations and United Nations conferences.

357. By resolution 34/92 B, the General Assembly declared that the natural resources of Namibia were the birthright of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of United Nations resolutions and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia was illegal and contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime. By the same resolution, the General Assembly strongly condemned the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa which were exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory.

358. The importance of Namibia's resources to South Africa and other foreign interests is considerable. Transnational corporations of the Western nations have invested heavily in and extracted huge profits from Namibia. Outstanding are firms based in five Western countries: Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. Latest available information indicates that there are as many as 88 transnational corporations operating in Namibia. Of this number, 35 are based in South Africa, 25 in the United Kingdom, 15 in the United States, 8 in the Federal Republic of Germany, 3 in France and 2 in Canada. All these transnational corporations, including those registered in South Africa, conduct their operations by means of licences issued by the Pretoria régime or its illegal administration in Namibia.

359. The mining industry is the largest single contributor to the exports, gross domestic product and revenue of Namibia, and the majority of foreign companies operating in the Territory are involved in mining. Among the major companies, Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd. (CDM), the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd. (RTZ) and the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., dominate the present mining activities in Namibia operating in defiance of the Council's Decree, which forbids mineral exploitation in Namibia.

360. CDM, a subsidiary of the largest diamond company in the world, De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. of South Africa (itself a subsidiary of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.) occupies a pivotal place in Namibian economy and monopolizes diamond production. All diamonds produced are sent to the Central Selling Organization in London, which handles all marketing of gems produced by the De Beers group.

361. Copper, the third most important mineral, is mined by the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., which is controlled by AMAX, Inc., the majority shareholder, and the Newmont Mining Corporation. The latter two companies are controlled by interests from the United States (58 per cent) and the United Kingdom (12 per cent). Tsumeb operates three mines in the Territory: Kombat, Tsumeb and Matchless, which account for 80 per cent of the base metals produced in the Territory. It also operates the only copper smelter and lead refinery, with blister copper being refined and exported to Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

362. Other important producers include Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and Falconbridge. The parent company of Falconbridge, which is primarily known for its ownership of the Oamites mine near Windhoek, is Falconbridge South Africa, which in turn is owned by Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd. of Canada. The Canadian company is owned by the Superior Oil Group of the United States.

363. The significant uranium deposits in Namibia have been the target of massive exploitation by foreign economic interests in collaboration with South Africa. ^{36/} The largest open-cast uranium mine in the world, operated by Rössing Uranium, Ltd., has attracted the largest share of foreign investment in the Territory. RTZ, of the United Kingdom, controls 60 per cent of Rössing Uranium.

364. Despite the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and repeated United Nations resolutions, RTZ has undertaken and, indeed, expanded uranium mining operations in Namibia. Long-term contracts for Namibian uranium, all of it from the Rössing mine, are known to have been concluded with operators of nuclear reactors in the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. The Netherlands is also involved, supplying enrichment services for customers in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. It was also reported that Japan has also been a recipient of Namibian uranium.

365. South Africa's exploitation of Namibia's wealth is dependent upon the exploitation of African labour on the basis of the repugnant system of bantustans. At least 85 per cent of the African employees of CDM, Rössing Uranium and the Tsumeb Corporation are migrant workers.

366. The black/white wage gap is widening. Taking the economy as a whole, it has been estimated that the individual annual income is about R 7,000 ^{37/} for whites and R 125 for Africans.

367. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/92 B, the Council continues to expose those Governments, corporations and other interests which are collaborating with the illegal South African administration in Namibia in their exploitation of the human and natural resources of Namibia.

^{36/} See report of the Council on the Hearings on Namibian Uranium contained in vol. III of the present report.

^{37/} At 17 September 1980, one rand (R 1.00) equalled approximately \$US 1.33.

368. In its Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia (see para. 91 above), the Council reaffirmed that the natural resources of Namibia were the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people. The Council indicated that South Africa and other foreign interests were rapidly depleting the natural resources of Namibia, thus threatening the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia. The Council condemned the violation of United Nations resolutions and of Decree No. 1 by South Africa and other foreign interests which had continued to illegally exploit Namibia's resources.

369. The Council is also aware of acts of depletion of the marine resources of Namibia. By its resolution adopted at its 327th meeting held at Algiers on 31 May 1980, the Council condemned all countries engaged in illegal fishing in the territorial waters of Namibia (A/AC.131/80, see para. 508 below). By the same resolution, the Council took note of a report prepared by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on the implementation of the Decree (A/AC.131/81) and requested its Standing Committee II to submit recommendations to the Council on the question of the marine resources and territorial waters of Namibia, as well as on the question of an economic zone for Namibia.

370. The report of the Commissioner indicated that the Decree's main provisions prohibited exportation or any form of exploitation of any Namibian natural resources, of whatever kind, without the permission of the Council, and specifically invalidated any permission or authorization to exploit and export such resources granted by South Africa or by the territorial Administration. The Decree provided specific penalties for its contravention, including seizure, for the benefit of the Namibian people, of resources which had been wrongfully exported, and actions in damages for contravention of the Decree to be taken by a future Government of an independent Namibia.

371. The Commissioner stated that other forms of action to implement the Decree could be taken under municipal legislation or through initiatives by private organizations.

372. As prerequisites to direct implementation of the Decree, the Council and the Commissioner's Office have attempted to make the Decree known to all persons and organizations involved in any way in the exploitation, exportation, importation or consumption of Namibian natural resources. Members of the Council and the Commissioner's Office have held consultations with various government officials and have discussed the Decree during their missions of consultation. They have brought the Decree to the attention of lawyers' associations, other groups and organizations, as well as to the attention of members of the public, including potential investors, seeking information on Namibia.

373. The Commissioner's Office has commissioned a number of studies to provide specific data needed in order to take direct action to implement the Decree.

374. Both the Council and the Commissioner are aware that since the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the unlawful occupation régime in Namibia has taken steps to encourage foreign companies to invest in the Territory to exploit its mineral resources. In particular, the so-called Administrator General has purportedly transferred control and registration of companies operating in the Territory from Pretoria to Windhoek.

375. In his report, the Commissioner indicated that inquiries, usually anonymous, were received frequently from persons who either had invested or were considering investing in Namibia. Such investment, if it occurred, not only plundered the Territory of resources which could not be replaced and which failed to benefit Namibians but it also helped gain acceptance for the legitimacy of the régime and political backing for its survival.

376. Mindful of these implications, the Council, in paragraph 25 of its Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action (see para. 91 above), decided "to promote every effort for the speedy implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. Steps will be taken to strengthen the legal basis of Decree No. 1 by clarifying the existing link between the Decree and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council to make it more effective in those countries whose Governments consider it to be a mere recommendation of the General Assembly. The Council will continue to monitor the illegal exploitation of Namibian uranium to reveal to the international community the reckless and destructive actions of South African and other foreign economic interests against the welfare of the Namibian people. As a first step, the Council will conduct hearings on Namibian uranium in July 1980 to determine what further action can be taken by the United Nations to ensure compliance with the decisions of the General Assembly."

377. In accordance with United Nations resolutions and in the implementation of its programme of work, the Council carried out hearings on Namibian uranium from 7 to 11 July 1980 as a first step to determine what further action could be taken by the United Nations to ensure compliance with the decisions of the General Assembly in this domain. The hearings were conducted by a panel of Council members. Some 24 participants presented evidence to the Council on the illegal exploitation, processing purchase and transportation of Namibian uranium (see vol. III of the present report).

VI. ACTION CONCERNING THE MILITARY SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

378. In keeping with the mandate entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), the Council, as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia until independence, continued to maintain under constant review the political, military, economic and social developments affecting the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence in a united Namibia. Subsequent resolutions of the Assembly have reaffirmed the mandate of the Council.

379. During the period under review, in pursuance of its mandate, the Council continued to keep developments regarding the military situation in Namibia under close scrutiny. In statements issued during the period, the Council strongly denounced and condemned the expansion and escalation of South Africa's military operations and installations in Namibia and the total war strategy it had launched against the Namibian people aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of the Territory and frustrating the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence. The Council also denounced and condemned South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against independent neighbouring States and its continued development of a nuclear weapons capability, which seriously endangered international peace and security (see para. 506 below).

380. Increasing concern by the international community over South Africa's persistent defiance of United Nations resolutions and decisions and its military build-up was manifested in General Assembly resolution 34/92 G, whereby the Assembly strongly condemned "South Africa for its ever-increasing military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of other agents to carry out its policy of military attacks against neighbouring States, its threats and acts of aggression against independent African countries and the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes" and called upon "all States to take effective legislative measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia". By resolution 34/93 E of 12 December 1979, the General Assembly expressed grave concern at the reported detonation of a nuclear device by South Africa in September 1979 and by resolution 34/92 G the Assembly expressed strong condemnation for the "racist régime of South Africa for its efforts to develop a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes".

381. As part of its "total strategy", the illegal régime of South Africa continued, during the period under review, to strengthen its military occupation of Namibia by augmenting its military build-up in the Territory, by stepping up indigenous production and importation of arms and military equipment and by expanding its nuclear weapons capability. South Africa's escalation of military installations in Namibia, which now include more sophisticated and dangerous weapons, is being undertaken in collaboration with certain Western countries. South Africa has pursued its efforts to undermine SWAPO by seeking to create wide anti-SWAPO sentiment in Namibia by luring greater numbers of Namibians into anti-SWAPO campaigns and by using all military means available to maintain its illegal occupation of Namibia.

382. During the period under review, South Africa's military budget maintained its upward trend. Military spending, the largest single appropriation in the total budget, increased substantially. Available information indicates that the total defence outlay for 1979/80 amounted to approximately \$US 2 billion.

383. Reports indicate that the South African occupation forces have increased their attacks against SWAPO as a result of the latter's intensified struggle for national liberation. The successful military operations of SWAPO have forced the South African régime to adopt measures to prevent the exodus of whites from areas bordering the so-called operational area. Special monetary allowances were being offered to those remaining on their properties and contributing to the continuation of the occupation of Namibia.

384. In 1979, SWAPO, as part of its armed struggle against South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, carried out more than 100 direct attacks and over 50 supportive attacks against South African armed forces and strategic targets, inflicting heavy losses in men and war equipment. A SWAPO communiqué of February 1980 reported that more than 1,000 enemy soldiers, together with foreign mercenaries, had been killed in one of the heaviest periods of fighting in the 13-year old war.

385. Following the introduction of a state of emergency over a large part of Namibia, the occupation régime started a massive transfer of combat equipment into the Territory. Additional military police units were sent to areas in the northern part of the country which were closest to the frontier of Angola. In addition to its increased military activities, South Africa was attempting to decimate the ranks of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) by encouraging desertions from SWAPO forces through devious means. One such means was the so-called amnesty declared by the occupation régime in December 1979.

386. According to available information, the illegal occupation régime of South Africa has continued its policy of "total strategy" whereby all the resources of the régime were being channelled into suppressing the people's armed struggle both in Namibia and South Africa.

387. It has been widely reported that South Africa's military strength in Namibia comprised infantry, armoured, mechanized and parachute battalions, police counter-insurgency battalions and combat support units. These are stationed in a network of primary and secondary military bases, some 40 of which are located along the Angola-Namibia border. SWAPO sources have indicated that new bases have been constructed in a number of places in the so-called operational area in the north; the existing bases are being reinforced and enlarged.

388. The total strength of the armed forces of South Africa in Namibia is estimated to be as high as 70,000 troops. In addition, the security force which forms part of the South African police has a large detachment on duty in the Territory and other departments of the police delegate personnel as needed. Their work is particularly concerned with the detention and interrogation of political prisoners. In line with its attempts to undermine the unity of the Namibian people, the illegal South African régime has also imposed the creation of indigenous security forces on a tribal basis.

489. According to reports, the South African régime is faced with a growing resistance to military conscription. By late October 1979, the number of persons convicted since 1975 for having refused to serve in the army had been estimated at over 2,300. In fact, the growing number of white draft resisters is one of the new emerging forces against apartheid. Consequently, the racist régime is faced with a serious problem of demoralization among its own people, who are beginning to appreciate the reality of the Namibian cause. To divert their attention, the South African Government has been embarking upon belligerent adventurism by using military force against its neighbouring States and resorting to repeated violations of their borders and territorial integrity. The illegal occupation régime has continued its acts of aggression against the neighbouring States of Angola and Zambia in an attempt to intimidate them for assisting the national liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa.

390. During the period under review, the Security Council remained seized of the serious situation arising from South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against the States of Angola and Zambia. On different occasions, the Security Council adopted resolutions condemning these acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa and calling for the immediate cessation of all acts of aggression and provocation by South Africa against Angola and Zambia.

391. The United Nations Council for Namibia has consistently denounced and condemned South Africa for its acts of aggression against independent African States. At its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980, the Council issued a statement condemning South Africa's attack against Angola of 25 May 1980. Furthermore, in its Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia (see para. 91 above), the Council strongly condemned the continuous and systematic aggression which had been committed by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola on 25 May 1980, which had resulted in substantial destruction of property and the loss of over 200 Angolan lives. On 30 June, the Council issued a statement in which it strongly condemned the brutal acts of armed invasion into Angola which appeared intended to frustrate efforts for a negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia through the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) (see para. 50 below).

392. Available information indicates that, in violation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977), South Africa continues its policy of developing a nuclear capability, including the ability to manufacture nuclear weapons with the collaboration of certain Powers. This policy further aggravates the situation in the region and poses a serious threat to international peace and security.

VII. CONSIDERATION OF LEGAL MATTERS CONCERNING NAMIBIA

A. Action taken by the Council on bilateral and multilateral treaties

393. The examination of bilateral and multilateral treaties which explicitly or implicitly include Namibia with a view to replacing South Africa by the Council as the authority empowered to represent Namibia is still to be completed pending the submission of a report on this question by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, which has been expected since 1977.

B. Action taken by the Council on legislation purportedly promulgated by the illegal South African régime in Namibia

394. By resolution 34/92 A, the General Assembly decided that the Council should denounce all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate its system of colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia and should endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed in Windhoek not issuing from free and fair elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations.

395. During the period under review, the Council continued to keep itself informed of all the illegal constitutional manoeuvres and enactments made by the South African administration in Namibia. In particular, the repressive legislation which violates the most fundamental requirements of the rule of law and denies the Namibian people their right to self-determination and genuine independence.

396. The Council continued to denounce the ruthless application of, as well as the issuance or amendments to, proclamations which would systematically deprive the people of Namibia of their social, political and economic rights and which were in complete defiance of numerous United Nations resolutions on Namibia.

397. In addition to the existing repressive laws or proclamations, the illegal South African administration in Namibia enacted a series of other repressive laws to cover other areas in the country to which the war of liberation had spread. Thus, section 1 of Proclamation No. AG 34 of 21 April 1980, which amends Proclamation No. AG 9 (1977), provides that: "no person shall without the consent of the officer commanding the South African Defence Force in Kaokoland ... drive or travel in any motor vehicle or other vehicle or any road or portion of a road situated in the security district of Kaokoland".

398. Section 1 (b) of the same proclamation further restricts the carrying out of ordinary commercial business activity between the period from "one half hour after sunset on any day until one half hour before sunrise on the next day at any place within the security district of Kaokoland".

399. The South African administration in Namibia continued to defy United Nations resolutions, in particular General Assembly resolution 33/182 A which condemned South Africa's decision to impose a so-called internal settlement in Namibia. Section 4 (1) (a) of Proclamation No. AG 8, for instance, provides that Namibia shall be dismembered into 11 so-called population groups and further states that the criterion for membership in a population group shall be in terms of the particulars of an identity document issued to an individual in accordance with the apartheid provision contained in section 3 of the Identification of Persons Act (Act No. 2 of 1979).

400. Section 5 of Proclamation No. AG 8 provides that voting across ethnic or population group boundaries shall be prohibited and any person dissenting from this and other provisions of the racist proclamations may be in violation of section 13 of the same proclamation, which provides for additional powers to the ethnic authorities and also creates new categories of offences, such as threatening, obstructing or insulting the ethnic structures and authorities set up by the illegal régime.

401. Contrary to its much publicized claim of having abolished racial discrimination in the Territory, the illegal South African administration in Namibia has bolstered the principles of apartheid, or ethnicity, in internal constitutional structures, by its amendment of Proclamation No. AG 21 (1979), contained in Proclamation No. AG 7. Section 2 bis (b) of the latter provides that the Administrator General may, by proclamation in the Official Gazette, declare that the so-called National Assembly "may not make laws in relation to ... any subject ... which is beyond its permitted scope".

402. In its Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia (see para. 91 above), the Council stated, inter alia, that the Pretoria régime was unleashing a "reign of terror and death against SWAPO" and was engaged in a number of undisputed manoeuvres aimed at creating "administrative structures controlled by neo-colonialist puppets". These manoeuvres were being relentlessly and determinedly carried out by South Africa behind the facade of its apparent willingness to negotiate with the United Nations on the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) while its real aim was to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia, to frustrate the achievement of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people toward self-determination and national independence and to deceive the international community into acquiescing in these efforts.

403. In the Declaration, the Council urged all Member States not to recognize any so-called internal settlement of the question of Namibia, emphasizing that free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations were an essential prerequisite to any peaceful settlement in Namibia.

404. In a statement issued on 3 July 1980, the Council condemned the creation by South Africa of a so-called Council of Ministers in Namibia. The Council stated that in contravention of United Nations resolutions and the will of the international community, South Africa was clearly bent upon imposing a puppet régime on Namibia through which it intended to perpetuate its colonial rule, its exploitation of the people and resources of the Territory and its repression of Namibian patriots. The Council drew the attention of the international community to the persistent attempts by South Africa to undermine, through a series of unilateral acts, the efforts to reach a negotiated settlement on Namibia. By its actions, South Africa had revealed the full extent of its contempt for the well-considered views of the overwhelming majority of the members of the international community which fully supported the aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. (See para. 506 below.)

C. Actions of the Council in relation to the question of the law of the sea

405. The Council continued to keep matters pertaining to the question of the law of the sea under review. In this regard, the Council participated actively in the work of the ninth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, held at New York from 27 February to 4 April 1980.

406. Prior to the convening of the session, the Council adopted a position paper on the Conference, in which it decided to support an amendment proposed by the Group of 77 to the preamble to the draft convention on the law of the sea, contained in the revised informal composite negotiating text (A/CONF.62/WP.10/Rev.1).

407. The Council also decided to work in close consultation with, and support the position of, the Group of 77 with respect to those matters considered by Committee I, particularly with reference to benefit of mankind (art. 140 of the draft convention); the role and the composition of the Assembly and the Council of the Authority (arts. 156-165); settlement of disputes (arts. 186-191); basic conditions of prospecting, exploration and exploitation (annex II); transfer of technology (annex II, art. 5); and financial arrangements, including the financial terms of contracts and financing of the enterprise (annex II, art. 12 and annex III, art. 10).

408. With respect to Committee II matters, the Council decided to seek membership in the Group of Coastal States and support its position concerning the legal nature of the exclusive economic zone (art. 55); the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the coastal State in the exclusive economic zone (art. 56); the rights and duties of other States in the exclusive economic zone (art. 58); the relationship of coastal States with land-locked States and States with special geographical characteristics (arts. 69 and 70); and the peaceful settlement of disputes that might arise from the exercise by coastal States of their sovereign rights or jurisdiction in the exclusive economic zone (art. 296).

409. In Negotiating Group 6, the Council decided to support the definition of the continental shelf (art. 76), and the provision on payments and contributions with respect to the exploitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 miles (art. 82) and to seek compromise formulae on other issues.

410. In Negotiating Group 7, the Council decided to seek a compromise formula for the delimitation of the economic zone, the continental shelf and issues relating to interim arrangements and settlement of disputes.

411. With respect of Committee III matters, the Council decided to support the position of the Group of 77 concerning the jurisdiction of the coastal States in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf with respect to the protection and preservation of the marine environment and the conduct of scientific research.

412. During the year under review, the Council continued to reaffirm the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and to publicize the fact that all so-called legislation issued by South Africa with respect to Namibia, particularly with regard to the territorial sea, economic zone, fishing rights and continental shelf, was illegal, null and void.

413. Bearing in mind previous United Nations resolutions regarding the preservation of the territorial integrity of Namibia, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9/2 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978), and in light of the intention of the illegal South African administration to annex Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands, situated within the Namibian territorial sea, the Council has declared that any purported South African annexation of Walvis Bay and its surrounding areas, including the Penguin Islands was illegal, null and void.

414. At its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Algiers, the Council, after discussing the implementation of its Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, adopted a resolution on 31 May 1980 (A/AC.131/80, see para. 500 below) by which it condemned those countries engaged in illegal

fishing in Namibian territorial waters and requested its Standing Committee II to study the questions of marine resources and the territorial waters of Namibia, as well as the question of declaring an exclusive economic zone for the Territory.

415. In its Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia (see para. 91 above), the Council declared that it would undertake all necessary action to ensure that South Africa's false claims with respect to the Penguin and other islands along the coast of Namibia were declared illegal, null and void by the relevant organs of the United Nations. It also decided to counter South Africa's acts to extend illegally, in its own name, the territorial sea of Namibia and to proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia.

VIII. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

416. 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.

417. The programme of work of the Council, defined by General Assembly resolution 34/92 A, forms the basis and framework for the activities of the Office of the Commissioner for the implementation of the Council's decisions.

A. Collection and analysis of information and research relating to Namibia

418. During the period under review, the Office of the Commissioner collected and analysed information relating to Namibia, closely followed internal political and legal developments concerning the Territory and studied the possibilities of implementing Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. These activities are carried out under the authority of the Council's Standing Committees II and III, respectively.

B. Education, training and welfare of Namibians

419. The Office of the Commissioner prepares the reviews and reports of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, in accordance with the approved guidelines for the administration of the Fund. The reviews have further consolidated the position of the Committee on the Fund and the Council in respect of activities financed from the Fund. A detailed report on the Fund is included in paragraphs 311 to 355 above.

