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\* A/43/150.

Letter dated 26 July 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of  
the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations addressed  
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint communiqué issued at Lima by my Government and the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia at the conclusion of the Mission of Consultation conducted on 11 and 12 July 1988 (see annex).

In the joint communiqué Peru reaffirms its unswerving support for Namibia's struggle for independence and places on record once again its recognition of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

In that connection, my Government should be grateful if the joint communiqué could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 29, 36, 41, 87, 88, 91, 96, 109 and 110 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Manuel BOZA  
Ambassador  
Deputy Permanent Representative  
of Peru to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Peru and the delegation  
of the United Nations Council for Namibia at Lima on 12 July 1988

1. At the invitation of the Government of Peru, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Lima on 11 and 12 July 1988.
2. The Mission was headed by the Vice-President of the Council, the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations H.E. Mr. Chinmaya R. Gharekhan, and was made up of Council members Mr. Fernando Cisternas, Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas, Mrs. Pholile E. Legwaila and Mr. E. N. Tjiriange.
3. The Mission was received by the President of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Armando Villanueva del Campo, and by the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Carlos Roca.
4. The Mission met with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Luis González Posada, and with the Secretary-General and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Augusto Roca Zela, and had productive discussions with a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by the Under-Secretary for Multilateral Policies.
5. The purpose of the official visit by the United Nations Council for Namibia was to exchange views with the Government of Peru on recent developments relating to Namibia and the progress achieved in the efforts made by the Council and the entire international community to secure the liberation of the Territory. Both sides reviewed the serious situation prevailing in Namibia and the threat which it posed to international peace and security owing to the persistent refusal of the racist régime of South Africa to withdraw from the Territory under its illegal occupation.
6. Both sides strongly condemned the Government of South Africa for its illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia in persistent defiance of the authority and binding resolutions of the United Nations, which prevented the Council from exercising its direct responsibility for the Territory until independence. In addition, they expressed their firm commitment to the solemn responsibility which the international community had assumed to support the people of Namibia in their heroic struggle by all the means at their disposal to achieve self-determination, freedom, independence and territorial integrity and to defend their natural resources.
7. The two sides also recognized the leadership role of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, and, in that connection, the Government of Peru pointed out that its recognition of SWAPO had taken the form of the establishment of diplomatic relations with that organization.

8. In the context of General Assembly resolution 42/14, which called upon States Members of the United Nations to consider the adoption of new measures aimed at bringing pressure to bear on the Government of South Africa to comply with and implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the only internationally accepted plan for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, the two sides:

(a) Expressed the hope that the new trend towards international détente and the elimination of regional trouble spots would have as its natural corollary and central objective the immediate independence of Namibia, thus putting an end to that oppressive vestige of colonialism and the heinous policy of apartheid, which constituted a crime against all mankind and a threat to international peace and security;

(b) Recognized the importance of SWAPO's readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa as a first step towards the deployment of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia (UNTAG) and the conduct of free and fair elections as envisaged in the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. In that connection, they urged the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts for the implementation of Security Council resolution 601 (1987);

(c) Called upon the Members of the United Nations, until such time as the Security Council adopted comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the South African régime under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, to join in taking the kind of effective measures which a growing number of countries were unilaterally applying with respect to relations with South Africa from the standpoint of international morality;

(d) Rejected South Africa's attempts and manoeuvres to impose pre-conditions which were at variance with the clear and valid mandate laid down by the international community in Security Council resolution 435 (1978); in that connection, both sides expressed regret at the non-implementation of that resolution, the tenth anniversary of whose historic adoption would occur in 1988;

(e) Condemned the policy of destabilization and aggression pursued by the Government of South Africa against neighbouring States in southern Africa, especially the front-line States. In that context, the Government of Peru reiterated its commitment to solidarity with those countries, which was reflected in its participation in the AFRICA Fund Committee, the third meeting of which was scheduled to be held in Lima in August;

(f) Undertook to mobilize international public opinion with a view to promoting awareness of the necessity and urgency of achieving the immediate independence of Namibia, repudiating the crime of apartheid and countering the serious consequences which the situation in southern Africa could have for international peace and security; in that connection, both sides agreed on the importance of the holding in Lima, from 6 to 9 March 1988, of the Seminar on the Role of the Latin American and Caribbean Media in the International Campaign against Apartheid.

9. The Mission took note with appreciation of the willingness of the Government of Peru to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Namibia its offer to consider the establishment of technical assistance programmes, preferably in the fields of mining and fisheries, and its offer to provide fellowships for study in Peru's diplomatic academy.

10. Lastly, the Government of Peru reiterated to the officials of the United Nations Council for Namibia its unqualified recognition of the Council's status as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and its resolute support for the activities which the Council was carrying out in the discharge of that function. The Mission expressed its gratitude to the Government of Peru for the latter's unswerving commitment to the cause of Namibian freedom and also expressed its thanks for the warm welcome which it had received from the Government and people of Peru during its stay in Lima.

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