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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-sixth year

Letter dated 11 August 1981 from the Acting President of the  
United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached joint communiqué issued by the Government of India and the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia at New Delhi on 5 August 1981.

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

(Signed) Natarajan KRISHMAN  
Acting President of the  
United Nations Council for Namibia

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\* A/36/150.

ANNEX

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE  
MISSION OF CONSULTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR  
NAMIBIA AT NEW DELHI ON 5 AUGUST 1981

1. At the invitation of the Government of India, a Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, composed of the following members, visited India from 2 to 6 August 1981: H.E. Mr. Michael E. Sherifis, Chairman (Cyprus), Mr. T. P. Sreenivasan (India), Mr. Semion Aleksandrovich Dzakhayev (USSR), Mr. Tommo Monthe (United Republic of Cameroon), and Mr. Tuli Hiveluah (SWAPO).
2. During its stay in India, the Mission was received by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. The Mission held substantive discussions in the Ministry of External Affairs with an Indian delegation consisting of:
  - Mr. S. K. Singh, Additional Secretary for United Nations and Administration
  - Mr. Ramesh N. Mulye, Joint Secretary of United Nations Division
  - Mr. Sushil Dubey, Director for United Nations Political Affairs
  - Mr. Gurcharan Singh, Director of Africa Division
3. The Mission held consultations with the Government of India and examined ways and means of strengthening the cooperation between the Government of India and of the United Nations Council for Namibia during the forthcoming emergency special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia.
4. The Government of India reaffirms its well-known support for the Council as the only legal Administering Authority for Namibia until its independence.
5. The Government of India and the Mission declare that South Africa's policies of repression of the people of Namibia, its militarization of the Territory, its use of the Territory as a springboard for repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring African States, its possession and exploitation of massive reserves of uranium in Namibia and its efforts towards development of nuclear weapons with the assistance and collaboration of certain countries, constitute a threat to international peace and security within the meaning of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.
6. The Government of India and the Mission consider that the strong political, economic, diplomatic and military support which South Africa receives from certain Western permanent members of the Security Council encourages South Africa to refuse

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to comply with United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia. This stand by certain Western countries has prevented the Security Council from imposing mandatory sanctions against South Africa. This encouragement confirms existing doubts about the real intentions of the Five Western Powers which had been the authors of the United Nations plan for Namibia.

7. The Mission welcomes the paramount role played by the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries in seeking a solution to the problem of Namibia and expresses appreciation for the policies advocated for Namibia by India, a founder member of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries.

8. The Government of India and the Mission are opposed to any attempt at distorting the nature of the question of Namibia which is specifically a problem of decolonization and of illegal occupation.

9. The Government of India and the Mission reject any attempt to present the Namibian issue as a regional conflict, with the aim of depriving it of its universal dimensions and underplaying the degree of defiance by South Africa of the decisions of the United Nations as a whole.

10. At the same time, the Government of India and the Mission denounce attempts by South Africa and its allies to characterize the liberation struggle in Namibia as part of an East-West confrontation, thus distorting and undermining the purpose of the struggle of the Namibian people against the illegal occupation of their country and for genuine independence.

11. The Government of India expresses support for the peaceful resolution of the problem of Namibia on the basis of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). It also reaffirms its principled position of total support for the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in a united Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO which is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. The legitimacy of the armed struggle by the Namibian people led by SWAPO has been solemnly proclaimed by resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

12. The Government of India and the Mission denounce efforts by South Africa and certain Western Powers to elevate the so-called internal parties to equal status with SWAPO and any moves to revise or modify Security Council resolution 435 (1978) which provides the only universally acceptable basis for a settlement. It also denounces any manoeuvres by South Africa to impose a neo-colonial regime upon the Namibian people through a so-called internal settlement.

13. The Government of India and the Mission express their support for the imposition of mandatory comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations as called for by the General Assembly, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity as one of the most effective ways to obtain South Africa's compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

14. The Government of India supports the early convening of an emergency special session of the General Assembly to review the question of Namibia and take measures as appropriate under the Charter of the United Nations. The Government also supports the intention of the Council to recommend for adoption by the General Assembly at the emergency special session resolutions that would provide for measures to be taken by members of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter to ensure the complete economic and political isolation of South Africa.

15. The Government of India and the Mission reiterate that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, and that any action by South Africa to fragment the Territory would be illegal, null and void.

16. The Government of India reaffirms its position that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and rejects any attempts at reaching a settlement without the direct participation of the United Nations.

17. The Government of India and the Mission strongly condemn the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa. These activities constitute a major obstacle to the genuine independence of Namibia.

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18. The Government of India and the Mission consider that in the light of the failure of the Geneva pre-implementation meeting in January 1981 and the subsequent failure of the Security Council to act, the efforts for the implementation of the United Nations plan have reached an impasse. The two sides commend the positive attitude of SWAPO which has worked for the implementation of the United Nations plan and condemn the persistent refusal of South Africa to comply with United Nations resolutions and its rejection of the United Nations plan.

19. The Government of India and the Mission consider that in these circumstances, it is necessary for the international community to prepare for an active and concerted political campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people.

20. The Government of India and the Mission consider that it is essential to ensure the non-recognition, as called for by the Security Council, of any fraudulent entities which may be established by South Africa in Namibia.

21. The Government of India and the Mission consider that it is essential to seek the full implementation of all Security Council resolutions on the question of Namibia, all of which are binding on all Member States.

22. The Government of India and the Mission consider that programmes of assistance to the Namibian people should be strengthened. In this connexion, the United Nations should consolidate all activities which are directed towards support of the Namibian people.

23. The Government of India and the Mission consider that the programme for a voluntary boycott of South Africa embodied in the Panama Declaration of the United Nations Council for Namibia should be adopted by the General Assembly at its forthcoming emergency special session. In this context the Mission noted with appreciation that, as far back as 1946, India was among the first countries to impose comprehensive voluntary sanctions against South Africa by means of appropriate legislation.

24. The Government of India and the Mission consider that in order to ensure the effectiveness of a boycott it is necessary to increase assistance to neighbouring African States. Such assistance should be designed to enable these states to move towards self-reliance.

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25. The Government of India and the Mission reiterate the importance of the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. In this connexion, the two sides express support for the development of a comprehensive programme to enforce the implementation of the Decree consisting of inter alia, exertion of pressure on governments which have not yet done all in their power to carry out their obligations, institution of effective legal action in appropriate courts and action by non-governmental organizations.

26. The Mission, on behalf of the Council, expresses its appreciation to the Government of India for the moral and material support which it has extended to SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and welcomes the recent decision of the Government of India to receive a Resident Mission of SWAPO in New Delhi.

27. The Mission, on behalf of the Council, expresses its appreciation to the Government of India for its contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and for the scholarships which it has awarded to Namibian students.

28. The Mission expresses its gratitude for the firm and consistent position taken by the Government of India with respect to the efforts of the Council in support of genuine independence for the Namibian people and expresses its sincere thanks to the Government and people of India for the warm welcome extended to it and for their generous hospitality.

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