C. Nationhood Programme for Namibia

420. The Office of the Commissioner has been designated by the Council as the co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme.

421. Pursuant to paragraph 5 (n) of General Assembly resolution 33/182 C in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the Commissioner with the necessary resources for the performance of its expanded

responsibilities, the Commissioner's Office in New York and the regional office at Lusaka were accordingly strengthened during 1979 and the first half of 1980.

422. As co-ordinating authority, 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 bodies within the United Nations system.

423. Following recommendations by SWAPO in August 1978 regarding priorities among the projects, the Commissioner's office undertook a thorough appraisal and further preparation of the projects, before submitting proposals for the Council's consideration. Forty-six pre-independence projects approved thus far have entered the stage of implementation and many of these, involving training, were started during the first half of 1980.

424. 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.

425. According to the agreed guidelines, the transmission of funds from the United Nations Fund for Namibia to the executing agencies continues to take place through UNDP under the arrangement of a "UNDP 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 subsequently makes allocations and remittances to the executing agencies to meet the project expenditures.

426. In January and March 1980, members of the Commissioner's office held discussions, in connexion with the implementation of the Nationhood Programme, with SWAPO and the United Nations Institute for Namibia, at Luanda and Lusaka respectively. Further consultations were held with the authorities at ICPE, at Ljubljana, and IDEP at Dakar (see para. 334 above).

427. Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Council on 7 February 1980 (A/AC.131/74, see para. 508 below), which requested the Commissioner to organize a series of sectoral planning workshops for the further development of the Nationhood Programme and, as a first step, to prepare a proposal on the organization of those workshops for the consideration of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the Commissioner's office prepared the proposal which was subsequently approved by the Committee on the Fund on 28 February 1980. Under the proposal, four sectoral workshops would be held in the fields of agriculture, nutrition and fisheries; transport and communications; education, health, housing and labour; and mining, industries, trade and economic planning.

428. In May 1980, members of the Commissioner's office held consultations with the government authorities of, and representatives of UNDP offices in, the prospective host countries, i.e., Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Ethiopia and Botswana, in connexion with the organization of the planning workshops. Consultations were also conducted with authorities in Zambia. As a consequence of the discussions, it was agreed that two of the four planned workshops would take place in August 1980 at Maputo and Dar es Salaam.

429. The Nationhood Programme is expected to witness expanded activities emanating

from the already approved pre-independence training and sectoral survey projects, many of which are already in operation, while others are expected to commence shortly. As the programme proceeds in the implementation phase, it continues to benefit from four principal cornerstones: a clear foundation of the broad policies established by the Council, in consultation with SWAPO; active participation and contribution by the organizations and bodies involved; sound financial standing and thorough technical and administrative support.

D. Fund-raising activities

430. The Commissioner carried out fund-raising activities to ensure the financing of the activities of the Institute, the implementation of the Nationhood Programme and other programmes financed from the Fund. During the period under review, responses to appeals for funds were encouraging.

E. Offices of the Commissioner at Lusaka and Gaborone

431. Following the launching of the Nationhood Programme, the Regional Office at Lusaka further diversified its operations, placing greater emphasis on programmes of assistance for Namibians. In addition to servicing current programmes, such as those for scholarships for the Fund and the training of SWAPO broadcasters in East and Central Africa, the Regional Office has been actively involved in new initiatives in the field to meet Namibian needs and aspirations.

432. Effective co-ordination exists with UNDP, UNHCR and the specialized agencies to work out an integrated approach to programmes of assistance to Namibians. New opportunities for training and research at the Institute have been identified by the Institute and the specialized agencies concerned. In that connexion, the Regional Office has continued to maintain effective liaison with the Director of the Institute to ensure a concerted effort in this regard.

433. The role of the Regional Office with regard to the Nationhood Programme follows from the planning workshop held at Lusaka in May 1978. The Regional Office has been actively involved in the work of appraising and preparing the projects for implementation in consultation with SWAPO and the United Nations bodies concerned.

434. As the Nationhood Programme moves to the stage of implementation, the major part of the project activities will take place at Lusaka under the co-ordination of the Regional Office.

435. An administrative support project has been established at the Regional Office to ensure that sufficient and qualified services are available to the project personnel sent to Lusaka by the executing agencies and to cope with the increased volume of work generated by the Nationhood Programme. As a result, the Nationhood Programme became one of the main preoccupations of the Regional Office in 1980.

436. During the year under review, the Regional Office issued 521 new travel and identity documents and 690 renewals.

437. The Regional Office continued to maintain close liaison with SWAPO on all matters of mutual concern within the context of relevant policies and decisions of

the Council. It also organized and participated in the country health programme workshops as well as a workshop on distance learning, i.e. correspondence courses, sponsored by the Commonwealth Secretariat and SWAPO.

438. The Office of the Commissioner at Gaborone has served as a useful "listening post" on developments in southern Africa. It maintains regular contacts with the SWAPO representative in Botswana and with Namibian refugees.

439. During the period under review, the Gaborone Office conducted a preliminary survey in Botswana to assess the opportunities for the implementation of Nationhood Programme projects in that country. It also arranged clearance with the Government of Botswana for the placement of Namibians in educational institutions and explored vocational training facilities on behalf of the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Further, the Office used its good offices to arrange clearance for Institute students to pursue practical training in Botswana.

IX. PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S
ORGANIZATION AS THE SOLE AND AUTHENTIC
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE

440. SWAPO, which is recognized by the United Nations and OAU as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, participated in the work of the Council as an observer in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which the Assembly accorded SWAPO a standing invitation, in its capacity as observer, to participate in the sessions and in the activities of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly.

441. By resolution 34/92 A, the General Assembly, recognizing the urgent need to intensify consultations with SWAPO, decided that the Council should continue to consult with SWAPO, as appropriate, in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people.

442. Accordingly, during the period under review, the representative of SWAPO continued to take part in the work of the Council, as well as in the work of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

443. In his statement on 6 December 1979 to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, the Secretary for External Affairs of SWAPO said that SWAPO had continued and would continue to intensify the armed struggle in Namibia until genuine self-determination and national independence was won. He said that the illegal South African administration in Namibia had recently increased its military presence, bases and operations in the Territory and had continued to expand its acts of aggression against the Namibian people. He said further that "the fascist Boer junta has accelerated the military, political and administrative preparations for installing a puppet neo-colonial régime in Namibia on the model of the illegal Smith-Muzorewa régime in Zimbabwe". 38/

444. During the period under review, representatives of SWAPO were included in the

38/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings, 91st meeting. See also paras. 25-27 above.

Council's missions of consultations with Governments of States Members of the United Nations and in other missions of the Council to attend international conferences.

445. Representatives of SWAPO frequently briefed members of the Council on developments inside Namibia. In addition, the representative of SWAPO at United Nations Headquarters co-operated with the Council in issuing statements protesting renewed acts of repression and harassment of the Namibian people.

446. On 30 May 1980, the Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations spoke on behalf of the President of SWAPO during the general debate at the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Algiers (see paras. 62-68 above). He said that the question of Namibia was a colonial problem which required total decolonization of the Territory, including the area of Walvis Bay. The situation in Namibia was ominous, in that the racist régime of South Africa was building up its military arsenals in Namibia for purposes of terror and aggression.

447. He stated that the basic issues in connexion with the question of Namibia were as follows: (a) Namibia was a colony illegally occupied by South Africa; (b) Namibia was the legal responsibility of the United Nations and Walvis Bay was an integral part of the Territory; (c) all actions by South Africa within Namibia were null and void; and (d) the two principal parties to the dispute were South Africa and SWAPO. There was a danger that manipulation or sabotage could erode the responsibility of the Council over the Territory and he appealed to the Council to remain vigilant over those dangers. He added that the Council should devise procedures to give practical effect to its Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

448. The Council should act with a view to imposing a mandatory embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter. He called for a world-wide campaign to secure increased support for the United Nations and SWAPO in the common struggle for the liberation of Namibia. There was a dire need for rethinking and refocusing within the United Nations concerning the question of Namibia.

449. At a further meeting on 1 June, the representative of SWAPO called the attention of the Council to the need for reviewing General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) in light of the crucial stage which the situation in Namibia had reached.

450. The Council decided to refer this matter to the Steering Committee for consideration.

X. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

451. During the period under review, the Council continued its efforts to disseminate information to Governments, institutions, non-governmental organizations and directly to the public, in order to mobilize a well-informed world public opinion in support of the genuine independence for Namibia.

452. To increase the dissemination of information on Namibia, the Council acted largely through its Standing Committee III which, in turn, worked closely with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in order to give guidance on specific projects for dissemination of information to the general public.

453. Standing Committee III considered a wide range of items relating to the improvement of the dissemination of information on the question of Namibia.

454. Standing Committee III held several meetings with the representatives of the Department of Public Information and the Publishing Division of the Department of Conference Services in order to guide those departments in their activities relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia.

A. Press and publications

455. The Publications Service of the Press and Publications Division 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, mainly through its periodical publications, the United Nations Monthly Chronicle and Objective: Justice, and also in such general reference works as the Yearbook of the United Nations, Everyone's United Nations, Basic Facts about the United Nations and the United Nations Today (Suggestions for Speakers).

456. The Publications Service also published a booklet entitled Namibia - A Unique UN Responsibility, containing highlights of United Nations action in support of freedom and independence for Namibia. At the request of the Council, two new booklets - one on the Council's extraordinary plenary meetings at Algiers in May-June 1980 and one on the Council's hearings on Namibian uranium in July 1980 - are scheduled for publication later this year.

457. The Press Section continued to give wide coverage to the work of the Council. Press releases, as well as texts of statements made by the President of the Council and communiqués of the missions of consultations to various regions in the world - Latin America, the Caribbean region, North America, Western Europe, the Pacific region, and the Middle East (14 April-11 June) - were disseminated to the press, delegations and non-governmental organizations at Headquarters and to the United Nations information centres throughout the world.

458. The Section prepared background information and summarized reports for use by the information media. It gave full coverage to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Algiers (28 May-1 June) with the chief editor of the Section acting also as the spokesman for the President of the Council, and also gave full coverage to the Panel for Hearings on Namibian Uranium held at Headquarters (7-11 July), preparing also a background release prior to the hearings.

459. The Press and Publications Division also continued its regular coverage of the meetings and other activities of the Council. In addition, it provided material on this subject to the pool of non-aligned news agencies.

460. The activities of the Council were also publicized through the daily press briefings held by the Director of the Press and Publications Division for the press corps and delegation press officers.

461. When requested, the Press Section arranged press conference for the President of the Council, the Chairman of the Panel for Hearings on Namibian Uranium and for participants in the hearings.

B. Radio and visual services

462. The Visual Service continued to give coverage to the activities of the Council and to programmes relating to the work of the Council.

463. The Photographs and Exhibits Section prepared a large photo exhibit on Namibia which has been on display at United Nations Headquarters since 1 January 1980. A French version of this same exhibit was sent to Geneva and a German version is being prepared for the United Nations offices at Vienna.

464. Smaller-size versions of this photo exhibit - in English, French, Arabic and Spanish - were also sent to the 60 United Nations information centres throughout the world.

465. Regular photographic coverage was given to many United Nations meetings on Namibia. The pictures have been added to the photographic library and have been made available for distribution.

466. A poster commemorating the hearings on Namibian uranium was produced in English (7,500 copies) and in French (2,500 copies). Reproductions of this poster were used as paid advertisements to promote the hearings in The New York Times, The Times (London) and Le Monde.

467. The News Production Section has given frequent coverage to meetings and press conferences held at New York, including the hearings on Namibian uranium, which received full day television coverage, supplemented by extensive colour film coverage. Press conferences by the Secretary-General on the question of Namibia were also given full coverage.

468. The Feature Production Section continued to promote the distribution of earlier films such as: "Namibia: A Trust Betrayed", "Free Namibia" and "End of an Era".

469. Journal Films, a distributor of educational films in the United States, has produced, under the supervision of the Department of Public Information, a 23-minute version of "Namibia: A Trust Betrayed". Entitled "Colonialism/A Case Study: Namibia", the film was widely distributed in North American schools and universities.

470. A short feature film of approximately 6-7 minutes' duration entitled "Freedom for All" is presently being edited from the material of "Namibia: A Trust Betrayed" and should be ready for distribution in late 1980.

471. The Radio Service continued to disseminate information on developments relating to Namibia and the work of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the United Nations Council for Namibia and other United Nations bodies concerned with Namibia. The material in the form of news bulletins and documentary programmes was made available in over 20 languages.

472. During the period under review, developments relating to Namibia received prominent and extensive coverage in a large number of daily news bulletins and weekly news summaries published by the Department of Public Information.

473. The extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Algiers were covered in three languages (Arabic, English and French) by an officer from the Radio Service who also issued daily press releases in Arabic.

474. The Radio Service will complete shortly six 15-minute special programmes on various aspects of the question of Namibia.

475. The Radio Service featured all special events relating to Namibia in daily newscasts when the General Assembly was in session and in weekly newscasts at other times.

476. The Radio Service produced several series of weekly programmes in a variety of languages. A number of these programmes were devoted, entirely or in part, to the question of Namibia. "Perspective" devoted one programme to this issue; UN Africa, a monthly half-hour radio magazine, dealt with this problem in one of its issues; "L'Afrique à l'ONU" used items on Namibia in six of its programmes; "The Week at the UN", a news programme with world-wide distribution in several languages, featured Namibia in 16 of its weekly issues; "Noticias", a telephone feed in Spanish to a number of radio organizations in North and South America, featured Namibia in at least 15 of its newscasts; in addition the Latin American Iberian Unit of the Radio Service had items on Namibia in a number of its programmes produced in Spanish and Portuguese and distributed and broadcast to Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa, Latin America and Europe.

C. External relations

477. The Information Centres Service has continuously kept the United Nations information centres and a number of UNDP field offices informed on developments on the question of Namibia. This information was disseminated in their regular work programmes.

478. Full guidance and instructions were given by circular memoranda and telegrams to the information centres as well as information material for publicity on Namibia. Excerpts from the Secretary-General's report and statements on the Namibia question were sent by telegram to the centres; copies and the reports were sent by pouch.

479. The information centres prepared a special exhibition and news coverage for the observance of Namibia Day and the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.

480. The information centres, where available, or the UNDP field offices, provided coverage and assistance to the Council's visiting missions.

481. The Visitors Section continued to treat the question of Namibia as one of its priority items during briefings and one-hour lecture tours for visitors. Groups were briefed on the Namibia question at Headquarters and away from Headquarters. Films on this subject were shown to visitors at Headquarters.

482. The Public Inquiries Unit has responded to questions from the public and to requests from educators, researchers, students and the general public. The Unit made available information materials to the public, including the report of the Council to the General Assembly, resolutions and press releases.

483. The Special Projects Unit continued to disseminate information about United Nations activities on the question of Namibia through the Graduate Student Intern Programme conducted annually by the Unit. About 100 young men and women from 50 countries participated in the 1980 programme, which included a number of briefings on United Nations activities concerning Namibia.

484. The Unit also continued to disseminate information on the work of various United Nations organs concerned with the question of Namibia through its annual publication, United Nations Today (Suggestions for Speakers). The 1980 edition of this publication will contain a number of sections on this question. This publication, which has a circulation of 75,000 copies, is available in English, French and Spanish and has been translated by information centres into local languages. It is widely used by speakers on the United Nations and as a reference by universities, schools and non-governmental organizations throughout the world.

485. The Non-Governmental Organizations Section organized a special briefing on the situation in Namibia on 1 November 1979 for 134 representatives of non-governmental organizations. The film "Free Namibia" was shown. A summary of the briefing (2,500 copies) was distributed to non-governmental organizations, press and other interested persons throughout the world through the 60 United Nations information centres.

486. The Section provided the NGO Lounge with all documents in quantity pertaining to Namibia. During the week of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, a register was placed in the NGO Lounge and contributions were made by the non-governmental organizations to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

487. The Educational Information Programmes Unit paid special attention to the situation in Namibia and to the work of the United Nations in this respect during its annual conferences for prominent educators from Europe, Africa the Middle East, Canada, Latin America and the Caribbean. At the seminar held at Mexico City in 1979, special lectures were delivered and films such as "Free Namibia" and "The White Laager" were screened. The lectures were followed by discussions on ways of introducing topics of decolonization and the struggle against apartheid in school programmes.

488. The Unit has prepared a special leaflet on United Nations activities against apartheid, including the question of Namibia, designed for use by teachers and students in schools. A total of 140,000 copies have been printed in English, French and Spanish. An Arabic version of this publication is currently being prepared.

D. Dissemination of information by the Office of
the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

489. Under the authority of the Council's Standing Committee III, the Office of the Commissioner assisted in preparing the substantive parts of the Namibia Bulletin, a quarterly publication in English, Spanish, French and German, and also published Namibia in the News, a weekly newsletter, which is now distributed to all Member States and non-governmental organizations. In addition, the Commissioner gave a number of interviews about Namibia to the international press, radio and television.

PART THREE

ORGANIZATION AND DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

A. Establishment of the Council

490. 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. The Council now consists of the following 31 members: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

B. Presidency of the Council

491. At its 315th meeting, on 26 December 1979, the Council re-elected Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka of Zambia as its President for 1980. At the same meeting, the Council elected Messrs. Mohamed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Brajesh Chandra Mishra (India), Orhan Eralp (Turkey), Germán Nava-Carrillo (Venezuela) and Miljan Komatina (Yugoslavia) as vice-presidents of the Council for 1980.

C. Steering Committee

492. The Steering Committee of the Council consists of the President of the Council, the four 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

493. At its 77th meeting, on 9 January 1980, Standing Committee I elected Mr. Tommo Monthe (United Republic of Cameroon) as its Chairman.

494. At its 48th meeting, on 23 January 1980, Standing Committee II elected Mr. Tyrone R. Ferguson (Guyana) as its Chairman.

495. At its 63rd meeting, on 25 February 1980, Standing Committee III re-elected Mr. Mohammad Tayyab Siddiqui (Pakistan) as its Chairman.

496. Subsequently, the Standing Committees elected their vice-chairmen for 1980 as follows:

Standing Committee I - Mrs. Solmaz Ünaydin (Turkey)
Standing Committee II - Mrs. Famatta Rose Osode (Liberia)
Standing Committee III - Mr. Mahmoud Fahim El-Said (Egypt)

497. The composition of the Standing Committees, at 1 January 1980, was as follows:

Standing Committee I - Algeria, Belgium, China, Colombia, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Zambia.

Standing Committee II - Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Guyana, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Zambia.

Standing Committee III - Algeria, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

498. At its 297th meeting, on 17 April 1979, the Council approved the terms of reference of Standing Committees I, II and III. 39/

E. Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

499. At its 297th meeting, on 17 April 1979, the Council approved the terms of reference of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia. 40/ The composition of the Committee on the Fund is as follows:

Chairman - President of the Council

Members - Australia (Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur), Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

F. Other committees and working groups

500. During the period under review, the Council established a number of committees and working groups. Working groups of the Steering Committee prepared recommendations for the Council on the following: (a) missions of consultation; (b) the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; (c) terms of reference of the Council; and (d) extraordinary plenary meetings. A drafting committee and a committee of the whole prepared the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia; a drafting committee prepared the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly and a panel conducted hearings on Namibian uranium.

39/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24), vol. II, paras. 33, 35 and 37.

40/ Ibid., para. 44.

G. Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

501. 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.

502. At its 111th meeting, on 20 December 1979, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/34/840), appointed Mr. Martti Ahtisaari as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1980 (decision 34/326).

H. Secretariat services

503. The secretariat of the Council services the Council, its Steering Committee, the three standing committees, the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other committees and working groups, as well as missions of the Council, as required.

504. The secretariat comprises the following established posts in the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization: one D-1 (Secretary of the Council), one P-4, two P-3s, one G-5 and two G-4s. In addition, the secretariat has two P-4s as temporary assistance for the year 1980, one P-3 temporarily redeployed from another division of the Department and one G-4 as temporary assistance.

II. FORMAL STATEMENTS, COMMUNIQUEES, RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

505. The present section contains the texts of the formal statements issued by the Council or its President and communiquéés issued by the Council's missions of consultation during the period under review. The section also records the resolutions adopted and decisions taken by the Council during the same period.

A. Formal statements

506. The Council issued the following formal statements during the period under review.

1. STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL ON 28 MAY 1980 CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA'S ATTACK ON ANGOLA

1. It is with great concern that I must report to the Council that on 26 March 1980 the illegal racist South African régime's military forces conducted a further massive and barbarous attack on Angola, using the Territory for which the Council is the responsible authority as the staging area for the attack.

2. The distinguished representative of Angola has informed me that casualties so far accounted for include more than 200 killed during a combined air force

and infantry attack, using helicopter-gunships, in the province of Cunene some 25 kilometres inside Angola from the Namibia border.

3. At the same time, the racist forces bombarded Kuando Kubango some 60 kilometres inside Angola. The valiant forces of Angola resisted the attack and in the ensuing fighting, extensive material damage was done to Angolan installations and property.

4. Besides this wanton killing and destruction, the racist forces in their retreat to Namibia kidnapped many Angolan civilians and took them into Namibia.

5. I am certain that the Council joins me in condemning in the strongest possible terms this new violence of the racist régime. This is further evidence that the illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes a permanent and escalating aggression not only against Angola, but also against other neighbouring States and a bloody defiance of the world community.

6. On behalf of the Council, I strongly urge those countries with the capacity to do so to bring South Africa to its senses before it is too late. After the lessons of the unnecessary colonial war in Zimbabwe it is incumbent on those Powers to act to prevent a tragic repetition of these events in southern Africa.

7. I also call on those in a position to do so, within and without the United Nations, to use every effort to ensure that the kidnapped Angolans are returned to their country immediately.

8. I intend, with the concurrence of the Council, to send a telegram of sympathy and condolence to the President and people of Angola.

9. I am sure that this latest tragic news will not intimidate Angola, the freedom fighters of SWAPO or this Council itself, but instead serve as a stimulus to resolute action to remove the illegal régime and bring about the genuine independence of Namibia to which all of us assembled here today are committed.

2. STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE COUNCIL ON 30 JUNE 1980 CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA'S ACT OF AGGRESSION AGAINST ANGOLA

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with the utmost concern and indignation that the racist Pretoria régime has continued the escalation of hostile, unprovoked and persistent acts of aggression against the territory of the People's Republic of Angola. These actions, in total defiance of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, are a further indication of the criminal irresponsibility of the racist Pretoria régime and constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security. The Council strongly condemns these brutal acts of armed invasion which appear intended to frustrate efforts for a negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia through the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

2. The United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemns South Africa's utilization of the Territory of Namibia, which is under the responsibility of the United Nations, as a springboard for these wanton acts of aggression against the people and Government of Angola.

3. The United Nations Council for Namibia demands the immediate withdrawal of all South African troops from the People's Republic of Angola and calls upon the international community to act decisively to put an end to South Africa's invasion of Angolan territory. The Council furthermore demands that South Africa scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

4. The United Nations Council for Namibia draws the attention of the international community to the continued violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola by South Africa from bases in Namibia. The Council considers that this aggression is another proof of South Africa's determination to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia and to commit aggression against independent neighbouring African States. South Africa's premeditated invasion of Angola must surely cast serious doubt on South Africa's intentions to proceed with the negotiations for a negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia in conformity with resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) of the Security Council.

5. The invasion of Angola is a calculated effort to undermine the support given by Angola to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement SWAPO. By this act of aggression, which is but one in a series, South Africa is desperately seeking to destroy SWAPO, the vanguard of the struggle for the genuine liberation of Namibia, in order to pave the way for the imposition of a so-called internal settlement leading to a pseudo-independence for Namibia.

6. The Council reiterates its unreserved support for the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO in their struggle for the liberation of their country against the illegal South African occupation.

7. The Council equally expresses its solidarity with the Government and people of Angola in their steadfast support for the Namibian liberation movement and their resistance to South Africa's aggression.

3. STATEMENT DATED 3 JULY 1980 BY THE ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE
COUNCIL ON THE CREATION BY SOUTH AFRICA OF A SO-CALLED
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN NAMIBIA*

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with the utmost concern and indignation that the illegal South African administration in Namibia has installed in Windhoek a so-called Council of Ministers as the governing body of the Territory. This action, in total defiance of resolutions of the

* Previously issued under the symbol A/35/320-S/14052. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980.

Security Council and the General Assembly on Namibia, is a further and unequivocal indication of South Africa's refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) which provide for free and fair elections under United Nations supervision and control, leading to genuine independence for Namibia.

2. In contravention of United Nations resolutions and the will of the international community, South Africa is clearly bent upon imposing a puppet régime on Namibia through which it intends to perpetuate its colonial rule, its exploitation of the people and resources of the Territory and its repression of Namibian patriots. The United Nations Council for Namibia draws the attention of the international community to the persistent attempts of South Africa to undermine, through a series of unilateral acts, the efforts to reach a negotiated settlement on Namibia. By its actions, South Africa has revealed the full extent of its contempt for the well-considered views of the overwhelming majority of the members of the international community which fully supports the aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

3. The United Nations Council for Namibia once again stresses the position of the United Nations that South Africa's presence in Namibia is illegal and should be immediately terminated, and that any arrangements by South Africa to impose unilaterally an internal settlement on the people of Namibia is in contravention of all decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and increases the threat to international peace and security.

4. The United Nations Council for Namibia wishes to recall the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia ^{41/} in which the Council urged all Member States not to recognize any so-called internal settlement of the question of Namibia and stated that free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations were an essential prerequisite for a peaceful settlement in Namibia.

5. The United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemns and resolutely rejects this latest action of the Pretoria régime aimed at the imposition of an internal settlement on the people of Namibia, and reiterates its request to the Security Council to convene urgently to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions on South Africa as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

6. The United Nations Council for Namibia intends to intensify its efforts to bring about genuine independence to the Territory in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

^{41/} See para. 91 above.

B. Communiqués

507. The present section contains the texts of the communiqués issued by the six Council missions to: (a) Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana; (b) The Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom; (c) Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago; (d) Australia and New Zealand; (e) The United States and Canada; and (f) Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kuwait and Iraq. Most of the communiqués were issued jointly by the mission and the Government visited. In other cases, communiqués or press statements were issued by the Mission after consultation of the text with representatives of the Government visited.

1. COMMUNIQUEES AND STATEMENTS ISSUED BY THE MISSION OF CONSULTATION TO ECUADOR, MEXICO AND GUYANA, 14 TO 24 APRIL AND 17 TO 21 MAY 1980*

(a) Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Ecuador and the Mission at Quito on 15 April 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of Ecuador, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Ecuador on 14 and 15 April. It was composed of the following members: Mr. Mohamed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Chairman, Mr. Juwana (Indonesia), Mr. Barthélémy Makobero (Burundi) and Mr. Zdzisław Nicinski (Poland).
2. In the Ministry of External Relations, the Mission held substantial discussions with the delegation of Ecuador headed by Mr. Mario Aleman Salvador, Under-Secretary for Political Affairs of the Ministry of External Relations, and composed of the following officials:
Mr. Olmedo Monteverde Paz, Director-General for Economic Affairs;
Mrs. Magdalena Fegan de Bastidas, Director of Diplomatic Affairs;
Mr. Francisco Martínez Salazar, Director ad interim of the Department for International Organizations and Events; Mr. Herman Holguin, Head of the Bureau of the Political Under-Secretariat; Mrs. Susana de Acosta, Head of the Section for International Meetings of the Department for International Organizations and Events; and Mr. Francisco Carrion, Head of the Bureau of the Economic Under-Secretariat.
3. During its stay in Ecuador, the Mission was received by Mr. Jaime Roldos Aguilera, constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador, who stated that the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine national independence was of concern not only to the United Nations Council for Namibia but also to the Government of Ecuador. The President further stated that the case of Namibia was an example of what should not occur in the world in the field of human rights.
4. The President underlined the willingness of the Government of Ecuador to give full support to the United Nations Council for Namibia, including financial support. He added that his Government had fully and energetically supported all the resolutions passed by the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/35/339-S/14067, annex, appendices I, II and IV.

5. Ecuador, as a Member of the United Nations, was committed to observing the Charter of the United Nations with its purposes and principles, in particular the principle of self-determination of the people and of the non-recognition of any territorial conquests imposed or maintained through force.

6. The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia expressed its satisfaction at the anti-colonialist and anti-racist policies of the Government of Ecuador, which supported the cause of the Namibian people in their effort to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, whose territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay, should be respected.

7. The Government of Ecuador and the Mission of the Council have examined ways and means of accelerating the process of liberation of Namibia and its long overdue accession to independence. In this regard, the Government of Ecuador and the Mission wish to emphasize the need to strengthen the support of the international community for the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

8. The Government of Ecuador and the Mission express their grave concern at the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in complete defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. They demand immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and stress the urgency of implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), to ensure that the Namibian people exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia. In this connexion, they also express concern that while South Africa continues to discuss with the United Nations the possibility of an international settlement of the question of Namibia, the South African Government has recently taken new steps aimed at imposing in Namibia a so-called internal settlement, designed to give a semblance of power to a puppet régime and a cover of legality to the racist occupation régime.

9. The Government of Ecuador and the Mission emphasize that the long struggle of the Namibian people for their liberation has reached a crucial stage. The utmost vigilance and unfailing support of the international community are essential to ensure that the transition to independence be carried out scrupulously in accordance with the spirit and letter of the United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia. In this regard, all Member States of the United Nations should intensify pressure to ensure the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia, and refuse to co-operate with any régime that the illegal administration of South Africa may impose on the Namibian people.

10. The Government of Ecuador and the Mission are of the opinion that, in the event of South Africa's failure to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia, effective measures should be taken by the international community against the South African régime in order to bring about its complete isolation.

11. The Government of Ecuador and the Mission reiterate that Namibia is a direct and special responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved. In this regard, the Government of Ecuador reaffirms its support for the Council as the sole legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. It expresses readiness to strengthen its co-operation with the Council, particularly in disseminating information on Namibia. The Government of Ecuador will continue to support the participation of Namibia, represented by the Council, until genuine independence is achieved, as a full member in the specialized agencies and in the international conferences sponsored by the United Nations. It will endeavour to grant scholarships to Namibian students to study in Ecuador and to make some contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia. In the same spirit, the Government of Ecuador recognizes the validity of the travel documents issued by the Council.

12. The Mission of the Council expresses its profound gratitude to the Government and people of Ecuador for their warm welcome and generous hospitality and for their support of the Council in its endeavours.

(b) Joint press release issued by the Government of Mexico
and the Mission at Tlatelolco on 21 April 1980

1. At the invitation of the Mexican Government, a mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Mexico from 17 to 22 April 1980. The Mission was composed of the following members: Mr. Mohamed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Chairman, Mr. Juwana (Indonesia), Mr. Barthélemy Nkobero (Burundi), Mr. Zdzisław Nicinski (Poland) and Mr. Helmut Angula, representative of SWAPO.

2. Mr. Bedjaoui was received by Mr. José López Portillo, President of the United Mexican States, on 18 April.

3. The Mission visited Mr. Jorge Castañeda, the Secretary for External Relations, and held various meetings with Mr. Manuel Tello, Under-Secretary for Multilateral Affairs, who was accompanied by the following officers of the Chancellery: Mr. Joaquín Mercado, Director-General for the United Nations; Mr. Vicente Montemayor, Private Secretary to the Under-Secretary of Multilateral Affairs; Mr. Jaime Cordero, head of the Political Affairs Department for the United Nations; Mrs. Martha Irene Lara, head of the Social Affairs Department for the United Nations; and Mr. Pablo Macedo Riba, in charge of the Security Council unit for the United Nations.

4. By unanimous decision, the United Nations General Assembly had elected Mexico to the United Nations Council for Namibia. In 1977 and 1978, Mexico was elected to the vice presidency of the Council.

5. The Council's mandate includes, among other things, sending missions of consultation to review with Governments of Member States all possible measures and initiatives that might be taken to implement United Nations resolutions on Namibia. The Council also has a broad programme of dissemination of information in order to increase the awareness of world public opinion regarding the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence. The Mission, presided over by Mr. Bedjaoui, has been given the mandate to visit the countries of Latin America.

6. The Government of Mexico, in accordance with its traditional position against colonialism and racial discrimination and in compliance with the principles established in the United Nations Charter, would continue to co-operate firmly with the just cause of the people of Namibia, the first Territory placed by the international community under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. The Government of Mexico reaffirmed the condemnation it had invariably made at every international forum of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, and of South Africa's total rejection of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

7. The Government of Mexico expressed its firm support for the above-mentioned resolutions and reaffirmed its decision not to maintain diplomatic, consular or commercial relations with the Pretoria régime, and not to permit South African nationals to enter Mexico, including those whose purpose was to participate in sporting events.

8. During the conversations, Mexico's unyielding support to the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, was emphasized. The liberation movement was the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, in accordance with the decision adopted by the United Nations. Within its possibilities, Mexico would continue to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and would fully support the Council in achieving its mandate.

9. The Mexican Government would continue to recognize the validity of the travel documents issued by the Council to Namibian nationals. As a direct contribution to the Namibian people, the Government of Mexico informed the Mission of its willingness to offer scholarships at the professional level to Namibian students.

10. During the conversations, grave concern was expressed over the continuation of exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South Africa and other countries, in contravention of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974.

11. Mexico was convinced that the international community must give its full support to the Namibian people's struggle to achieve independence, to maintain territorial integrity and to enjoy the right of self-determination in accordance with the principles which governed the United Nations. In that way, the people of Namibia would free themselves from the colonial yoke of the racist régime of Pretoria.

12. The Mission expressed its appreciation of Mexico's unbiased co-operation with the Council and praised Mexico for its stand against colonialism and racial discrimination.

13. The Mission of the Council and the Government of Mexico agreed on the need to continue the defence of human rights and reaffirmed that the illegal South African occupation and the policy of apartheid in Namibia constituted a denial of the right to self-determination and independence and a most shameful example of the violation of human dignity.

14. The Mission of the Council expressed its gratitude to the Government of Mexico for the hospitality received during its stay in Mexico.

(c) Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Guyana and the Mission at Georgetown on 20 May 1980

1. The Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia paid an official visit to Georgetown from 17 to 21 May 1980.

2. The Mission, led by Mr. Mohamed Bedjaoui, Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations, was composed of the following members: Mr. Barthélemy Makobero (Burundi), Mr. Zdzisław Nicinski (Poland) and Mrs. Famatta Rose Osode (Liberia).

3. The purpose of the visit of the Mission was to inform the Government of Guyana of recent developments in, and in relation to, Namibia, and to exchange views on ways in which more international support for Namibia could be mobilized and international action intensified towards securing the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from the Territory and the recovery by the Namibian people of their national independence in a united Namibia.

4. On Sunday, 18 May, the Mission was received by Mr. Arthur Chung, the President of Guyana. On Monday, 19 May, the Mission held consultations with Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, Prime Minister. On the same day the Mission held consultations with Mr. P. Reid, Deputy Prime Minister, General Secretary of the People's National Congress and Minister of National Development; Mr. Rashleigh E. Jackson, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Frank Campbell, Minister of State for Information. On the same day the Mission laid a floral tribute at the Liberation Monument.

5. The Mission held extensive discussions with Mr. H. E. Dyett, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and with senior officials of the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Development. All of the consultations were characterized by a complete identity of views between the Government of Guyana and the Mission on the question of Namibia.

6. The Government of Guyana and the Mission condemn South Africa's continuing defiance of and contempt for resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to Namibia, in particular, Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). They reaffirm that the lack of progress in the implementation of these resolutions is the direct result of the delaying tactics being employed by South Africa. In this regard, they draw special attention to the most recent response made by South Africa on 12 May 1980 in respect of the proposed establishment of a demilitarized zone between Namibia and Angola and Namibia and Zambia in the context of implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). They deeply deplore this resort by South Africa once again to the use of delaying tactics and express the view that the response gives further confirmation of South Africa's bad faith in the negotiations, and of its desire to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory and to frustrate the achievement of

the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence.

7. The Government of Guyana and the Mission vehemently condemn South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia and call for an immediate and unconditional end to that occupation. They draw the attention of the world community to the escalation of South Africa's military operations and the increase in its military installations in the Territory, in pursuance of its stepped-up policies of aggression against the Namibian people and against neighbouring African States. They likewise draw the attention of the world community with profound concern to the grave threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa's acquiring a nuclear-weapon capability. They reaffirm their support of Security Council resolution 418 (1977), which imposed a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and they call for an immediate halt to all collaboration with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields.

8. The Government of Guyana and the Mission condemn in the strongest terms South Africa's increasing acts of terrorism against Namibian people, the indiscriminate arrest, detention and torture of leaders of SWAPO and of other Namibian patriots which constitute attempts to eliminate SWAPO as the representative of the Namibian people and to suppress the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to national independence. They demand the immediate cessation of these acts of terrorism and the immediate release of all Namibian political prisoners, particularly those held at Robben Island, including Mr. Herman Toivoja Toivo, leader and co-founder of SWAPO.

9. The Government of Guyana and the Mission reaffirm their unswerving support for SWAPO as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people and declare once again that any negotiations for a settlement of the Namibian question must include SWAPO as a full participant. They vigorously condemn South Africa's attempts to have legitimacy conferred upon its puppets, thereby seeking to undermine SWAPO. They call on the international community to be vigilant against South Africa's insidious efforts in this respect, and to refrain from according recognition to or co-operating with any régime or administration which South Africa may seek to impose on the Namibian people.

10. The Government of Guyana and the Mission draw particular attention to South Africa's attempts to alter the national and territorial integrity of Namibia. In this regard, they condemn South Africa's "bantustanization" policies, its policy and practice of apartheid, its unilateral illegal declaration of an economic zone off Namibia and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which are an integral part of the Territory of Namibia. In reaffirming their Government's support of General Assembly resolution 32/9 D and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) regarding Walvis Bay, they strongly condemn South Africa's annexation of Walvis Bay as an act of colonial expansion which the General Assembly has declared to be illegal, null and void, and reiterate that Namibia must regain its independence with all its territorial integrity intact.

11. The Government of Guyana and the Mission reaffirm the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3295 (XXIX), by which the Assembly endorsed Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, and strongly condemn the continuing plunder of the natural resources of the

Territory by South Africa and its Western allies. They emphasize the urgency of effectively implementing the Decree and express the view that the hearings on Namibian uranium to be held by the Council from 7 to 11 July 1980 represent an important step in this direction.

12. The Government of Guyana and the Mission agree that the victory of the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe has brought the struggle against colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa to a decisive phase and lays the foundation for the early independence of Namibia. Accordingly, they stress the importance of remobilizing all political forces for a concerted campaign of international pressure against South Africa. They consider that the forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980 will provide an opportunity for mapping out a clear strategy in this regard.

13. The Government of Guyana and the Mission reaffirm their full support for the valiant struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, which has intensified the armed struggle for the liberation of their Territory. They declare their commitment to redouble their efforts to provide all necessary moral and material assistance to the Namibian people.

14. The Government of Guyana and the Mission reaffirm their views that South Africa's continuing defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Namibia warrant action against it as provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. Accordingly, they call for the imposition against South Africa of a comprehensive régime of mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo. They call on the allies of South Africa to cease buttressing the machinery of racist exploitation and domination of Namibia by terminating their investments in the Territory and bringing an end to all forms of collaboration with South Africa.

15. The Government of Guyana and the Mission recognize the invaluable role of the Council, the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in providing assistance to Namibians in preparation for service in an independent Namibia.

16. The Government of Guyana and the Mission express their appreciation for the support being given to the efforts of the Council and to the people of Namibia by progressive and freedom-loving States and by non-governmental organizations.

17. The Government of Guyana and the Mission renew their determination to intensify efforts to disseminate information on the struggle in Namibia and to help increase efforts to sharpen the focus of world attention on the plight of the Namibian people.

18. The Government of Guyana solemnly reaffirms its commitment to the principle of the self-determination of peoples and its uncompromising opposition to apartheid and to all forms of oppression and domination, and renews its support of the heroic struggle being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and of the Council as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.

19. The Mission wishes to pay tribute to the Republic of Guyana for the forthright and unequivocal positions that it has always maintained on the question of Namibia as a member of the Council from its inception, for its contribution to the work of the Council and also for its consistent and multifaceted support of the cause of the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia. The position of the Republic of Guyana is a reflection of its firm political convictions and its principled positions as a non-aligned country, in solidarity with oppressed peoples, and committed to the struggle against under-development and imperialism in the world.

20. The Mission expresses its deepest gratitude for the very warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to it by the Government and people of Guyana.

2. STATEMENTS ISSUED BY THE MISSION OF CONSULTATION TO
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, FRANCE AND THE
UNITED KINGDOM, 21 APRIL TO 1 MAY 1980*

(a) Press statement issued by the Mission at Bonn
on 23 April 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited the Federal Republic of Germany from 21 to 23 April 1980. The Mission was led by the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations and included representatives of Yugoslavia and Zambia, a representative of SWAPO and a member of the United Nations Secretariat.

2. During its stay, the Mission was received by Mr. Günther van Well, State Secretary and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Mission held three sessions of substantive discussions with a delegation headed by Mr. Wilhelm Haas, Assistant Secretary for African Affairs and Mr. Walter Gorenflos, Assistant Secretary for United Nations Affairs. The Mission was also received by the Chairman and members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Bundestag.

3. The Mission held consultations with the Federal Republic of Germany side on the situation in Namibia and examined ways and means of implementing relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia with a view to achieving self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in a united Namibia. The Federal Republic of Germany side reaffirmed its support of United Nations organs and in particular of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the United Nations authority for Namibia until independence.

4. The Federal Republic of Germany side and the Mission expressed the fear shared by both of the dangers of a rapid deterioration of the situation in southern Africa. The Federal Republic of Germany side observed that developments in that region were of concern to the international community as a whole and stated that the process of transition must be accelerated in order to bring peace and stability to the region.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/35/300-S/14014, annex, appendices II-IV.

5. In that context, the Mission drew attention to the threat to international peace and security posed by the militarization of Namibia by South Africa and its use as a springboard from which to launch attacks on neighbouring countries, coupled with the massive exploitation of its uranium reserves by that country, which had not adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Federal Republic of Germany side shared the concern of the Mission.

6. The Federal Republic of Germany side reaffirmed the central role to be played by SWAPO in the negotiations leading to the independence of Namibia and the decisive role that it would undoubtedly play in the future independent State of Namibia. The representative of SWAPO in the Mission welcomed the invitation extended to Mr. Sam Nujoma, the President of SWAPO, by the Government to visit the Federal Republic of Germany.

7. The Federal Republic of Germany side and the Mission reiterated their demand that South Africa put an immediate end to its illegal occupation of Namibia.

8. Noting that four years had gone by since the adoption of Security Council resolution 385 (1976), that it was already two years since the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and that the period of time envisaged in it had passed, the Federal Republic of Germany side and the Mission declared that the responsibility for the delay lay with South Africa.

9. The two sides noted with concern that while expressing verbal support for United Nations initiatives, South Africa was at the same time continuing its preparations for a so-called "internal settlement". The Mission noted with appreciation the reiteration by the Federal Republic of Germany side of the position of the Federal Republic of Germany that it would, under no circumstances, recognize any so-called "internal settlement" and that this position had been conveyed to the South African Government.

10. In that regard, the Federal Republic of Germany side noted with appreciation that SWAPO was willing to participate in elections supervised and controlled by the United Nations. The Mission reiterated that SWAPO was recognized by the United Nations as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

11. The Federal Republic of Germany side and the Mission discussed the need to prevent the exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia. The Federal Republic of Germany side observed that its policy was based on the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and was in conformity with Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971). The Mission appreciated the fact that the agreement on double taxation between the Federal Republic of Germany and South Africa was prepared in such a way as to be not applicable to Namibia.

12. The Mission requested the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to emphasize to the other members of EEC the need to comply with all United Nations resolutions on the question of the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia, and particularly with Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971).

13. The Federal Republic of Germany side reaffirmed its full support for Security Council resolution 435 (1978), by which the Council, inter alia, declared that the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured through the reintegration of Walvis Bay into its Territory.

14. The Mission expressed its appreciation for the direct assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Namibian people by means of substantial contributions to the United Nations Institute for Namibia. The Mission requested the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to increase its contributions to the Institute, to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

15. The Mission, recalling the warmth with which it had been received in 1974, expressed its thanks to the Government and people of the Federal Republic of Germany for the warm welcome extended to it and for their generous hospitality, and expressed its appreciation for the position taken by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in support of self-determination and genuine independence for the Namibian people.

(b) Press statement issued by the Mission at Paris
on 25 April 1980

1. With the agreement of the Government of France, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited France from 23 to 28 April 1980. The Mission was led by the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations and included representatives of Yugoslavia and Zambia, a representative of SWAPO and a member of the United Nations Secretariat.

2. During its stay, the Mission was received by Mr. Bruno de Leusse, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Mission held two sessions of substantive discussions with a delegation headed by Mr. André Lewin, Director of the Department of United Nations and International Organizations Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. The Mission discussed measures and initiatives to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia, in compliance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia. The Mission pointed out that South Africa, in its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, was continuing to entrench the practice of apartheid and to divide the Territory into homelands for the African population and enclaves for the European supporters of apartheid with the purpose of consolidating its exploitation of the people and resources of the Territory. The French representatives reiterated, as in the past, that the South African presence in Namibia was illegal and that all acts of the South African administration in Namibia were without the seal of legality.

4. The Mission emphasized that South Africa, despite the stance taken by the United Nations, continued to pursue policies of aggression against the Namibian people, as well as against neighbouring countries, and to expand its military installations in Namibia. The French representatives expressed concern over those dangers.

5. With regard to the plan for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question

approved by the Security Council, the Mission emphasized that the duplicity of South Africa was reflected in the continuous acts of its illegal administration in Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council. Those acts had systematically undermined the measures of the proposed settlement plan, the object of which was to provide for the genuine independence of Namibia by means of free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. The Mission pointed out that four years had passed since the adoption of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and almost two years since the adoption of resolution 435 (1978). The French representatives shared the Mission's concern regarding the delay in implementing the settlement plan and observed that they had conveyed that concern to the South African Government within the framework of the efforts of the Group of Five.

6. The Mission observed that the concern of the United Nations with the delay in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) had led the General Assembly to determine in its resolution 33/206 that South Africa had acted deceitfully through unilateral measures and sinister schemes within Namibia during the protracted period of talks for a negotiated settlement on Namibia to the detriment of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, SWAPO. The General Assembly had also condemned South Africa for its arrogant and defiant actions in imposing on the Namibian people a so-called "internal settlement" through a fraudulent and illegal "National Assembly" designed to achieve international recognition for its puppets. The Mission expressed its conviction that the efforts of South Africa to impose an "internal settlement" of the question of Namibia could be effectively prevented if all States Members of the United Nations refrained from according any recognition to or co-operating with any régime which the illegal South African administration might impose on the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). The French representative stated that they would not recognize any "internal settlement" in Namibia just as they had refused to recognize the internal settlement in the then Southern Rhodesia.

7. The Mission stated that one of South Africa's principal aims in Namibia was to undermine the position of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and that, according to published reports, South Africa had expressed the intention of intensifying its efforts to undermine the role of SWAPO in the current negotiations and in the future of Namibia. The French representatives observed that, as they had stated previously, no solution of the Namibian question could take place without the full participation of SWAPO. They also stressed that elections in Namibia should be held under the supervision and control of the United Nations as envisaged in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

8. With regard to the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia and the exploitation of the natural resources of that country, the Mission emphasized the importance of the cessation by companies owned by or under the direct control of the State of all dealings with respect to commercial or industrial enterprises or concessions in Namibia, and of all further investment activities, including concessions in Namibia, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971). The French representatives maintained that those resolutions were not legally binding but they considered that they were acting in the spirit of those resolutions.

9. The Mission raised the question of the obligation of Member States of the United Nations to delete from any bilateral or multilateral treaties to which South Africa was a party, provisions applying those treaties to the Territory of Namibia, in accordance with Security Council resolution 283 (1970). The French representatives took note of that question.

10. The Mission declared that South Africa had also ignored the decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council regarding the preservation of the territorial integrity of Namibia and had taken steps to separate Walvis Bay from Namibia. In that regard, the French representatives recalled Security Council resolution 432 (1978).

11. The Mission stated that South Africa had, in addition, unilaterally proclaimed new limits for the territorial sea of Namibia and had established a coastal economic zone in order to intensify its exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory. The French representatives reiterated their view that such action was clearly illegal.

12. The Mission expressed its appreciation for the assistance of the French Government to the Namibian people by means of substantial contributions to the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

13. The Mission expressed its thanks to the French representatives for the welcome extended to it and stated its appreciation for their support of the efforts aimed at achieving genuine independence for the Namibian people.

(c) Statement issued by the Mission at London on 30 April 1980

1. With the agreement of the Government of the United Kingdom, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited the United Kingdom from 28 to 30 April 1980. The Mission was led by the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations and included representatives of Yugoslavia and Zambia, a representative of SWAPO and a member of the United Nations Secretariat.

2. The Mission held two sessions of substantive discussions with a delegation headed by Sir Leonard Allinson, Assistant Under-Secretary with responsibility for Africa, at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

3. The Mission discussed measures and initiatives to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia, in compliance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia. The Mission pointed out that South Africa, in its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, was continuing to entrench the practice of apartheid and to divide the Territory into homelands for the African population and enclaves for the European supporters of apartheid with the purpose of consolidating its exploitation of the people and resources of the Territory. The United Kingdom delegation reiterated, as in the past, that the South African presence in Namibia was unlawful and should be withdrawn.

4. The Mission emphasized that South Africa, despite the stance taken by the United Nations, continued to pursue policies of aggression against the

Namibian people as well as against neighbouring countries and to expand its military installations in Namibia. The United Kingdom delegation expressed its concern over those developments and reiterated its support of the Security Council resolutions condemning South Africa's attacks on neighbouring African countries.

5. With regard to the plan for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question approved by the Security Council, the Mission emphasized that the duplicity of South Africa was reflected in the continuous acts of its illegal administration in Namibia in defiance of Security Council resolutions. Those acts had systematically undermined the measures of the proposed settlement plan, the object of which was to provide for the genuine independence of Namibia by means of free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. The Mission pointed out that four years had passed since the adoption of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and almost two years since the adoption of resolution 435 (1978). The United Kingdom delegation reiterated its unreserved support of those resolutions and its resolve to pursue the efforts aimed at the implementation of the resolutions. It stressed, however, that putting too much pressure on South Africa at present might be counter-productive, in the light of the need to allow the South African Government adequate time to assess the settlement in Zimbabwe. In that respect, the United Kingdom delegation mentioned the visit of Dr. G. Viljoen to the United Kingdom and the talks which he had held with the United Kingdom Foreign Secretary, in which the Foreign Secretary had stressed the need for an early and positive reply to the United Nations Secretary-General on the demilitarized zone.

6. The Mission observed that the concern of the United Nations with the delay in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) had led the General Assembly to determine in its resolution 33/206 that South Africa had acted deceitfully through unilateral measures and sinister schemes within Namibia during the protracted period of talks for a negotiated settlement on Namibia to the detriment of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, SWAPO. The General Assembly had also condemned South Africa for its arrogant and defiant actions in imposing on the Namibian people a so-called "internal settlement" through a fraudulent and illegal "National Assembly" designed to achieve international recognition for its puppets. The United Kingdom delegation recalled that it had not supported such decisions by the General Assembly. The Mission expressed its conviction that the efforts of South Africa to impose an "internal settlement" of the question of Namibia could be effectively prevented if all States Members of the United Nations refrained from according any recognition to or co-operating with any régime which the illegal South Africa administration might impose on the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). The Mission stressed that the granting of powers to the so-called "Assembly" was in violation of the Security Council resolutions and that the original plan envisaged the convening of a constituent assembly after elections supervised and controlled by the United Nations. The United Kingdom delegation expressed the view that it was an inevitable feature of negotiations that the parties continued to implement their publicly expressed position until an agreement was reached. In that connexion, the United Kingdom delegation observed that South Africa was continuing with its plans as a preparation for the possible failure of the United Nations plan. The United Kingdom delegation regretted those

tions. The United Kingdom delegation stressed that it was working for genuine independence for Namibia. It had been and continued to be its position not to recognize undemocratic settlements and, in the case of Namibia, the United Kingdom would not accept a solution which was imposed. The United Kingdom delegation declined to express a view on possible further measures of pressure upon South Africa in the event of the failure of the plan.

7. The Mission stated that one of South Africa's principal aims in Namibia was to undermine the position of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and that, according to published reports, South Africa had expressed the intention of intensifying its efforts to undermine the role of SWAPO in the current negotiations and in the future of Namibia.

8. With regard to the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia and the exploitation of the natural resources of that country, the Mission emphasized the importance of the cessation by companies owned by or under the direct control of any State of all dealings with respect to commercial or industrial enterprises or concessions in Namibia, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971). The United Kingdom delegation expressed the view that it regarded those resolutions as not binding and as not imposing any obligation upon the United Kingdom Government to prevent economic dealings with South Africa in respect of Namibia.

9. The Mission raised the question of the obligation of States Members of the United Nations to delete from any bilateral or multilateral treaties to which South Africa was a party, provisions applying those treaties to the Territory of Namibia, in accordance with Security Council resolution 283 (1970). The United Kingdom delegation took note of the matter.

10. The Mission declared that South Africa had also ignored the decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council regarding the preservation of the territorial integrity of Namibia and had taken steps to separate Walvis Bay from Namibia. In that regard, the United Kingdom delegation stressed that its position remained unchanged. In its view, that was a matter to be negotiated between South Africa and an elected Government of Namibia.

11. The Mission stated that South Africa had, in addition, unilaterally proclaimed new limits for the territorial sea of Namibia and a coastal economic zone in order to intensify its exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory. The United Kingdom delegation stressed that South Africa had no right to take such action or any action which would affect the international status of Namibia.

12. In response to a question raised by the Mission concerning the position of the United Kingdom Government regarding the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, the United Kingdom delegation reiterated that the United Kingdom did not accept the advisory opinion in full.

13. The Mission raised with the United Kingdom delegation the question of the need for contributions by the United Kingdom Government to the three United Nations funds for Namibia. The United Kingdom delegation recalled that the United Kingdom was providing technical assistance to the United Nations

Institute for Namibia at Lusaka. The Mission expressed appreciation for the assistance but reiterated its request for contributions to the three United Nations funds.

14. The Mission expressed its thanks to the United Kingdom delegation for the welcome extended to it.

3. COMMUNIQUE^s ISSUED BY THE MISSION OF CONSULTATION
TO CUBA, PANAMA, JAMAICA, BARBADOS AND TRINIDAD
AND TOBAGO, 26 APRIL TO 13 MAY 1980*

(a) Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Cuba
and the Mission at Havana on 30 April 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of Cuba, the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia paid an official visit to Havana from 26 to 30 April 1980.

2. The Mission, led by Mr. Noel G. Sinclair, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, was composed of the following members: Mr. Shamshad Ahmad (Pakistan), Mr. Tyrone R. Ferguson (Guyana), Mr. Yuli Minchev (Bulgaria), Mrs. Solmaz Unaydin (Turkey), Ms. Nkenjinka U. Wadibia (Nigeria) and Mr. Helmut Angula (SWAPO).

3. The purpose of the Mission of the Council was to inform the Government of Cuba of recent developments in Namibia and of the progress in the Council's efforts to ensure the liberation of the Territory. It was also the Mission's purpose to review with the Government of Cuba the serious situation prevailing in Namibia and the threat to international peace and security posed by the persistent refusal of the illegal South African occupation régime to withdraw from the Territory. The Mission also sought to exchange views with the Government of Cuba in order to identify new areas for possible action directed towards the fulfilment of the Council's mandate. In that regard, the Mission endeavoured to explore ways and means by which the Government of Cuba and the Mission could mobilize maximum international support for the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence, particularly in view of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.

4. On 28 April 1980, the Mission was received by Mr. Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, Vice-President of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, and by Mr. Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Minister for External Relations. The Mission held extensive consultations with Mr. José R. Viera Linares, Vice-Minister for External Relations, Mr. José Pérez Novoa, Head of the International Organizations Division, and Ms. María Cecilia Bermúdez, official of the Ministry of External Relations. The consultations reflected a complete identity of views between the Government of Cuba and the Mission on the question of Namibia.

5. The Mission also visited the Hendrik Witbooi Secondary School for Namibian students.

6. Both the Government of Cuba and the Mission affirm their conviction that the lack of progress in the negotiations for the implementation of

* Previously issued under the symbol A/35/338-S/14066, annex, appendices I-V.

resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) of the Security Council is the result of South Africa's contempt for and defiance of United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia and that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia is possible only with the direct and full participation of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

7. The Government of Cuba and the Mission denounce and condemn South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, which constitutes an act of aggression against the people of Namibia, against all African States and against the United Nations as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. They draw the attention of the world community to the fact that South Africa has intensified its policies of repression and terror in the Territory and has escalated its military operations and increased its installations in Namibia in its expanding war of aggression against the Namibian people and against neighbouring independent African States. Furthermore, as part of its total war strategy, South Africa has continued to develop its nuclear weapons capability, seriously threatening international peace and security.

8. The Government of Cuba and the Mission strongly condemn the arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots by the South African régime and demand their immediate and unconditional release.

9. The Government of Cuba and the Mission vehemently condemn South Africa's manoeuvres aimed at undermining SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and declare that all States Members of the United Nations must refrain from according any recognition to or co-operating with any régime or authority which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people.

10. The Government of Cuba and the Mission further denounce and condemn South African actions aimed at destroying the national and territorial integrity of Namibia by imposing its "bantustanization" policies in the Territory and by annexing Walvis Bay in an act of colonial expansion that has been declared by the General Assembly to be illegal, null and void. In addition, the Government of Cuba and the Mission condemn South Africa's unilateral and illegal proclamation of limits for the territorial sea of Namibia and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which are an integral part of the Territory of Namibia.

11. The Government of Cuba and the Mission denounce and condemn the illegal plundering of Namibia's natural resources by South African and other foreign economic interests in violation of United Nations resolutions, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and of the Council's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The Government of Cuba and the Mission declare that such illegal exploitation contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime in Namibia, and that South African and other foreign economic interests are liable to pay reparations to Namibia for the illegal exploitation of its resources.

12. The Government of Cuba and the Mission underline the fact that these actions, as well as South Africa's tactic of deliberately delaying the negotiations, are systematically designed to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory and impede the exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

13. The Government of Cuba and the Mission reaffirm their conviction that the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia could be hastened if South Africa's major Western trading partners were to commit themselves unequivocally to it. The Government of Cuba and the Mission express regret that these Powers have been unwilling to exert on South Africa pressure commensurate with their influence in order to obtain South Africa's compliance with United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia.

14. The Government of Cuba and the Mission demand that all States Members of the United Nations comply with resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on Namibia.

15. The Government of Cuba and the Mission reaffirm their total support for the heroic struggle, including armed struggle, of the Namibian people for their inalienable right to self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. The Government of Cuba and the Mission declare their commitment to redouble their efforts to provide all necessary moral and material assistance to the Namibian people.

16. The Government of Cuba and the Mission underline the need for the effective implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974 and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3295 (XXIX). In this regard, the Government of Cuba and the Mission declare that prompt action must be taken to implement the Decree.

17. The Government of Cuba and the Mission consider that the hearings on Namibian uranium, to be held by the Council from 7 to 11 July 1980, are a significant step towards an intensive campaign to implement the Decree.

18. The Government of Cuba and the Mission are convinced of the necessity to reinforce and intensify measures through concerted and decisive action by the international community in order to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from the Territory and create conditions for the unfettered exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence. In this regard, the Government of Cuba and the Mission are of the view that the forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June assume special significance.

19. The Government of Cuba and the Mission recall the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, approved by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977. In this regard, the Government of Cuba and the Mission emphasize the urgent need for an in-depth evaluation of the progress of the liberation struggle in southern Africa and the implementation of the decisions adopted at Maputo in 1977.

20. The Government of Cuba and the Mission recall the relevant decisions adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Co-ordinating Bureau held at Maputo and by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana in 1979. In that regard, they express appreciation to the Non-Aligned Movement for its continuing support for and solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence.

21. The Government of Cuba and the Mission express their determination to continue to strengthen the co-operation between the Council and the Non-Aligned Movement.

22. The Government of Cuba reaffirms its support for the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia and for its unceasing efforts to secure the genuine independence and national and territorial integrity of Namibia.

23. The Mission expresses its appreciation to the Government and people of Cuba for their unswerving commitment to the cause of the liberation of Namibia.

24. The Mission further expresses its gratitude for the warm and generous hospitality extended to it by the Government and people of Cuba.

(b) Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Panama and the Mission at Panama City on 2 May 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of Panama, a mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Panama City from 30 April to 3 May 1980.

2. The Mission, led by Mr. Noel G. Sinclair, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, was composed of the following members:

Mr. Shamshad Ahmad (Pakistan), Mr. Tyrone R. Ferguson (Guyana), Mr. Yuli Minchev (Bulgaria), Mrs. Solmaz Unaydin (Turkey), Ms. Nkenjinka U. Wadibia (Nigeria) and Mr. Helmut Angula (SWAPO).

3. The purpose of the Mission was to exchange views with the Government of Panama on the increasingly dangerous situation prevailing in Namibia and the activities of the Council in that respect. The Mission particularly sought to identify initiatives for intensified action to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia and to mobilize maximum international support for the struggle of the Namibian people for their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, especially in view of the forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.

4. On 1 May 1980, the Mission was received by Mr. Arístides Royo, President of Panama. The Mission held extensive consultations with Mr. Carlos Ozores Typaldos, Minister for External Relations, and Mr. Leonardo Kax, Director-General for International Organizations, Conferences and Treaties; Miss Aida Alba, Director-General of Foreign Policy; Mr. Carlos Bustamante, Director of the Africa and Middle East Department of the Ministry of External Relations; Mr. Marco Arosemena Jaén, Director of the Department of Non-Aligned Countries; and with Mrs. Thania Babot de Carrillo, Chief of the Africa Section. The consultations reflected an identity of views between the Government of Panama and the Mission.

5. The Government of Panama and the Mission affirm their conviction that South Africa's obstinate refusal to withdraw from Namibia constitutes a threat to international peace and security and has resulted in the lack of progress of negotiations for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).

6. The Government of Panama and the Mission condemn South Africa's manoeuvres aimed at undermining SWAPO. They condemn the arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots by the South African régime and demand their immediate and unconditional release, especially those held at Robben Island, including Mr. Herman Toivo ja Toivo, leader and co-founder of SWAPO.

7. The Government of Panama and the Mission denounce and condemn South Africa's actions aimed at destroying the national and territorial integrity of Namibia, in particular South Africa's "bantustanization" policies, its annexation of Walvis Bay and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which are an integral part of the Territory of Namibia.

8. The Government of Panama and the Mission strongly condemn the ruthless plundering of Namibia's natural resources by South African and other foreign economic interests in violation of United Nations resolutions, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and of the Council's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

9. The Government of Panama and the Mission denounce and condemn South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's aggression against the Namibian people, against neighbouring African States, in particular Angola and Zambia, in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

10. The Government of Panama and the Mission further denounce and condemn South Africa's policies of repression and terror in Namibia, South Africa's escalation of its military operations, the expansion of its installations in Namibia and its development of a nuclear weapons capability, all of which seriously threatened international peace and security.

11. The Government of Panama and the Mission express their conviction that the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia could be hastened were the Western Powers willing to exert pressure on South Africa commensurate with their influence as its major trading partners.

12. The Government of Panama and the Mission urge States Members of the United Nations to comply with all Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Namibia, and call on them to refrain from recognizing or co-operating in any manner with any régime or authority which the illegal South African administration may seek to impose on the Namibian people.

13. The Government of Panama and the Mission emphasize the importance of effectively implementing Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974 and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3295 (XXIX).

14. The Government of Panama and the Mission are of the view that the hearings on Namibian uranium to be held by the Council from 7 to 11 July 1980 are a significant step towards an intensive campaign to implement the Decree.

15. The Government of Panama and the Mission reaffirm their support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO,

their sole and authentic representative. In this regard, the Mission welcomes with great satisfaction the decision by the Government of Panama to invite SWAPO to establish permanent representation in Panama.

16. The Government of Panama and the Mission declare their commitment to continue to provide and increase moral and concrete material assistance to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO.

17. The Mission welcomes with appreciation the decision by the Government of Panama to make a contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

18. The Government of Panama and the Mission emphasize the importance of the work of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka. The Mission notes with appreciation the decision of the Government of Panama to co-operate with the work of the Institute and to grant a number of scholarships to Namibians to study in Panama.

19. The Government of Panama and the Mission are convinced of the need to reinforce and intensify further the concerted action of the international community to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. In this regard, the Government of Panama and the Mission declare that the forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June assume a special significance.

20. In this connexion, the Mission notes with appreciation the interest expressed by the Government of Panama in being represented in an observer capacity at the forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Algiers.

21. The Government of Panama reaffirms its support of the Council as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.

22. The Mission expresses its appreciation to the Government and people of Panama for the demonstration of their increasing support to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

23. The Mission further expresses its gratitude for the warm and generous hospitality extended to it by the Government and people of Panama.

(c) Joint communique issued by the Government
of Jamaica and the Mission at Kingston
on 7 May 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of Jamaica, a mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia paid an official visit to Kingston from 3 to 7 May 1980.

2. The Mission, led by Mr. Noel G. Sinclair, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, was composed of the following members: Mr. Shamshad Ahmad (Pakistan), Mr. Tyrone R. Ferguson (Guyana), Mr. Yuli Minchev (Bulgaria), Mrs. Solmaz Ünaydin (Turkey), His. Nkenjinka U. Wadibia (Nigeria), and Mr. Helmut Angula (SWAPO).

3. The purpose of the Mission was to apprise the Government of Jamaica of recent developments in Namibia and of the increasing threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa's persistent defiance of United Nations resolutions, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its total war against the Namibian people, its repeated acts of aggression against independent African countries, its policies of colonialist expansionism and apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons.

4. It was also the Mission's purpose to exchange views with the Government of Jamaica in an effort to identify new areas for intensified concerted action by the Council and the international community in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence. In that regard, the Mission drew the attention of the Government of Jamaica to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.

5. On 5 May 1980, the Mission was received by Mr. Florizel Glasspole, Governor-General, and, on 7 May 1980, by Mr. Michael Manley, Prime Minister. The Mission was received by Mr. P. J. Patterson, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, on 6 May 1980. The Mission held extensive consultations with Mr. Lloyd M. H. Barnett, Director of the Political Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also participating were Miss Patricia Durrant, Mr. Neville Symes and Mr. Ransford Smith, officials of the Ministry in the Political Division. These consultations were marked by a complete identity of views between the Government of Jamaica and the Mission.

6. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission affirm their conviction that the lack of progress in the negotiations for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) is the result of dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission further affirm that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia is possible only with the direct and full participation of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

7. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission denounce and strongly condemn the South African régime for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia in violation of United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission also condemn in the strongest terms South Africa's war of aggression against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, against neighbouring African States, as well as against the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for the Territory until independence. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission express their gravest concern at and strong condemnation of South Africa's intensified policies of repression and terror in Namibia and its massive military build-up in the Territory with the purpose of expanding its war of aggression against the Namibian people and against neighbouring African States, in particular Angola and Zambia. Furthermore, South Africa, as part of its total war strategy, has continued to develop its nuclear weapons capability, endangering international peace and security.

8. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission condemn South Africa for its arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots

and demand their immediate and unconditional release, especially those held at Robben Island, including Mr. Herman Toivo ja Toivo, leader and co-founder of SWAPO.

9. In this regard, the Government of Jamaica and the Mission are of the view that there is an urgent need for an international investigation of the reported atrocities committed by South Africa against SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots.

10. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission condemn in the strongest terms South Africa's manoeuvres aimed at undermining SWAPO for the purpose of imposing a puppet régime on the Namibian people. In this connexion, the Government of Jamaica and the Mission urge all States Members of the United Nations to refrain from recognizing or co-operating with any régime or authority which the illegal régime may attempt to impose on the Namibian people.

11. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission denounce and condemn South Africa's actions aimed at subverting the national and territorial integrity and unity of Namibia, in particular South Africa's "bantustanization" policies, its practice of apartheid, its annexation of Walvis Bay and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which are an integral part of the Territory of Namibia.

12. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission condemn the ruthless plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests and declare that such exploitation, under the protection of the repressive administration and in violation of all principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of the resolutions of the United Nations, of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and of the Council's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation of the Territory. The depletion of the resources of the Territory being effected by South African and other foreign economic interests is a serious threat to the economic viability of an independent Namibia. In this regard, the Government of Jamaica and the Mission declare that South African and other foreign economic interests might be held liable in damages by the future Government of an independent Namibia for the illegal exploitation of Namibia's resources.

13. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission condemn South Africa's policy of institutionalized terrorism and its systematic imposition on the Namibian people of measures designed to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory and impede the exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and genuine national independence.

14. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission are of the view that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa as provided for under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter should be imposed against South Africa in order to ensure its immediate compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia.

15. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission affirm that South Africa's major Western trading partners, by sustaining and contributing to the maintenance of the illegal régime, themselves share responsibility for the

perpetuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission express their conviction that the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia could be hastened were the Western Powers willing to exert pressure on South Africa commensurate with their influence as its major trading partners.

16. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission urge all States Members of the United Nations to comply fully with resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly on Namibia.

17. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission emphasize the urgency of effectively implementing Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974 and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3295 (XXIX). In this connexion, the Government of Jamaica and the Mission consider that the hearings on Namibian uranium, to be held by the Council from 7 to 11 July 1980, are a significant step towards an intensive campaign to implement the Decree.

18. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission reaffirm their full support for the heroic struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and commend them for having intensified the armed struggle for the liberation of their country from the illegal occupation by South Africa.

19. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission declare their firm commitment to continue to provide moral and material assistance to the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, SWAPO. In this connexion, the Mission notes with appreciation the commitment of the Government to expand its existing training programme for Namibian students in Jamaica.

20. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission recognize the importance of the role of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in providing assistance to Namibians in preparation for independence.

21. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission are convinced of the need to expand and intensify further concerted international action to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. In this regard, the Government of Jamaica and the Mission believe that the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980 assume a special significance.

22. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission express their determination to intensify their efforts to disseminate information on Namibia in the Caribbean region.

23. The Government of Jamaica reaffirms its support for the Council as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.

24. The Mission expresses its appreciation to the Government and people of Jamaica for the demonstration of their increasing support to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

25. The Mission further expresses its gratitude for the warm hospitality extended to it by the Government and people of Jamaica.

(d) Joint communiqué issued on consultations between the Government of Barbados and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia at Bridgetown on 9 May 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of Barbados, a mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia paid an official visit to Bridgetown from 7 to 10 May 1980.
2. The Mission, led by Mr. Noel G. Sinclair, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, was composed of the following members: Mr. Shamshad Ahmad (Pakistan), Mr. Tyrone R. Ferguson (Guyana), Mr. Yuli Minchev (Bulgaria), Mrs. Solmaz Ürgevin (Turkey), Ms. Nkenjinka U. Wadibia (Nigeria) and Mr. Helmut Angula (SWAPO).
3. The purpose of the Mission was to inform the Government of Barbados of recent developments in Namibia, particularly in view of the increasing threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa's defiance of United Nations resolutions, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its total war against the Namibian people, its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring African countries, its policies of colonial expansion and apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons.
4. It was also the Mission's purpose to exchange views with the Government of Barbados regarding prospects for intensified concerted action by the Council and the international community in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence. In that regard, the Mission drew the attention of the Government of Barbados to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.
5. On 9 May 1980, the Mission was received by Mr. Louis Tull, Minister for Education and Culture, who was also the Acting Minister for External Affairs. The Mission held extensive consultations with the Acting Permanent Secretary and senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs. These consultations were characterized by an identity of views between the Government of Barbados and the Mission on the question of Namibia.
6. The Government of Barbados and the Mission deplore the delaying tactics of South Africa which have been responsible for the lack of progress in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). They reaffirm that these tactics on the part of the illegal occupation régime are designed to frustrate the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence. The Government of Barbados and the Mission further reaffirm that SWAPO is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and that any settlement of the question of Namibia must include SWAPO as a full participant.
7. The Government of Barbados and the Mission condemn South Africa's increasing acts of terrorism against the Namibian people, the indiscriminate arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders which are all attempts to eliminate SWAPO as the representative of the Namibian people and to suppress their legitimate aspirations to independence. The Government of Barbados and the Mission demand a cessation of these acts and the immediate release of all Namibian prisoners, particularly those held at Robben Island, including Mr. Herman Toivo ya Toivo, leader and co-founder of SWAPO.

8. The Government of Barbados and the Mission also vehemently condemn South Africa's acts of aggression against the sovereignty and integrity of neighbouring African States in defiance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of United Nations resolutions. The Government of Barbados and the Mission further condemn South Africa's development of a nuclear weapons capability which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security, and they call for an immediate halt to all collaboration with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields.

9. In this regard, the Government of Barbados and the Mission are of the view that there is an urgent need to expose to wide international scrutiny the atrocities committed by South Africa against SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots as well as against the peoples of neighbouring countries.

10. The Government of Barbados and the Mission reaffirm their support for SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and condemn in the strongest terms South Africa's attempts to have legitimacy conferred upon its puppets, thereby attempting to undermine SWAPO. In this connexion, the Government of Barbados and the Mission urge all States Members of the United Nations to refrain from recognizing or co-operating with any régime or authority which the illegal Pretoria régime may attempt to impose on the Namibian people.

11. The Government of Barbados and the Mission reaffirm their support of General Assembly resolution 32/9D and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) regarding Walvis Bay and condemn South Africa's actions which are aimed at subverting the national and territorial integrity and unity of Namibia. They also condemn South Africa's "bantustanization" policies, its practice of apartheid, its declaration of an economic zone for Namibia and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which are an integral part of the Territory of Namibia.

12. The Government of Barbados and the Mission reaffirm the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3295 (XXIX) endorsing Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974, and condemn the increased plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South Africa and its allies. Such ruthless plunder of the resources of the Territory prejudices the economic development of an independent Namibia. They emphasize the urgency of effectively implementing the Decree. In this connexion, the Government of Barbados and the Mission consider that the hearings on Namibian uranium, to be held by the Council from 7 to 11 July 1980, are a significant step towards an intensive campaign to implement the Decree.

13. The Government of Barbados and the Mission reaffirm their conviction that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions warrants the full weight of the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. In this regard, they call for the imposition of a comprehensive régime of mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

14. The Government of Barbados and the Mission affirm their view that South Africa's major Western trading partners, by their continued military, economic and other collaboration with that racist régime, are contributing to the

maintenance of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the system of apartheid. The Government of Barbados and the Mission call upon the Western Powers to exert pressure on South Africa commensurate with their influence as its major trading partners to obtain the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia.

15. The Government of Barbados and the Mission reaffirm their full support of the valiant struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, which has intensified the armed struggle for the liberation of their country from its illegal occupation by South Africa.

16. The Government of Barbados and the Mission declare their firm commitment to continue to provide moral and material assistance to the Namibian people.

17. The Government of Barbados and the Mission recognize the important role of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in providing assistance to Namibians in preparation for independence. In this regard, the Mission expresses its appreciation of the decision of the Government of Barbados to provide places for Namibian students in its educational and other institutions. The Mission expresses the hope that the Government of Barbados will favourably consider requests for additional assistance in this area.

18. The Government of Barbados and the Mission are convinced of the need to intensify and broaden the scope of concerted international action to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. The extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council, to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980, should provide the opportunity for the promotion of an action programme to that end.

19. The Government of Barbados and the Mission express their determination to intensify their efforts to disseminate information on Namibia in order to increase the focus of attention on the plight of the Namibian people.

20. The Government of Barbados renew its determination to continue giving support to the Council as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until the attainment of independence.

21. The Mission expresses its appreciation to the Government and people of Barbados for the demonstration of their increasing support to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

22. The Mission further expresses its gratitude for the warm and generous hospitality extended to it by the Government and people of Barbados.

(e) Communiqué issued by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the Mission at Port-of-Spain on 13 May 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, a mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia paid an official visit to Port-of-Spain from 10 to 13 May 1980.

2. The Mission, led by Mr. Noel G. Sinclair, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, was composed of the following members: Mr. Shamshad Ahmad (Pakistan), Mr. Tyrone R. Ferguson (Guyana), Mr. Yuli Minchev (Bulgaria), Mrs. Solmaz Unaydin (Turkey), Ms. Nkenjinka U. Wadibia (Nigeria) and Mr. Helmut Angula (SWAPO).

3. The purpose of the Mission was to inform the Government of Trinidad and Tobago of recent developments in Namibia, particularly with regard to the serious threat to international peace and security posed by the stubborn refusal of South Africa to withdraw from the Territory, the total war strategy of the illegal occupation régime against the Namibian people and against neighbouring States, its policies of colonial expansion and apartheid and its development of a nuclear weapons capability.

4. It was also the Mission's purpose to exchange views with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago with regard to identifying ways and means to promote further intensified concerted action and maximum mobilization of the international community in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine independence. In that regard, the Mission drew the attention of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.

5. On 12 May 1980, the Mission was received by Senator John S. Donaldson, Minister for External Affairs and National Security. The Mission held consultations with Mr. Frank O. Abdulah, Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations, and with senior officials from the ministries of education, energy and energy-based industries, external affairs, finance and legal affairs. The consultations involved an exchange of views between the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the Mission on the question of Namibia.

6. The Mission welcomed the restatement by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago of its denunciation and condemnation of South Africa's manoeuvres and delaying tactics aimed at impeding the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia, particularly Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). It was reaffirmed that such acts on the part of the illegal occupation régime were designed to frustrate the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and that any negotiations for Namibian independence must include the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, SWAPO, as a full participant.

7. The increasingly violent acts of terrorism perpetrated by South Africa against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the arrest, detention, torture and execution of SWAPO leaders by the illegal régime in an attempt to intimidate the Namibian people and undermine SWAPO

were roundly condemned and a demand made for the immediate cessation of those brutal acts and the release of all Namibian prisoners, particularly those held at Robben Island, including Mr. Herman Toivo ja Toivo, leader and co-founder of SWAPO.

8. South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against the sovereignty and integrity of neighbouring African States, in particular Angola and Zambia, were regarded as acts of open defiance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the provisions of United Nations resolutions. Furthermore, South Africa's continued development of a nuclear weapons capability constituted a serious threat to international peace and security that demanded the immediate end by all those concerned of any collaboration with that illegal régime in the military and nuclear fields.

9. In that regard, it was stated that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago would support the setting up of an international inquiry into the atrocities committed by South Africa against SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots as well as against the peoples of neighbouring countries.

10. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reaffirmed support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and condemned South Africa's attempts to undermine SWAPO and impose a puppet régime on the Namibian people. In that connexion, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago endorsed the call made by the Council to all States Members of the United Nations to refrain from recognizing or co-operating with any authority which the illegal South African occupation régime might attempt to impose on the Namibian people.

11. In the course of the consultation, the Mission emphasized the stand taken by the Council in condemning South Africa's action directed at subverting the territorial integrity and national unity of Namibia. In that connexion, it referred to decisions of the Council and of the United Nations General Assembly condemning South Africa's annexation of Walvis Bay, its "bantustanization" policies, its practice of apartheid and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which were an integral part of the Territory of Namibia. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reiterated its full support for those condemnations.

12. The Mission reiterated the Council's view that the natural resources of Namibia were the birth-right of the Namibian people and, in that regard, drew attention to the ruthless plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests against the provisions of United Nations resolutions, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3295 (XXIX). The Government of Trinidad and Tobago condemned that action on the part of South Africa and others and reaffirmed its support for the effective implementation of the Decree. In that connexion, the Mission brought to the attention of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago the proposals of the Council to institute hearings on Namibian uranium to be held from 7 to 11 July 1980. It was agreed that those hearings constituted a significant step towards an intensive campaign to implement the Decree.

13. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago shared the view of the Council that South Africa's major Western trading partners, by collaborating with South Africa in the military, economic and other areas, were significantly contributing to the maintenance of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the system of apartheid. Thus it was evident that the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia could be hastened if its major trading partners exerted pressure on South Africa commensurate with their influence.

14. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reaffirmed to the Mission its full support of the position of the United Nations Council for Namibia that the Security Council must urgently impose a comprehensive régime of mandatory sanctions as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to ensure South Africa's immediate compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia.

15. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reiterated its support for SWAPO, under whose leadership the Namibian people had intensified their heroic struggle.

16. The Mission expressed appreciation for the generous contribution of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and welcomed the statement of commitment to continue to provide moral and material support and assistance to the Namibian people. In that connexion, the Mission stressed the need for continued increased support for the programme of assistance of the Council in preparing Namibians for independence and emphasized the important role of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

17. The Mission further expressed appreciation for the offer of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to assist Namibians in the field of technical education and for its expression of willingness to explore other areas for technical assistance.

18. The Mission stressed the urgent need for concerted international action with a view to ending South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. In that regard, it brought to the attention of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago the decision of the Council to hold a series of extraordinary plenary meetings in Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago agreed that the meetings would provide an opportunity to renew and strengthen efforts to that end.

19. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago declared its determination to intensify further efforts to disseminate information on Namibia in order to increase awareness and support of the international community for the struggle of the Namibian people.

20. The Mission recalled the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977. In that regard, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago shared the view of the Mission that given the present conjuncture, the international community must carefully examine the progress of the liberation struggle in southern Africa and the implementation of the Maputo Declaration in order to give maximum support to the forces of liberation in southern Africa.

21. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reiterated its continued support of the Council as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.

22. The Mission expresses its appreciation to the Government and people of Trinidad and Tobago for their unwavering support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people which is abundantly demonstrated by the leadership of Trinidad and Tobago in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In this regard, it recalls the relevant section of the final document on the decolonization of Namibia and Zimbabwe adopted by the Special Committee at its 1145th meeting, held on 27 April 1979 at Belgrade.

23. The Mission further expresses its gratitude to the Government and people of Trinidad and Tobago for their warm and generous hospitality.

4. STATEMENTS ISSUED BY THE MISSION OF CONSULTATION
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, 7 TO 15 MAY 1980*

(a) Press release issued by the Mission at
Wellington on 9 May 1980

1. With the agreement of the Government of New Zealand, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Wellington from 7 May to 9 May 1980. The Mission was led by the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations and included representatives of Algeria, Belgium, India, Mexico, Senegal and SWAPO.

2. The Mission was received by and held consultations with Mr. D. S. Thomson, the Minister of State and Leader of the House of Representatives, and with Mr. F. H. Corner, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by other officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. It also paid courtesy calls on the representative of Mr. A. J. Faulkner, the Leader of the Opposition, and Mr. P. I. Wilkinson, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Select Committee.

4. In his introductory remarks, the Chairman of the Mission covered the entire spectrum of the problem of the question of Namibia and its characteristics, which had affected the conscience of the international community. He stressed the history of South Africa's contempt for the United Nations, its intransigence and utter refusal to comply with or implement the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia.

5. The Mission gave an in-depth analysis of the situation in Namibia throughout the history of the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa and stated that available evidence had demonstrated beyond any shadow of a doubt that South Africa had no intention of unconditionally withdrawing from Namibia. The New Zealand representatives reiterated the position taken by the New Zealand Government that the South African presence in Namibia was illegal and that all acts of the South African administration were therefore illegal.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/35/301-S/14015, annex, appendices II and III.

6. The Mission declared that throughout the talks between the United Nations and South Africa and other interested parties, South Africa had used the talks to diminish the role of the United Nations and to undermine SWAPO, which was recognized by the General Assembly as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and had sought to gain recognition for some non-representative groups within the country with a view to promoting the idea of an internal settlement in Namibia. In that context, the Mission emphasized the need for the States Members of the United Nations to refrain from according any recognition to the so-called internal settlement in Namibia and to recognize the central role which must be played by SWAPO in any meaningful negotiations which would lead to an internationally acceptable solution to the question of Namibia. New Zealand reiterated its position that any internal settlement in Namibia would be invalid.

7. The Mission emphasized the grave concern of the international community at the continued illegal presence of South Africa in Namibia and its continued use of Namibia to stage attacks on independent African countries. That situation constituted a serious threat to international peace and security and was fraught with dangerous implications for Africa as a whole.

8. The Mission discussed at length with the Government of New Zealand the importance of maintaining the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, and emphasized that Namibia should accede to independence as a unitary state. The New Zealand Government reaffirmed that a negotiated solution to the question of Namibia should provide for the inclusion of Walvis Bay in the Territory of a free and united Namibia.

9. The Mission expressed its serious concern over the continued illegal exploitation of Namibian uranium and other resources by foreign companies which worked in partnership with the racist and illegal Government of South Africa in Namibia, in violation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council in 1974, of other relevant decisions of the General Assembly and of Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971), regarding the natural and human resources of Namibia.

10. In that context, the Mission drew the attention of the Government of New Zealand to the massive exploitation of Namibian uranium at the Rössing mine and the possible utilization of that uranium by South Africa to build its military technology to the detriment of the Namibian people and other neighbouring African peoples. The Mission believed that such a trend could lead to a rapid development of a nuclear capability by South Africa, which would be a threat not only to the security of the region but to international peace and security at large.

11. The mission stressed that South Africa should be condemned for its duplicity and prevarication with regard to the need for the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and praised statesmanlike manner in which SWAPO had expressed its readiness to participate in free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in conformity with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

12. The Mission drew attention to the need for the full support of the New Zealand Government for the Council and its programme of work, including its diplomatic efforts to bring international pressure to bear on the Government of South Africa to withdraw its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, which was the direct responsibility of the United Nations. Each side reiterated the position that the Council was the only legal body established by the General Assembly to administer Namibia until the Territory acceded to genuine national independence.

13. The Mission expressed its appreciation for the warm welcome which it had received from the Government of New Zealand. It paid special tribute to the Government of New Zealand for the generous contributions which that Government had made to the United Nations Fund for Namibia. It expressed the desire of the Council that, as long as the question of Namibia was not resolved, Member States would be required to continue to increase their financial contributions to the Fund, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and to other programmes which the General Assembly might in the future set up to assist Namibians at the current trying stage in their struggle for national independence.

(b) Press statement issued by the Mission at
Canberra at 14 May 1980

1. With the agreement of the Government of Australia, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Canberra from 11 to 14 May 1980. The Mission was led by the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations and included representatives of Algeria, Belgium, India, Mexico, Senegal and SWAPO.

2. During its visit to Australia, the Mission was received by Mr. M. J. R. MacKellar, the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, the members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence and Mr. A. R. Parsons, the Acting Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

3. The Mission also held consultations with an official delegation of the Government of Australia, headed by Mr. C. R. Ashwin, First Assistant Secretary for International Relations, Africa and Middle East Division, and which included officers from the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Defence and the Office of National Assessments.

4. In his introductory remarks, the Chairman of the Mission covered the entire spectrum of problems relating to the question of Namibia, a question which had affected the conscience of the international community. He stressed the history of South Africa's contempt for the United Nations, its intransigence and utter refusal to comply with or implement the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia.

5. The Mission gave an in-depth analysis of the situation in Namibia throughout the history of the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa and stated that available evidence had demonstrated beyond any shadow of doubt that South Africa had no intention of unconditionally withdrawing from Namibia. The Australian delegation reiterated the position taken by the Australian Government that the South African presence in Namibia was illegal and that all acts of the South African administration were therefore illegal.

6. Both sides expressed their grave concern that the continued illegal presence of South Africa in Namibia and its continued use of Namibia to stage attacks on independent African countries was fraught with dangerous implications for the region and Africa as a whole. The Mission declared that throughout the talks between the United Nations and South Africa, South Africa had used the talks to diminish the role of the United Nations and to undermine SWAPO, which was recognized by the General Assembly as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and had sought to gain recognition for the so-called internal parties with a view to promoting the idea of an internal settlement in Namibia. In that context, the Mission emphasized the need for the States Members of the United Nations to refrain from according any recognition to the so-called internal settlement in Namibia and to recognize the central role which must be played by SWAPO in any meaningful negotiations which would lead to an internationally acceptable solution to the question of Namibia.

7. The Mission explained that the international community could no longer tolerate continued equivocation on the part of the illegal South African régime vis-à-vis the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), as well as the subsequent initiatives to which both the front-line countries as well as SWAPO had already responded positively. The South African authorities should now be presented with a definite deadline within which to respond to those initiatives, failing which the Security Council should consider taking punitive measures against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Australian delegation agreed that the international community could not be expected to wait much longer for South Africa to declare its acceptance of the United Nations plan, and hoped that it would do so soon while the climate for a negotiated settlement was particularly propitious.

8. The Australian delegation and the Mission discussed at length the importance of maintaining the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, and reaffirmed the concept of Namibia acceding to independence as a unitary State. The Australian delegation reaffirmed that Walvis Bay should be an integral part of an independent Namibia.

9. The Mission expressed its serious concern over the continued illegal exploitation of Namibian uranium and other resources by foreign companies which worked in partnership with the racist and illegal Government of South Africa in Namibia, in utter violation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council in 1974, of other relevant decisions of the General Assembly, and of Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971), regarding the natural and human resources of Namibia.

10. In that context, the Mission drew the attention of the Government of Australia to the massive exploitation of Namibian uranium at the Rössing mine and the possible utilization of that uranium by South Africa to build its military technology to the detriment of the Namibian people and other neighbouring African peoples. The Mission expressed its concern that such a trend could lead to a rapid development of nuclear capability by South Africa, which would be a threat not only to the security of the region but to international peace and security at large.

11. The Mission condemned South Africa for its duplicity and prevarication with regard to the need for the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and praised the statesmanlike manner in which SWAPO had expressed its readiness to participate in a free and fair election under the supervision and control of the United Nations in conformity with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

12. The Australian delegation reaffirmed its full support for the Council, including its diplomatic efforts to bring international pressure to bear on the Government of South Africa to withdraw from its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia. Both sides reiterated the position of the General Assembly that the Council was the only body with the authority legally to administer Namibia until the Territory acceded to genuine national independence.

13. The Mission expressed its appreciation for the warm welcome it had received from the Government of Australia. It paid special tribute to the Government of Australia for the generous contributions which that Government had made to the United Nations Fund for Namibia. It expressed the desire of the Council that for as long as the question of Namibia was not resolved, Member States would continue to increase their financial contributions to the Fund, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme, and to other programmes for Namibia which the General Assembly might set up to assist Namibians at the current trying stage in their struggle for national independence. The well-known position of the Government of Australia in the work of the Council and at the United Nations had been a source of strength to the Council in its task against racist and occupationist South Africa.

5. COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE MISSION OF CONSULTATION TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 11 TO 17 MAY 1980*

(a) Communiqué issued by the Mission at Washington on 14 May 1980

1. With the agreement of the Government of the United States of America, a mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Washington from 13 to 14 May 1980 to meet with officials of the State Department. The Mission of Consultation was led by the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, and included the representatives of Australia, Bangladesh, Romania and the United Republic of Cameroon and the Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations and a member of the United Nations Secretariat.

2. The Mission was received by Mr. Richard Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, and also held discussions with Mr. Michael H. Newlin, Acting Assistant Secretary for International Organizations Affairs, Mr. Peter Bridges, Director of the Office of United Nations Political Affairs, and other officials of the State Department.

3. The Mission and the United States delegation considered the present situation in Namibia and exchanged views on ways and means of implementing relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia, in particular Security

* Previously issued under the symbol A/35/337-S/14065, annex, appendices I and II.

Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), in order to expedite the attainment of genuine independence for Namibia. The Mission expressed its appreciation for the consultations held at Washington between a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the United States Government.

4. The United States delegation reaffirmed its recognition of the authority of the United Nations over Namibia. The Mission noted the interest of the United States in the activities of the Council and expressed appreciation for the fact that United States representatives had participated as observers in the most recent extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council, held at Lusaka in 1978.

5. The United States delegation emphasized the high priority which the United States continued to attribute to a settlement of the Namibia question.

6. The Mission drew attention to the deterioration of the situation in Namibia and the threat posed by the militarization of Namibia by South Africa, coupled with the exploitation of Namibia's uranium reserves for the development of a nuclear capability by South Africa. Concerns were expressed regarding the dangers posed by South Africa's use of Namibia as a base from which to launch acts of aggression against neighbouring countries. The Mission expressed appreciation of the fact that the United States Government had made direct representations to South Africa on the matter.

7. The Mission expressed grave concern that as a result of South Africa's dilatory tactics, Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) had not yet been implemented. The United States delegation reaffirmed its full and absolute commitment to the United Nations plan for Namibia laid down in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and declared that it was making every effort to secure the implementation of that plan without delay.

8. The United States delegation and the Mission wished to avoid prolonged negotiations with regard to the implementation of the United Nations plan.

9. The United States delegation and the Mission noted with concern that South Africa, while engaged in negotiations for the implementation of the United Nations plan, was at the same time continuing its preparations for a so-called internal settlement. The Mission noted with appreciation the commitment of the United States not to recognize any so-called internal settlement in Namibia.

10. In answer to the Mission's question, the United States delegation confirmed its acceptance of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971.

11. The Mission emphasized the need to secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State. The United States delegation reaffirmed its support of Security Council resolution 432 (1978).

12. The Mission emphasized the importance of compliance by all States with Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971), with particular reference to the activities of foreign corporations in Namibia and the elements of those resolutions relating to the non-applicability to Namibia

of bilateral and multilateral treaties involving South Africa and other States.

13. The Mission expressed its appreciation for the assistance of the United States Government to the Namibian people, for example, its substantial contributions to the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

14. The United States delegation declared that the Government, the Congress and the people of the United States supported the struggle of the Namibian people for the independence of their country. The Mission expressed its thanks for the opportunity to discuss the question of Namibia with officials of the United States Government and its appreciation for their support of the efforts aimed at achieving genuine independence for the Namibian people.

(b) Communiqué issued by the Mission at Ottawa on
16 May 1980

1. With the agreement of the Government of Canada, a mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Ottawa from 14 to 16 May 1980 for consultations with Canadian officials. The Mission of Consultation was led by the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, and was composed of the representatives of Australia, Bangladesh, Romania and the United Republic of Cameroon and the Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations and a member of the United Nations Secretariat.

2. The Mission was received by Mr. Mark MacGuigan, Secretary of State for External Affairs, met with Mr. J. A. Couvrette, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and held extensive consultations with Mr. Paul A. Lapointe, Director-General of the United Nations Bureau of the Department of External Affairs, and with other officials of the Canadian Government.

3. The Mission and the Canadian delegation considered the present situation in Namibia and exchanged views on ways and means of implementing relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia in order to expedite the attainment of independence of Namibia. The Canadian delegation reaffirmed its recognition of the authority of the United Nations over Namibia and its stand for the genuine independence of Namibia. The Mission noted the interest of Canada in the activities of the Council, whose goals it shared, and expressed its appreciation for the support of Canada for the Namibian people, and in particular for its assistance by means of substantial contributions to the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

4. The two delegations discussed actions to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia, in compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia. The Mission pointed out that South Africa, in its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, was consolidating its exploitation of the Namibian people and the natural resources of their territory. The Canadian delegation reiterated that the South African presence in Namibia was illegal and that all acts emanating from the South African administration in Namibia were devoid of legal validity.

5. The Mission and the Canadian delegation shared concern over the danger posed by the deterioration of the situation in Namibia. The Mission emphasized the dangers posed by continued militarization of the Territory by South Africa, coupled with the exploitation of Namibian uranium for the development of a nuclear capability by South Africa.

6. The Mission expressed grave concern that as a result of South Africa's dilatory tactics, Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) had not yet been implemented. The Canadian delegation reaffirmed its full commitment to the United Nations plan for Namibia laid down in the Security Council resolutions and declared that it would make every effort to secure the implementation of that plan without delay.

7. The two sides noted with concern that South Africa, while continuing to express its attachment to the United Nations plan, was at the same time adopting measures better suited to a unilateral internal settlement. Those measures were inconsistent with the proposed settlement plan, the object of which was to provide for the genuine independence of Namibia by means of free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. The Mission felt that all necessary clarifications of the United Nations plan had already been provided to South Africa. The Mission also noted with appreciation the position of the Canadian Government that it would, under no circumstances, recognize any settlement imposed unilaterally by South Africa. The Canadian delegation observed that it had been conveyed to the South African Government that any such settlement would be illegal.

8. In that connexion, both sides exchanged views on measures that could be taken to bring about speedy implementation of the plan provided for in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

9. The Mission emphasized the support given in the United Nations to SWAPO in its efforts to obtain the genuine independence of Namibia and observed that SWAPO was recognized by the United Nations General Assembly as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. The Canadian delegation reaffirmed the important role that SWAPO played in the negotiations leading to the independence of Namibia and noted with appreciation that SWAPO was willing to participate in elections supervised and controlled by the United Nations.

10. The Mission noted with concern that South Africa had ignored the decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council regarding the preservation of the territorial integrity of Namibia and had taken steps to separate Walvis Bay from Namibia. The Canadian delegation reaffirmed its full support for Security Council resolution 432 (1978) which, inter alia, declared that the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured through the reintegration of Walvis Bay into its territory.

11. The Mission stated that South Africa had in addition unilaterally proclaimed new limits for the territorial sea of Namibia and a coastal economic zone in order to intensify its exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory. The Canadian delegation stated that those actions, like other actions taken by the South African administration in Namibia, were illegal.

12. The Mission expressed its thanks for the reception accorded to it by the Canadian Government, for the warm welcome extended to it and for the opportunity to hold a fruitful exchange of views, and expressed its appreciation for Canada's support of the efforts aimed at achieving genuine independence for the Namibian people.

G. COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE MISSION OF CONSULTATION
TO THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, KUWAIT AND IRAQ,
2 TO 11 JUNE 1980*

(a) Joint communiqué issued by the Government of
the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Mission at
Tripoli on 9 June 1980

1. At the invitation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from 2 to 5 June 1980.

2. The Mission was led by Mr. Ferdinand L. Oyono, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Cameroon to the United Nations, and included the following members: Mr. Michael El-Sherifis (Cyprus), Mr. Mkhondo D. Lungu, (Zambia) and Mr. Nicky Nashandi, representative of SWAPO in Libya. The Mission was accompanied by Mr. Francesc Vendrell, Principal Secretary, and other members of the United Nations Secretariat.

3. The purpose of the Mission was to discuss the recent developments in Namibia in the light of South Africa's letter of 12 May 1980 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the increasing threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa's persistent defiance of United Nations resolutions on Namibia, its illegal occupation of that Territory, its military escalation in Namibia and its repeated acts of aggression against independent African countries, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its development of nuclear potential.

4. It was also the Mission's purpose to exchange views with the Libyan side in an effort to identify new areas for intensified concerted action by the Council and the international community in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence. In that regard, the Mission drew the attention of the Libyan side to the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia issued by the Council at the conclusion of its extraordinary plenary meetings in Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.

5. During its stay in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Mission of Consultation was received in audience by Mr. Ali Abdussalam Treiki, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, during which they exchanged views on the latest developments and measures to be taken relating to the Namibia question. The Mission also held a series of working meetings with a delegation from the

* Previously issued under the symbol A/35/364-C/14083, annex, appendices I-III.

Secretariat of Foreign Affairs headed by Mr. Salem Omeish, Assistant Under-Secretary for Technical Affairs, and composed of Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat, Acting Director of International Organizations and Specialized Agencies, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Shaban F. Gashut, Head of the Organization of African Unity Desk, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Mohamed Musbah, Assistant, Economic and Social Desk, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

6. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Mission affirm their conviction that the lack of progress in the negotiations for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) is the result of dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people and at perpetuating South Africa's control of the Territory. Following the overwhelming victory of the patriotic forces in Zimbabwe, the South African régime, realizing that a SWAPO victory in Namibia is inevitable, is desperately clutching at straws in a vain attempt to stop the inevitable march of history.

7. The two sides consider that the latest letter of South Africa, dated 12 May 1980, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, must be seen as a further proof of South Africa's unwillingness to implement the United Nations plan and of its barefaced attempt at undermining SWAPO for the purpose of installing a puppet régime in Namibia, thus perpetuating its illegal occupation of the Territory. They also affirm that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia is possible only with the direct and full participation of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

8. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Mission denounce the continuous unilateral actions taken by the South African occupation authorities, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in an effort to undermine the proposed settlement plan. In particular, they denounce the fraudulent elections for a so-called Constituent Assembly held in December 1978, in defiance of Security Council resolution 439 (1978), the transformation of that body into a "National Assembly" with legislative powers, and the plans for the establishment of an "executive body" drawn from members of the "National Assembly" for the holding of elections in the various tribal homelands under the so-called Turnhalle Constitution. The two sides view these actions as attempts by South Africa to impose their own solution on the Namibian people. In this connexion, both parties urge all States Members of the United Nations to refrain from extending any form of recognition or co-operation to any régime or authority which may be imposed on the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Namibia.

9. The two sides equally denounce South Africa's latest attempts to subvert the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, in particular its annexation of Walvis Bay in violation of Security Council resolution 432 (1978), and its claims to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which are an integral part of the Territory of Namibia.

10. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Mission strongly condemn South Africa's continuous repression of the Namibian people and the imprisonment and harassment of Namibian patriots, exemplified by the persistent arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders. They call on South Africa's Western partners and on humanitarian organizations to join in demanding the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners.

11. The two sides express their deep concern at South Africa's military build-up in Namibia, the use of Namibian territory for the purpose of assisting rebel groups in neighbouring countries, and its repeated acts of aggression against Angola and Zambia. They reaffirm their continued support of those two countries in defence of their sovereignty and territorial integrity against South Africa's armed aggression.

12. The two sides express their deep regret that South Africa's major Western collaborators have been unwilling to exert pressure on South Africa to ensure its compliance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia. In this regard, they also regret the Security Council's failure to date to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to it under the Charter because of the use of the power of veto.

13. The two sides are of the view that South Africa's 14-year-old illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to abide by the resolutions of the Security Council and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 constitute a persistent challenge to the authority of the United Nations. They therefore call upon the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, to impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa in order to compel it to accept implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

14. The two sides draw the attention of the world community to the dangers for international peace and security, particularly on the African continent, posed by South Africa's development of nuclear weapons, and the use of the Kalahari Desert for nuclear testing. They condemn the nuclear collaboration between the apartheid régime of South Africa and the Zionist régime of Israel, as well as the collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the field of nuclear technology and in the supply of uranium and enriched uranium. They call on the Security Council to take mandatory measures to ensure the termination of such collaboration.

15. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Mission condemn the ruthless plunder of the natural resources of Namibia by South Africa and other foreign economic interests in violation of United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971), the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and the Council's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The two sides declare that South Africa and other foreign economic interests should be held liable in damages by the future Government of an independent Namibia for the illegal exploitation of Namibia's resources.

16. The two sides denounce the continuous supply of oil to South Africa by multinational corporations and call upon all States to exert pressure on those corporations to comply with the will of the international community.

17. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Mission recall the relevant decisions adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State of Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana in 1979 (A/34/542, annex). In this regard, they express deep appreciation to the Non-Aligned Movement for its continuous support for, and solidarity with, the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine independence.

18. Both parties reaffirm their commitment to continue to provide moral and material assistance to the heroic struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and note with satisfaction the intensification by SWAPO of the armed struggle for the liberation of their country.

19. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya supports the call by the Council for the convening of an international conference in 1981 in support of the struggle of the Namibian people.

20. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Mission recognize the need to reinforce the role of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in order to enable them to fulfil the objectives for which they were established. In this connexion, the Mission takes note of the intention of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to increase its contribution to those programmes.

21. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reaffirms its support for the Council as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, and expresses appreciation for the Council's continuous co-operation with SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

22. The Mission expresses its appreciation to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for its support to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

23. The Mission further expresses its gratitude for the warm and generous hospitality extended to it during its stay in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

(b) Joint communiqué issued by the Government
of Kuwait and the Mission at Kuwait on
9 June 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of the State of Kuwait, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Kuwait from 5 to 9 June 1980. The Mission was led by Mr. Ferdinand L. Oyono, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Cameroon to the United Nations, and included the following members: Mr. Michael El-Sherifis (Cyprus), Mr. Mkhondo D. Lungu (Zambia) and Mr. Nicky Mashandi, representative of SWAPO in Libya.

2. During its stay in Kuwait, the mission of consultation met Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and held a series of working meetings with a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Mr. Rashid Al-Rashid. The talks dealt with the present situation in Namibia

resulting from South Africa's persistent defiance of United Nations resolutions on Namibia, its illegal occupation of that Territory, its military escalation in Namibia and its repeated acts of aggression against independent African countries, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its development of a nuclear potential which posed a serious threat to international peace and security.

3. The talks revealed the identity of views of both sides regarding developments in Namibia. In particular, both sides note that the lack of progress in the negotiations for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) is the result of dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people and at perpetuating South Africa's control of the Territory.

4. Both sides reaffirm that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia is possible only with the direct and full participation of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. In this connexion, the Government of the State of Kuwait declares that it will not recognize any internal or other settlement in Namibia contrary to relevant United Nations resolutions.

5. The Government of Kuwait and the Mission denounce the continuous unilateral actions taken by the South African occupation authorities, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in an effort to undermine the United Nations settlement plan. They further denounce South Africa's attempts to subvert the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, in particular its annexation of Walvis Bay in violation of Security Council resolution 432 (1978) and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which are an integral part of the Territory of Namibia.

6. Both sides strongly condemn South Africa's continuous repression of Namibian patriots, exemplified by the persistent arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders, and demand the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners.

7. The two sides express their concern at South Africa's military escalation in Namibia and its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring countries, and reaffirm their solidarity with those countries.

8. The two parties denounce the continuous supply of oil to South Africa by certain multinational corporations in violation of the embargo imposed by States members of OPEC.

9. The Government of Kuwait and the Mission call upon the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa, in order to compel it to accept the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

10. The two sides, conscious of the dangers for international peace and security posed by South Africa's development of nuclear weapons, condemn the nuclear collaboration of certain Western countries and Israel with South Africa and call on the Security Council to take mandatory measures to ensure the termination of such collaboration.

11. The Government of Kuwait supports the measures undertaken by the Council, as well as those envisaged in the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action for Namibia, for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia.

12. Both sides reaffirm their commitment to continue providing moral and material assistance to the heroic struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and note with satisfaction SWAPO's intensification of the armed struggle for the liberation of their country.

13. The Government of the State of Kuwait reaffirms its support for the Council as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.

14. The Mission expresses its appreciation to the Government of the State of Kuwait for its continuing support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

15. The Mission also expresses appreciation for the warm and generous hospitality extended to it during its stay in Kuwait.

(c) Joint communiqué issued by the Government
of Iraq and the Mission at Baghdad on
11 June 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Baghdad from 9 to 11 June 1980.

2. The Mission was led by Mr. Ferdinand L. Oyono, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Cameroon to the United Nations, and included the following members: Mr. Michael El-Sherifis (Cyprus) and Mr. Mkhondo D. Lungu (Zambia).

3. The purpose of the Mission was to discuss with the Government of Iraq the recent developments in Namibia in the light of South Africa's letter of 12 May 1980 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the increasing threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa's persistent defiance of United Nations resolutions on Namibia, its illegal occupation of that Territory, its military escalation in Namibia and its repeated acts of aggression against independent African countries, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its development of a nuclear potential.

4. It was also the Mission's purpose to exchange views with the Government of Iraq in an effort to identify new areas for intensified concerted action by the Council and the international community in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence. In that regard, the Mission drew the attention of the Government of Iraq to the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia issued by the Council at the conclusion of its extraordinary plenary meetings at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.

5. During its stay in Baghdad, the Mission of Consultation was received in audience by Mr. Hammed Alwan, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, and had a series of working meetings with a delegation from the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi, Director General of the Legal Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the meetings, the Iraq delegation expounded the fundamental principles of Iraq's foreign policy in general, and in the field of decolonization in particular, which stemmed from the ideology of the Baath Arab Socialist Party.

6. The Government of Iraq and the Mission affirm their conviction that the lack of progress in the negotiations for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) is the result of dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people and at perpetuating South Africa's control of the Territory. Following the overwhelming victory of the patriotic forces in Zimbabwe, the South African régime, realizing that a SWAPO victory in Namibia is inevitable, is desperately clutching at straws in a vain attempt to stop the inevitable march of history.

7. The two sides consider that the latest letter of South Africa, dated 12 May 1980, addressed to the Secretary-General, must be seen as a further proof of South Africa's unwillingness to implement the United Nations plan and of its barefaced attempt at undermining SWAPO for the purpose of installing a puppet régime in Namibia. They also affirm that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia is possible only with the direct and full participation of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

8. The Government of Iraq and the Mission denounce the continuous unilateral actions taken by the South African occupation authorities, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in an effort to undermine the proposed settlement plan. In particular, they denounce the fraudulent elections for a so-called Constituent Assembly held in December 1978, in defiance of Security Council resolution 439 (1978), the transformation of that body into a "National Assembly" with legislative powers, and the plans for the establishment of an "Executive Body" drawn from members of the "National Assembly" and for holding of elections in the various tribal homelands under the so-called Turnhalle Constitution. The two sides view those actions as attempts by South Africa to impose its own solution on the Namibian people. In this connexion, both parties urge all States Members of the United Nations to refrain from extending any form of recognition or co-operation to any régime or authority which may be imposed on the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Namibia.

9. The two sides equally denounce South Africa's latest attempts to subvert the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, in particular its annexation of Walvis Bay in violation of Security Council resolution 432 (1978) and its claims to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which are an integral part of the Territory of Namibia.

10. The Government of Iraq and the Mission strongly condemn South Africa's continuous repression of the Namibian people and the imprisonment and harassment of Namibian patriots, exemplified by the persistent arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders. They call on South Africa's Western partners and on humanitarian organizations to join in demanding the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners, including Mr. Toivo Herman ja Toivo, leader and co-founder of SWAPO, and other nationalists held at Robben Island.

11. The two sides express their deep concern at South Africa's military build-up in Namibia, the use of Namibian Territory for the purpose of assisting rebel groups in neighbouring countries, and its repeated acts of aggression against Angola and Zambia. They reaffirm their solidarity with and support for those two countries in the defence of their sovereignty and territorial integrity against South Africa.

12. The two sides express their regret at the failure of the Western countries to exert pressure on South Africa to ensure its compliance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia, including their use of the veto in the Security Council, thus preventing the Council from carrying out its responsibilities.

13. The Government of Iraq and the Mission are of the view that South Africa's 14-year-old illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to abide by the resolutions of the Security Council and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 constitute a persistent challenge to the authority of the United Nations. They therefore call upon the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, to impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa in order to compel it to accept implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

14. The two sides draw the attention of the world community to the dangers for international peace and security, particularly in the African continent, posed by South Africa's development of nuclear weapons, and the use of the Kalahari Desert for nuclear testing. They condemn the collaboration of certain Western countries and Israel with South Africa in the nuclear field and in the supply of uranium and call on the Security Council to take mandatory measures to ensure the termination of such collaboration.

15. The Government of Iraq and the Mission condemn the ruthless plunder of the natural resources of Namibia by South Africa and other foreign economic interests in violation of United Nations resolutions, in particular resolutions 283 (1970) and 301 (1971) of the Security Council, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, and the Council's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The two sides declare that South Africa and other foreign economic interests should be held liable in damages by the future Government of an independent Namibia for the illegal exploitation of Namibia's resources.

16. The two sides denounce the continuous supply of oil to South Africa by multinational corporations and call upon States, and particularly on OPEC members, to find ways and means to exert pressure on those corporations to comply with the oil embargo on South Africa imposed by members of OPEC.

17. The Government of Iraq supports the declared intention of the Council to protect the rights and interests of the Namibian people to the natural resources of marine areas pertaining to Namibia under international law.

18. The Government of Iraq and the Mission reaffirm their commitment to continue to provide moral and material assistance to the heroic struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and note with satisfaction SWAPO's intensification of the armed struggle for the liberation of their country.

19. The Government of Iraq and the Mission recognize the need to reinforce the role of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in order to enable them to fulfil the role for which they were established.

20. The Government of Iraq reaffirms its support for the Council as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.

21. The Government of Iraq and the Mission recall the relevant decisions adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana in 1979, and express their deep appreciation to the Non-Aligned Movement for its continuous solidarity with and support for the struggle of the Namibian people.

22. The Government of Iraq supports the call made by the Council for the convening in 1981 of an international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people.

23. The Mission expresses its appreciation to the Government and people of Iraq for their support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

24. The Mission further expresses its gratitude to the Government of Iraq for the warm and generous hospitality extended to the Mission during its stay.

C. Resolutions

508. The Council adopted the following resolutions during the period covered by the present report:

1. Nationhood Programme for Namibia*

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having studied the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, 42/

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/74.

42/ See A/AC.131/L.133, paras. 1-5.

2. Commends the progress made in bringing the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia to the stage of implementation;

3. Requests the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to continue his efforts for the further planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

4. Decides to establish a working group to revise the present guidelines for the United Nations Fund for Namibia, in accordance with paragraph 5 (b) of General Assembly resolution 33/182 C of 21 December 1978, taking into account the experience gained in the administration of the Fund and the increasing responsibilities resulting from the expansion of the programme of assistance for Namibians, and to request the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia to submit to the working group a draft of revised guidelines;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 5 (m) of General Assembly resolution 33/182 C, to appeal to Governments, organizations and individuals for additional financial contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

6. Decides to transfer from the general account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia to the special account of the Fund opened for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia a sum to be established by the President of the Council in consultation with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in connexion with the Pilot Vocational Training Centre;

7. Authorizes the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to carry out, in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and the executing agencies, budget revisions of the projects approved by the Council and signed by the President of the Council, provided that:

(a) The revisions will not increase the total budget; or

(b) The increase in the total budget is due only to recosting and not to an increase in project inputs;

8. Requests, in consultation with Standing Committee III, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, together with other relevant bodies, to prepare and publish an information booklet of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia as an activity of the Council;

9. Requests the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to contact those specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system which have not yet been involved in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in order to ascertain their role regarding the Nationhood Programme;

10. Requests the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to study the possibility of the participation of various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

11. Requests the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to organize a series of sectoral planning workshops for the further development of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and, as a first step, to prepare a proposal on th.

organization of those workshops for the consideration of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

12. Requests the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to submit to the Council in April 1980 a progress report on the status of implementation of all Nationhood Programme projects approved by the Council, indicating the status of recruitment of the project personnel and the status of training activities under each project at 31 December 1979.

316th meeting
7 February 1980

2. Budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia*

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which the Council was appointed trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3296 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, by which the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Council to establish an Institute for Namibia at Lusaka,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 33/182 C of 21 December 1978, by which the General Assembly decided to review the question of the relations between the Institute for Namibia and the United Nations in order to enhance the effectiveness of the Institute,

Taking into account also General Assembly resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979 by which the General Assembly approved the charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, 43/ including the related statement of financial implications,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia relating to the proposed budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for the years 1980 and 1981, 44/

1. Approves the report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia relating to the proposed budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for the years 1980 and 1981;

2. Endorses the estimates of budgetary expenditures of the Institute for the years 1980 and 1981, subject to the availability of contributions in the Trust Fund for the United Nations Institute for Namibia and subject to the submission of a Statement of contributions and updated estimates of expenditure for the year 1981.

316th meeting
7 February 1980

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/75.

43/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24), vol. IV, annex XXXII.

44/ A/AC.131/L.136.

3. Hearings on Namibian uranium*

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having examined the report of Standing Committee II 45/ on the guidelines for hearing on Namibian uranium,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee III on its activities related to publicity for the hearings,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 31/148 of 20 December 1976, 32/9 G of 4 November 1977 and 34/92 B of 12 December 1979,

1. Approves the report of Standing Committee II on the guidelines for hearings on Namibian uranium;

2. Requests Standing Committee II to proceed with the organization, co-ordination and implementation of the hearings;

3. Requests Standing Committee III, in co-operation with Standing Committee II, to continue to give priority consideration to the matter of publicity for the hearings;

4. Requests the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to continue to assist Standing Committee II in the planning and implementation of the hearings.

318th meeting
28 March 1980

4. Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia**

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia", enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on the item,

Having heard the statement of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on the item;

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/77.

** Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/80.

45/ A/AC.131/76 and Corr.1.

2. Requests Standing Committee II to consider the report of the Commissioner, together with the relevant sections of the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 46/ and to submit recommendations to the Council on the questions of the marine resources and the territorial waters of Namibia, as well as on the question of an economic zone for Namibia;

3. Condemns all countries engaged in illegal fishing in the territorial waters of Namibia.

327th meeting at Algiers
31 May 1980

5. Expression of thanks to the Government
and people of Algeria

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having met from 28 May to 1 June 1980 at Algiers for the purpose of reviewing the internal and international situation regarding Namibia and mobilizing international support for self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibians in a united Namibia,

Having heard a very important and inspiring statement made by His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, at the inaugural meeting on 28 May,

Expresses its profound gratitude to the President, Government and the people of Algeria for providing the Council with the necessary facilities for its extraordinary plenary meetings, for the outstanding contribution they have made to the success of the meetings and in particular for the very generous and kind hospitality and the warm and cordial reception accorded to the participants and observers throughout their stay at Algiers.

328th meeting at Algiers
31 May 1980

D. Decisions

509. The Council adopted the following decisions during the period covered by the present report:

1. United Nations Fund for Namibia

(a) Report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

46/ The Council adopted the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action at a subsequent (328th) meeting, held at Algiers on 1 June 1980; see para. 91 above.

Decides to approve the draft charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia as amended. 47/

314th meeting
5 December 1979

(b) Report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having considered the report of the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, 48/

Decides:

(a) To approve the project entitled "Assistance to Establish a Pilot Vocational Training Centre" within the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and the allocation for the amount of US 2,170,000 from the United Nations Fund for Namibia for its financing;

(b) To request the President of the Council to address a letter to the Minister for External Relations of Angola expressing the appreciation of the Council for the decision of the Government of Angola to host the vocational training centre for the South West Africa People's Organization.

317th meeting
3 March 1980

2. International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia

(a) Report of Standing Committee III

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Bearing in mind paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 34/92 F of 12 December 1979,

Having heard the statement of the Acting Chairman of Standing Committee III regarding proposed activities to promote the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia,

47/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24), vol. IV, annex XXXII, para. 3.

48/ A/AC.131/L.137.

Decides to request Standing Committee III to prepare detailed projects for the utilization of the allocation of the sum of \$US 100,000 allocated by the General Assembly for the activities of the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and to submit a report to the Council as early as possible.

317th meeting
3 March 1980

(b) Report of the Acting Chairman of Standing Committee III

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having considered the statement by the Acting Chairman of Standing Committee III,

Having heard the statement by the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Decides:

(a) That the sum of \$US 100,000 allocated by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/92 F of 12 December 1979 for the activities of the Council during the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia should be utilized in: (i) setting up clinics and kindergarten schools for Namibians; and (ii) distributing medical equipment and other supplies, such as blankets and clothing to Namibians,

(b) To request the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, to take the necessary steps in the implementation of the measures mentioned above;

(c) To approve the report of the Acting Chairman of Standing Committee III on the activities of the Council related to the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.

318th meeting
23 April 1980

3. Decisions of the Steering Committee

Circulation of decisions

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Bearing in mind the importance of the decisions of the Steering Committee for the effective functioning of the Council,

Decides that decisions of the Steering Committee should be formally recorded and circulated to all members of the Council.

317th meeting
3 March 1980

4. Invitation to attend the Zimbabwe independence ceremonies

Report of the President

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of the President,

Decides to accept the invitation of the elected authorities of Zimbabwe to attend the ceremonies of national independence of Zimbabwe.

318th meeting
28 March 1980

5. Question of the law of the sea

Report of the Working Group

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Working Group on the ninth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Decides to approve the report of the Working Group on the ninth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

318th meeting
28 March 1980

6. Extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council in Africa

(a) Report of the Acting President

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of the Acting President on the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council in Africa,

Decides:

(a) To approve the recommendation of the Steering Committee that the Council accept the offer of the Algerian Government, as well as the proposed dates (28 May to 1 June 1980), to host the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Algiers.

(b) To approve the report of the Acting President.

319th meeting
23 April 1980

(b) Report of the President

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having examined the report of the President of the Council on the organization of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980, 49/

Approves the report of the President.

320th meeting
7 May 1980

(c) Report of the President

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the statement of the President of the Council,

Decides:

(a) To use the five official languages of the United Nations at the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Algiers;

(b) That the consideration of the substantive items for the agenda for the meetings would include a general debate and the adoption of a declaration of Algiers.

321st meeting
12 May 1980

(d) Report of the Secretariat

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having studied the report of the Secretariat on the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Algiers, which indicates that the technical equipment at the conference site for the extraordinary plenary meetings at Algiers provides only for simultaneous interpretation into four languages,

Decides to request the Department of Conference Services to establish a fifth, limited-service channel of interpretation, which would be used for Chinese, Russian and Spanish, by rotation, and would be connected to the seats of the Chinese-speaking, Spanish-speaking and Russian-speaking delegations and that the English and French channels would be used on a continuous basis for the preparation of the archive tape.

322nd meeting
20 May 1980

ANNEX I*

Allocation of resources to the Council for 1980
within the programme budget for 1980-1981

1. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, a/ the Council made a number of recommendations and gave an indication of their financial implications. Those recommendations were incorporated in draft resolutions which were placed before the General Assembly, involving (a) the programme of work for the Council (A/34/L.45 and Add.1); (b) intensification and co-ordination of United Nations actions in support of Namibia (A/34/L.46 and Add.1); (c) action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia (A/34/L.47 and Add.1); (d) the Nationhood Programme for Namibia (A/34/L.48 and Add.1); (e) the United Nations Fund for Namibia (A/34/L.49 and Add.1); and (f) dissemination of information on Namibia (A/34/L.50/Rev.1 and Add.1). The draft resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December 1979 as resolutions 34/92 A, B, C, D, E, and F respectively.

2. Prior to their adoption, the Secretary-General submitted to the Fifth Committee a statement containing the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions (A/C.5/34/82). In his statement, the Secretary-General indicated that the total estimated expenditure resulting from the draft resolutions was \$US 1,775,778, of which \$US 1,011,300 had been approved for 1980 as follows: \$US 810,700 related to the activities of the Council (including the Office of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)); \$US 93,200 to the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia; and \$US 107,400 to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat. In addition, \$US 116,478 would be included in the consolidated financial statement on conference services.

3. The statement analysed the financial implications of all the draft resolutions on Namibia, taken together as follows:

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/L.159.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session,
Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24).

Proposed activity	Proposed cost in 1980 (total)	Council	Office of the Commissioner	Department of Information	Department of Conference Services
United Nations Fund for Namibia	500 000	500 000			
Dissemination of information	107 400			107 400	
International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia	100 000	100 000			
Extraordinary plenary meetings in Africa	155 078	113 400			41 678
Air-freight expenses for meetings in Africa	74 800				74 800
Missions of the Council	138 500	138 500			
Representation of Namibia in Conferences	245 200	245 200			
SWAPO office in New York	230 500	230 500			
Contacts with opinion-makers	65 000	65 000			
Mission to the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka	20 000	20 000			
Consultants for implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia	30 000		30 000		
Uranium hearings	63 200		63 200		
Membership in specialized agencies	46 100	46 100			
Available resources for 1980	1 775 778	1 458 700	93 200	107 400	116 478
To be included in the consolidated statement on conference services	1 011 300	810 700	93 200	107 400	-
Balance requested for appropriation	648 000	-	-	-	116 478

4. The Secretary-General stated that the additional requested amount of \$US 648,000 comprised \$US 500,000 for the United Nations Fund for Namibia; \$US 100,000 for the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia; \$US 31,100 for an increase in the maintenance of the SWAPO office; and \$US 16,900 for additional requirements. Those expenditures had not been foreseen when the programme budget had been prepared.

5. At its 75th meeting, on 10 December 1979, the Fifth Committee considered the statement by the Secretary-General (see para. 2 above) and heard a statement by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

6. The Chairman stated that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions felt that there was no need for the General Assembly to appropriate the \$US 16,900 requested for additional requirements since the Committee considered that the Council's work programme had not been finalized.

7. By a vote of 80 to 6, the Fifth Committee decided to inform the General Assembly that the adoption of the draft resolutions enumerated in paragraph 1 above would involve an additional appropriation of \$US 631,100 for the programme budget for 1980-1981, and that the related conference servicing costs would be considered at a later stage in the context of a consolidated paper of conference servicing costs for 1980.

8. These decisions were placed before the General Assembly in the report of the Fifth Committee (A/34/807). Having considered this report, together with the report of the Council (see para. 1 above) and other reports, the General Assembly, at its 100th meeting on 12 December 1979, adopted the six resolutions on Namibia (resolutions 34/92 A, B, C, D, E and F) and approved the report of the Fifth Committee. A seventh resolution, 34/92 G, on the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa, had no financial implications.

9. As indicated above, the balance of \$US 648,000 was approved with a reduction of only \$US 16,900. For practical purposes, the proposed cost of the various activities mentioned in the table (see para. 3 above) can be considered to be almost identical to the approved amount.

ANNEX II*

Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural
Resources of Namibia a/

Conscious of its responsibility to protect the natural resources of the people of Namibia and of ensuring that these natural resources are not exploited to the detriment of Namibia, its people or environmental assets, the United Nations Council for Namibia enacts the following decree:

DECREE

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recognizing that, in the terms of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 the Territory of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) is the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Accepting that this responsibility includes the obligation to support the right of the people of Namibia to achieve self-government and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming that the Government of the Republic of South Africa is in illegal possession of the Territory of Namibia,

Furthering the decision of the General Assembly in resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 which declared the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources,

Noting that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has usurped and interfered with these rights,

Desirous of securing for the people of Namibia adequate protection of the natural wealth and resources of the Territory which is rightfully theirs,

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/L.155.

a/ The following is the text of the Decree adopted by the Council at its 209th meeting, on 27 September 1974, and approved by the General Assembly at its 2318th meeting, on 13 December 1974 (resolution 3295 (XXIX)). The Decree was originally published in the Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9626/Add.1, para. 84). It is republished here for easy reference in connexion with the Council's hearings on Namibian uranium (see vol. II of the present report).

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, b/

Acting in terms of the powers conferred on it by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions regarding Namibia,

Decrees that

1. No person or entity, whether a body corporate or unincorporated, 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 or any person authorized to act on its behalf for the purpose of giving such permission or such consent;

2. Any permission, concession or licence for all or any of the purposes specified in paragraph 1 above whensoever granted by any person or entity, including any body purporting to act under the authority of the Government of the Republic of South Africa or the "Administration of South West Africa" or their predecessors, is null, void and of no force or effect;

3. No animal resource, mineral, or other natural resource produced in or emanating from the Territory of Namibia may be taken from the said Territory by any means whatsoever to any place whatsoever outside the territorial limits of Namibia by any person or body, whether corporate or unincorporated, without the consent and permission of the United Nations Council for Namibia or of any person authorized to act on behalf of the said Council;

4. Any animal, mineral or other natural resource produced in or emanating from the Territory of Namibia which shall be taken from the said Territory without the consent and written authority of the United Nations Council for Namibia or of any person authorized to act on behalf of the said Council may be seized and shall be forfeited to the benefit of the said Council and held in trust by them for the benefit of the people of Namibia;

5. Any vehicle, ship or container found to be carrying animal, mineral or other natural resources produced in or emanating from the Territory of Namibia shall also be subject to seizure and forfeiture by or on behalf of the United Nations Council for Namibia or of any person authorized to act on behalf of the said Council and shall be forfeited to the benefit of the said Council and held in trust by them for the benefit of the people of Namibia;

6. Any person, entity or corporation which contravenes the present decree in respect of Namibia may be held liable in damages by the future Government of an independent Namibia;

7. For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and in order to give effect to this decree, the United Nations Council for Namibia hereby authorizes the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in accordance with resolution 2248 (S-V), to take the necessary steps after consultations with the President.

b/ 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.

ANNEX III

List of official documents of the Council

Documents issued in the general series

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.131/1	List of representatives	11 August 1967
A/AC.131/2	Letter dated 12 September 1967 from 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 addressed to the President of the Council	25 September 1967
A/AC.131/3	Letter dated 27 September 1967 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council transmitting copies of communications received from the Permanent Representative and Foreign Minister of the Republic of South Africa dated 26 September 1967	6 October 1967
A/AC.131/4	Question of travel documents: note by the Acting United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	27 October 1967
A/AC.131/5	The question of the participation of representatives of South West Africa in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa: note by the Acting United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	27 October 1967
A/AC.131/6	Letter dated 13 December 1967 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council	19 December 1967
A/AC.131/7	Letter dated 20 December 1967 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council	9 January 1968
A/AC.131/8	Report of the Secretary-General	26 January 1968
A/AC.131/9	Letter dated 24 July 1968 from the Acting Chef de Cabinet addressed to the President of the Council	30 July 1968

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.131/9/Add.1	Letter dated 23 August 1968 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council	15 October 1968
A/AC.131/10	Question of travel documents: report of the Secretary-General	23 May 1969
A/AC.131/10/Add.1	Question of travel documents: replies received from Governments: Cameroon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Italy, Malawi, Thailand and Venezuela	17 September 1969
A/AC.131/10/Add.2	Belgium, Cyprus, Kenya, Madagascar, New Zealand and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	5 December 1969
A/AC.131/10/Add.3	Netherlands and Pakistan	27 March 1970
A/AC.131/10/Add.4	Uganda, United Arab Republic and Zambia	13 October 1970
A/AC.131/10/Add.5	Brazil, Colombia, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Jamaica, Kuwait, Singapore and Syrian Arab Republic	1 March 1971
A/AC.131/10/Add.6	Afghanistan, Austria, Canada, Poland and Sierra Leone	23 March 1971
A/AC.131/10/Add.7	Chad, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Laos, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Mongolia, Nauru, Norway, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Rwanda, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Upper Volta	29 July 1971
A/AC.131/10/Add.8	Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Trinidad and Tobago	7 October 1971
A/AC.131/10/Add.9	Switzerland	22 February 1972
A/AC.131/10/Add.10	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 May 1972
A/AC.131/10/Add.11	Mexico	18 April 1974
A/AC.131/10/Add.12	Australia, China and Spain	15 November 1974
A/AC.131/11	Note verbale dated 11 June 1969 from the Secretary-General addressed to President of the Council	24 July 1969

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.131/12	Note verbale dated 26 June 1969 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council	24 July 1969
A/AC.131/13	Letter dated 23 July 1969 from the President of the Council addressed to the President of the Security Council	23 July 1969
A/AC.131/14	Letter dated 29 August 1969 from the President of the Council addressed to the President of the Security Council	29 August 1969
A/AC.131/15	Interim report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Reorganization	2 October 1969
A/AC.131/16	Letter dated 10 October 1969 from the President of the Council addressed to the President of the Security Council	13 October 1969
A/AC.131/17	Report of the delegation of the Council on its mission to attend the OAU Seminar held at Addis Ababa, 27 April to 2 May 1970	1 June 1970
A/AC.131/18	Note verbale dated 16 June 1970 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council	22 June 1970
A/AC.131/19	Letter dated 30 July 1970 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council	11 August 1970
A/AC.131/20 and Add.1	Report of the Council's mission to Africa, 1970	31 August 1970 2 September 1970
A/AC.131/21	Question of travel documents: letter dated 11 January 1971 from the Acting United Nations Commissioner for Namibia addressed to the President of the Council	13 January 1971
A/AC.131/22 and Corr.1	Statement issued by the Council at its 99th meeting, held on 29 January 1971	1 February 1971 10 February 1971
A/AC.131/23	Statement issued by the Council on 1 March 1971 concerning the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to supply arms to South Africa	1 March 1971

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.131/24	Question of travel documents: letter dated 24 July 1970 from the Acting United Nations Commissioner for Namibia addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia; and cable dated 29 March 1971 from the Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia addressed to the Acting United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	1 April 1971
A/AC.131/25	Question of travel documents: letter dated 20 May 1971 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kenya addressed to the Acting United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	12 July 1971
A/AC.131/26	Question of travel documents: agreement between Nigeria and the Council on the right of return to Nigeria of certain Namibians	3 May 1972
A/AC.131/27	Statement issued by the Council on 12 July 1972 concerning developments relating to Ovamboland	24 July 1972
A/AC.131/28	Statement issued by the Council on 20 July 1972 concerning the banning order by the Government of South Africa confining the Vice-President of the South West Africa People's Organization, Mr. N. G. Maxuulili, to the Magisterial District of Walvis Bay	28 July 1972
A/AC.131/29 and Corr.1	Question of travel documents: agreement between the United Republic of Tanzania and the Council concerning the issuance by the Council of travel and identity documents to Namibians	17 January 1973 25 January 1973
A/AC.131/30	Letter dated 14 February 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council	6 March 1973

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/31	Lusaka Declaration on Namibia adopted by the Council at its 178th meeting on 14 June 1973, at Lusaka	25 June 1973	<u>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/9024)</u>
A/AC.131/32	Question of travel documents: agreement between Zaire and the Council concerning the issuance by the Council of travel and identity documents to Namibians	23 July 1973	
A/AC.131/33	Natural resources of Namibia: Decree on the Natural Resources of Namibia adopted by the Council at its 209th meeting on 27 September 1974	7 October 1974	<u>Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1)</u>
A/AC.131/34	Establishment of the Institute for Namibia: plan for the establishment of the Institute for Namibia adopted by the Council at its 209th meeting on 27 September 1974	7 October 1974	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/35	United Nations Fund for Namibia: guidelines for the United Nations Fund for Namibia adopted by the Council at its 209th meeting on 27 September 1974	7 October 1974	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/36	Political developments concerning Namibia: statement adopted by the Council at its 211th meeting on 23 October 1974	23 October 1974	
A/AC.131/37 and Corr.1	Compliance of Member States with the United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to Namibia, taking into account the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971: report by the Secretary-General	12 March 1975 25 March 1975	

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/38	Administrative and financial implications of the proposals considered by the Council at its 216th meeting on 13 March 1975: note by the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with financial regulation 13.1	2 April 1975	
A/AC.131/39	Political developments in Namibia: statement issued by the Council on 24 October 1975	27 October 1975	<u>Ibid.</u> , <u>Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24</u> (A/31/24), vol. I.
A/AC.131/40	Report of the President of the Council on the consideration by the Security Council of the situation in Namibia: resolution adopted by the Council at its 230th meeting on 8 March 1976	17 March 1976	
A/AC.131/41	International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights: resolution adopted by the Council at its 230th meeting on 8 March 1976	17 March 1976	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/42	Organization of work: resolution adopted by the Council at its 230th meeting on 8 March 1976	17 March 1976	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/43	Annual review of political, military, economic and social conditions affecting the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence: resolution adopted by the Council at its 230th meeting on 8 March 1976	17 March 1976	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/44	Establishment of an indicative planning figure for Namibia by the United Nations Development Programme: resolution adopted by the Council at its 230th meeting on 8 March 1976	17 March 1976	<u>Ibid.</u>

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/45	Activities of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia: resolution adopted by the Council at its 230th meeting on 8 March 1976	17 March 1976	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/46	Report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: resolution adopted by the Council at its 230th meeting on 8 March 1976	17 March 1976	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/47	Telegram dated 1 June 1976 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Council	10 June 1976	
A/AC.131/48	Budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia: resolution adopted by the Council at its 234th meeting on 17 June 1976	30 June 1976	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/49	Letter dated 23 August 1976 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	24 August 1976	
A/AC.131/50	Note verbale dated 25 August 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	25 August 1976	
A/AC.131/51	Report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia: resolution adopted by the Council at its 240th meeting on 5 November 1976	20 December 1976	
A/AC.131/52	Report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session: resolution adopted by the Council at its 240th meeting on 5 November 1976	20 December 1976	

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/53	Report of the mission of the Council to Latin America: resolution adopted by the Council at its 240th meeting on 5 November 1976	20 December 1976	<u>Ibid.</u> , <u>Thirty-second Session</u> , <u>Supplement No. 24</u> (A/32/24), vol.I
A/AC.131/54	Note verbale dated 25 August 1976 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	4 January 1977	
A/AC.131/55	Letter dated 26 August 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council	4 January 1977	
A/AC.131/56	Note verbale dated 26 August 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	4 January 1977	
A/AC.131/57	Letter dated 26 August 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council	4 January 1977	
A/AC.131/58	Letter dated 21 September 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council	4 January 1977	
A/AC.131/59	Commemoration of Namibia Day	7 January 1977	
A/AC.131/60	Consultations with Governments of Member States: communiqué issued at Ottawa on 11 March 1977 by the Mission to Canada	1 April 1977	<u>Ibid.</u>

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/61	Appointment of a delegation to the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties: resolution adopted by the Council at its 250th meeting on 1 April 1977	4 April 1977	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/62	United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties: resolution adopted by the Council at its 250th meeting on 1 April 1977	4 April 1977	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/63	Not issued		
A/AC.131/64	Consultations with specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system: press release issued at Paris on 25 April 1977 by the Mission of the Council	6 May 1977	
A/AC.131/65	Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea: resolution adopted by the Council at its 257th meeting on 22 June 1977	7 July 1977	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/66	Statement approved by the Council at its 263rd meeting on 7 September 1977 on the reported preparations of the Government of South Africa to carry out nuclear tests in Namibian territory	9 September 1977	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/67	Statement approved by the Council at its 263rd meeting on 7 September 1977 on the reported decision of the Government of South Africa regarding the status of Walvis Bay	9 September 1977	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/68	Budget of the Institute for Namibia: resolution adopted by the Council at its 260th meeting on 5 August 1977	21 September 1977	<u>Ibid.</u>

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/69 and Corr.1	Letter dated 25 October 1977 from the representative at the United Nations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council	26 October 1977 28 October 1977	
A/AC.131/70 and Corr.1	Letter dated 26 October 1977 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations, addressed to the Council	26 October 1977 28 October 1977	
A/AC.131/71 and Corr.1	Message dated 27 October 1977 issued by the President of Pakistan on the Day of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their liberation movement, SWAPO	27 October 1977 31 October 1977	
A/AC.131/72	Provisional agenda of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be convened at Lusaka on 20 March 1978	3 March 1978	
A/AC.131/73	Letter dated 29 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council	13 July 1978	
A/AC.131/74	Nationhood Programme for Namibia: resolution adopted by the Council at its 316th meeting on 7 February 1980	11 February 1980	See part three, section II of the present report
A/AC.131/75	Budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia: resolution adopted by the Council at its 316th meeting on 7 February 1980.	11 February 1980	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/76 and Corr.1	Guidelines for hearings on Namibian uranium: report of Standing Committee II	9 March 1980 21 April 1980	
A/AC.131/77	Hearings on Namibian uranium: resolution adopted by the Council at its 318th meeting on 28 March 1980	9 April 1980	<u>Ibid.</u>

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/78	Provisional agenda of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be convened at Algiers on 28 May 1980	15 May 1980	
A/AC.131/79	Hearings on Namibian uranium: rules of procedure	2 July 1980	
A/AC.131/80	Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia: resolution adopted by the Council at its 327th meeting, held at Algiers on 31 May 1980	9 July 1980	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/81	Consideration of 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: report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	18 July 1980	

Documents issued in the limited series

A/AC.131/L.1	Financial implications of the decision by the Council to visit Africa in 1971: note by the Secretary-General	13 May 1971	
A/AC.131/L.2	Report by Judge William Booth, Observer, International Commission of Jurists	7 April 1972	
A/AC.131/L.3	Financial implications of the decision by the Council to attend the Namibia International Conference at Brussels and to visit Africa in 1972: note by the Secretary-General	8 May 1972	
A/AC.131/L.4	Cables and letters relating to the question of Namibia, representation and participation in the Organizational Meeting of the International Commission on Southeast Atlantic Fisheries, held at Rome from 24 to 29 April 1972, as decided in the meetings of the Council	10 August 1972	

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/L.5 and Corr.1	Organization of work: note by the Secretariat	2 February 1973 5 March 1973	
A/AC.131/L.6	Report of the delegation of the Council to the Fifth Africa-Indian Ocean Regional Air Navigation meeting, held at Rome from 10 January to 5 February 1973	8 March 1973	
A/AC.131/L.7	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Reorganization	2 March 1973	
A/AC.131/L.8	Note verbale dated 23 February 1973 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Council	6 March 1973	
A/AC.131/L.9	Participation of the Council in the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and <u>Apartheid</u> in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973: report of the President of the Council	30 April 1973	
A/AC.131/L.10 and Add.1	Representation at meetings of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa in May 1973: report of the President of the Council	29 June 1973 27 August 1973	
A/AC.131/L.11	Report of Standing Committee III	16 August 1973	
A/AC.131/L.12	Not issued		
A/AC.131/L.13	Not issued		
A/AC.131/L.14	Not issued		
A/AC.131/L.15	Organization of work: note by the Secretariat	31 January 1974	
A/AC.131/L.16	Report of Standing Committee I	23 October 1974	
A/AC.131/L.17	Report of Standing Committee II	21 October 1974	
A/AC.131/L.18	Report of Standing Committee III	23 October 1974	

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/L.19 and Ccrr.1	Organization of work: report of the President	20 January 1975 5 April 1975	
A/AC.131/L.20	Participation of the President of the Council in the Twenty-fourth Session of the Organization of African Unity Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa: report of the President	7 March 1975	
A/AC.131/L.21	Participation of the representative of the Council in the work of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Students' Seminar held at Moscow from 25 to 29 January 1975: report of the representative of the Council at the Seminar	19 March 1975	
A/AC.131/L.22	Meeting of the President of the Council with the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France and representation of the Council at the meeting of French non-governmental organizations: report by the President of the Council	28 March 1975	
A/AC.131/L.23	Consultations with the European Economic Community (EEC): report of Standing Committee II	11 April 1975	
A/AC.131/L.24	Statement issued to the press by the Council following its 219th meeting, on 25 April 1975	30 May 1975	
A/AC.131/L.25	Report of the mission of the Council to certain specialized agencies and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, 7 to 9 May 1975	5 June 1975	<u>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/10024), vol. II</u>

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/L.26 and Add.1	Termination by Member States of consular representation in Namibia through the Government of South Africa or the South African administration in the Territory: report of Standing Committee II	16 June 1975 26 August 1975	
A/AC.131/L.27	Consultations with Governments of Member States: report of the United Nations Mission to Asia, visits to India, Indonesia and Japan	9 July 1975	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/L.28	Consultations with Governments of Member States, consultations with specialized agencies, representation of Namibia in international and regional organizations and conferences: report of Standing Committee I	11 August 1975	
A/AC.131/L.29	Not issued		
A/AC.131/L.30	Draft report of the Council to the General Assembly: report of the drafting Committee	4 September 1975	
A/AC.131/L.31	Statement issued by the Council on 29 August 1975 concerning the so-called constitutional conference and the repression in Namibia	25 September 1975	
A/AC.131/L.32	Provisional agenda of the 228th meeting of the Council to be held at Dakar, 9 January 1976	22 December 1975	
A/AC.131/L.33 and Add.1	Organization of work: report of the President	26 February 1976 19 March 1976	
A/AC.131/L.34	Resolutions and decisions relevant to the work of the Council	26 April 1976	
A/AC.131/L.35 and Add.1	Budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia: report of the Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	30 June 1976 4 October 1976	

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/L.36 and Corr.1	United Nations Fund for Namibia: report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	4 October 1976 4 November 1976	<u>Ibid., Thirty-</u> <u>first Session,</u> <u>Supplement No. 24</u> <u>(A/31/24),</u> vol. II
A/AC.131/L.37	Report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	19 October 1976	
A/AC.131/L.38/ Rev.1	Draft annual report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: report of the Drafting Committee	2 November 1976	
A/AC.131/L.39	United Nations Conference on Namibia and Zimbabwe: note by the President	18 November 1976	
A/AC.131/L.40	Report of Standing Committee III	18 January 1977	
A/AC.131/L.41	Statements issued by the President of the Council: farewell message to Mr. Sean MacBride, outgoing United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and message of welcome to Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, incoming United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	18 March 1977	
A/AC.131/L.42	Statement issued by the President of the Council on 17 February 1977 concerning the trial by South Africa of members of the South West Africa People's Organization	21 March 1977	<u>Ibid., Thirty-</u> <u>second Session,</u> <u>Supplement No. 24</u> <u>(A/32/24),</u> vol. I
A/AC.131/L.43	Programme of work for 1977: report of the President	28 April 1977	
A/AC.131/L.44	Nationhood Programme for Namibia: note by the President	17 May 1977	
A/AC.131/L.45	Statement issued by the President on 2 June 1977 concerning the execution of Filemon Nduuvu Nangolo	3 June 1977	

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/L.46	Twenty-third session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, report of the representative of the Council	15 June 1977	<u>Ibid.</u> , vol. II
A/AC.131/L.47	Report of the Mission of the Council to specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system with headquarters in Europe, 15 April-3 May 1977	10 June 1977	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/L.48	Proposals regarding the position of the Council relating to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea: report of the Chairman of the Working Group on the Law of the Sea	4 July 1977	
A/AC.131/L.49	Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties, draft report of the delegation of the Council	27 July 1977	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/L.50	Report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia: revised budget estimates for 1977 of the Institute for Namibia	9 August 1977	
A/AC.131/L.51	Draft annual report of the Council: international developments affecting Namibia	24 August 1977	
A/AC.131/L.52	Draft annual report of the Council: social conditions in Namibia	26 August 1977	
A/AC.131/L.53- L.65 and A/AC.131/ L.65/Corr.1	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly	26-29 September 1977 4 October 1977	<u>Ibid.</u> , vols. I-II
A/AC.131/L.66	Statement concerning the arrest of SWAPO officials and supporters, issued by the Council at its 267th meeting, on 14 December 1977	15 December 1977	<u>Ibid.</u> , <u>Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 24</u> (A/33/24), vol. I

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/L.67 and Corr.1	Consideration of extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Lusaka from 20 to 25 March 1978: report of the President	27 January 1978 24 February 1978	
A/AC.131/L.68	Statement issued by the President on 26 January 1978 on the tenth anniversary of the jailing of leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization	3 February 1978	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/L.69	Messages received on the occasion of Namibia Day	3 February 1978	
A/AC.131/L.70	Extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Lusaka from 20 to 25 March 1978: estimates of expenditures	3 February 1978	
A/AC.131/L.71	International developments affecting Namibia: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	10 February 1978	
A/AC.131/L.72	Social conditions in Namibia: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	10 February 1978	
A/AC.131/L.73	Economic exploitation of Namibia by South Africa: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	28 March 1978	
A/AC.131/L.74	Military situation in Namibia: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	3 April 1978	
A/AC.131/L.75	Ninth special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia: first report of the President of the Council	3 March 1978	
A/AC.131/L.76	Ninth special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia: second report of the President	3 March 1978	

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/L.77	Ninth special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia: third report of the President of the Council	6 March 1978	
A/AC.131/L.78	Extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Lusaka from 20 to 25 March 1978: report of the President of the Council	10 March 1978	
A/AC.131/L.79/ Rev.1	Report of the Mission of the Council to the 7th meeting of the Senate of the Institute for Namibia, held at Lusaka on 3 and 4 April 1978	26 July 1978	<u>Ibid.</u> , vol. II
A/AC.131/L.80	Programme of work of Standing Committee I: report of the Chairman	3 August 1978	
A/AC.131/L.81 and Corr.1	Report of the delegation of the Council to the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held at Rome from 12 November to 1 December 1977	18 August 1978 30 August 1978	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/L.82	Report of the delegation of the Council to the extraordinary meeting of the Senate of the Institute for Namibia, held at Lusaka on 19 May 1978	17 August 1978	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/L.83	Report of the delegation of the Council to the Planning Workshop on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, held at Lusaka from 22 to 26 May 1978	25 August 1978	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/L.84	Report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	12 October 1978	<u>Ibid.</u> , vol. I
A/AC.131/L.85- L.102	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly: part one, sections I-IV	16-20 October 1978	<u>Ibid.</u>

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/L.103	Implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia: report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia on the first group of projects and on the administration and management of the Programme	7 March 1979	
A/AC.131/L.104	Representation of Namibia in international organizations and conferences: question of full membership	6 April 1979	
A/AC.131/L.105	Budget of the Institute for Namibia: note by the President	12 April 1979	
A/AC.131/L.106	Programme of work for 1979: report of the President	15 May 1979	
A/AC.131/L.107	Report of the delegation of the Council to the twentieth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, held at Paris from 24 October to 28 November 1978	31 July 1979	<u>Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24), vol. IV</u>
A/AC.131/L.108 and Add.1	Report of the Mission of consultation to China, Turkey, Pakistan and Japan, 12 February to 9 March 1979	30 August 1979 5 October 1979	<u>Ibid., vol. III</u>
A/AC.131/L.109	Report of the Mission of consultation to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, 13 February to 4 March 1979	13 September 1979	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/L.110	Report of the Mission of consultation to Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Austria and Portugal, 3 to 18 May 1979	14 September 1979	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/L.111 and Corr.1	Report of the Mission of consultation to Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria, 9 to 22 May 1979	13 September 1979 5 October 1979	<u>Ibid.</u>

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/L.112	Assistance to Namibia: report on proposed policies, plan of action and guidelines for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia	27 August 1979	
A/AC.131/L.113	Military situation in Namibia: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	31 August 1979	
A/AC.131/L.114	Report of the United Nations and Add.1 and Fund for Namibia Add.2	8 October 1979 11 October 1979 15 October 1979	<u>Ibid.</u> , vol. I
A/AC.131/L.115- L.131	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly	4-29 October 1979	<u>Ibid.</u>
A/AC.131/L.132	Draft Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia: report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	30 November 1979	For text of the Charter, see <u>Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty- fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24)</u> , vol. IV
A/AC.131/L.133	Nationhood Programme for Namibia: report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	3 January 1980	
A/AC.131/L.134	Commemoration of Namibia Day 26 August 1979: messages received by the President of the Council	8 January 1980	
A/AC.131/L.135	Observance of a Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, 29 October- 2 November 1979: messages received by the President of the Council	8 January 1980	
A/AC.131/L.136	Proposed budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia 1980-1981: report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	8 January 1980	

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Observations and references</u>
A/AC.131/L.137	Assistance to establish a Pilot Vocational Training Centre within the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia: report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	22 February 1980	
A/AC.131/L.138	Report of the delegation of the Council to the twentieth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held at Rome from 10 to 28 November 1979	26 March 1980	
A/AC.131/L.139	Organization of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council for Namibia at Algiers, from 28 May to 1 June 1980: report of the President	8 May 1980	
A/AC.131/L.140	Nationhood Programme for Namibia: report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	25 June 1980	
A/AC.131/L.141	United Nations Fund for Namibia: report of the Mission of the Council to Finland, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands and Denmark, 11 to 17 March 1980	16 June 1980	
A/AC.131/L.142- L.161	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly: part two, section I	14 August 1980	Included in the present report
A/AC.131/L.162	Report of the delegation of the Council to the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at New Delhi from 21 January to 8 February 1980	9 September 1980	

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
