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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/38/50.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 37/233 A to E of 20 December 1982 on the question of Namibia.
2. In paragraph 38 of the resolution 37/233 A relating to the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution.
3. By a note verbale dated 3 February 1983, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to all States and invited them to submit information on action taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolution, for inclusion in the report.
4. The replies received by the Secretary-General are reproduced in section II below. Any additional replies received will be issued in addenda to the present report.
5. As regards the information received by the Secretary-General from specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system on action taken or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 37/233 A, C and E, the Secretary-General wishes to draw attention to his report submitted under the terms of Assembly resolution 37/32 of 23 November 1982 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (see A/38/111 and addenda).

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]

[16 March 1983]

1. As Dr. Juan Ramón Lanari, Minister for Foreign Relations and Public Worship, announced in his message to the solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia on 26 August 1982, the national Posts and Telecommunications Enterprise has issued a commemorative postage stamp for Namibia Day as a way of joining in the celebration and with the aim of publicizing one of the most urgent problems facing the international community.

2. Part of the territory of the Argentine Republic still suffers under the yoke of a foreign Power which drove out the indigenous authorities and people in order to impose its colonial sway; Argentina is therefore not indifferent to its bounden duty to help the people of Namibia to decide their own destiny. For that reason, the Government intends, with the assistance of the National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), an organization to which many schools throughout the country are affiliated, to encourage a more thorough study of the history, geography, society and culture of the Namibian people by discussing those themes within the context of the appropriate subjects on the school curricula. In this way thousands of Argentine children, who already know about the heroic deeds of the American liberators, will learn that colonialism is an anachronistic remnant of an obsolete international power system that should be finally wiped of the face of the earth.

3. The Government also intends to disseminate information about the just cause of the Namibian people through the information media, especially the press, so that the whole population may know the saga of the Namibian people in their quest for national independence.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[4 April 1983]

1. As has been noted repeatedly, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic consistently advocates the early implementation of the Namibian people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence on the basis of the preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands, and also advocates the immediate and complete withdrawal of the South African administration from Namibia and the transfer of full power to the people of Namibia as represented by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), recognized by the United Nations and by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

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2. Firmly condemning the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist Pretoria régime, the Byelorussian SSR advocates the immediate granting of genuine independence to Namibia in accordance with the relevant decisions of the United Nations in their totality, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which establish the basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian problems.
3. The Byelorussian SSR reaffirms its support for the decisions of the United Nations which strongly censure the manoeuvres of the United States of America and some other Western Powers with a view to undermining Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and depriving the oppressed people of Namibia of the gains they have made in their difficult struggle for national liberation and which condemn the attempts to link the solution of the problem of Namibian independence to extraneous questions, in particular the withdrawal of the Cuban troop contingent from Angola.
4. Those manoeuvres are designed to postpone on various pretexts Namibia's accession to independence, to undermine the foundations of the political settlement laid down in the decisions of the United Nations, especially the Security Council, and to solve the Namibian problem on a neo-colonialist basis outside the framework of the United Nations. Consequently, despite the maximum demonstration of good will at the negotiations on the part of SWAPO and the front-line States, the process of political settlement in Namibia has come to a standstill.
5. The Byelorussian SSR regards such a situation as abnormal and, taking account of the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia, calls for active measures on the part of the Organization with a view to safeguarding the legitimate interests of the Namibian people and their right to self-determination and independence.
6. The Byelorussian SSR advocates strengthening the role of the United Nations in the Namibian settlement by ensuring effective and constant supervision by the Security Council over all problems relating to the attainment of genuine independence by Namibia. The Byelorussian SSR fully supports the proposal made by the African States and other non-aligned States for convening a meeting of the Security Council to consider and adopt further measures to implement the United Nations plan for the attainment of independence by Namibia, in order that the Security Council may fulfil its obligation with regard to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978).
7. In pursuance of the United Nations decisions which affect Namibia, including General Assembly resolutions 37/233A to E, the Byelorussian SSR is giving and will continue to give the necessary support, including armed support, to the Namibian peoples's legitimate struggle under the leadership of SWAPO for its liberation.
8. The Byelorussian SSR firmly condemns the continued plundering of Namibia's national resources by Western transnational corporations. It supports the General Assembly decisions to the effect that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of South Africa's repressive colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies, is illegal and facilitates the maintenance of the Pretoria régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

9. The Byelorussian SSR fully agrees with the General Assembly's declaration that South Africa's disregard of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia and its repressive war against the Namibian people, its constant acts of aggression against independent African States, its policies of apartheid and its production of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.

10. The Byelorussian SSR firmly condemns the military co-operation of the Western Powers with the racist régime of South Africa, particularly in the field of nuclear armaments, which enables the Pretoria régime to persist in the pursuit of its policies of oppression, apartheid and occupation both in South Africa and in Namibia and to continue its aggressive policies with respect to the countries of the southern African region.

11. The Byelorussian SSR supports the General Assembly's call upon the Security Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to institute comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country without delay, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

12. As has already been repeatedly stated, the Byelorussian SSR and its component organizations and offices are scrupulously complying with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980 concerning an embargo on the delivery of weapons to South Africa.

13. As stated in the past, the Byelorussian SSR has not maintained and does not maintain any political, economic, diplomatic, commercial, military or other relations with South Africa and consequently has no treaty or licence agreements with the Pretoria régime.

14. The Byelorussian SSR supports the General Assembly's appeal to the international community to give assistance and support to the front-line States in order that they may preserve their sovereignty and territorial integrity in the face of South Africa's constant acts of aggression.

15. Following the Leninist principles of Soviet foreign policy and the Programme of Peace for the 1980s adopted by the Twenty-sixth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Byelorussian SSR will continue to exert its efforts for the strengthening of solidarity with the peoples struggling for their self-determination and independence and in support of the cause of the final and complete liberation of oppressed peoples.

CHINA

[Original: Chinese/English]

[4 March 1983]

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China has always strongly opposed and condemned the South African racist authorities for their continued illegal occupation and colonial rule of Namibia, and firmly supported the Namibian people

in their just struggle, under the leadership of SWAPO, for national independence and liberation. The Chinese Government has rendered and will continue to render political, diplomatic and material assistance to SWAPO. It appreciates and supports the positive efforts made by SWAPO and the African front-line States to initiate the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibian independence, and strongly denounces the South African authorities for engaging in a variety of deceptive manoeuvres designed to obstruct the implementation of the plan.

2. The Chinese Government vehemently condemns the South African authorities for their military aggression and political sabotage against neighbouring countries, and gives firm support to the African front-line States in their valiant struggle to safeguard their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

3. Consistently supporting and strictly abiding by the United Nations resolutions on Namibia and Decree No. 1 for Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 1/ promulgated by the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Chinese Government has imposed the most thorough and comprehensive sanctions against the South African authorities by refusing to have any contacts whatsoever with them.

4. In December 1982 and January 1983, Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, visited 11 African countries including some front-line States such as Zambia, Zimbabwe and the United Republic of Tanzania. During his visit, Premier Zhao reaffirmed publicly on more than one occasion the Chinese Government's position on the questions of Namibia and southern Africa.

5. The Chinese Government is deeply convinced that with the solid support of the African countries and peoples and of peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples all over the world, the people of Namibia will surely win final victory in their struggle for national liberation.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[12 April 1983]

1. The German Democratic Republic believes that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia is one of the most urgent tasks facing the United Nations. It has consistently advocated the granting of independence to that country as well as the implementation of its people's right to self-determination. An essential prerequisite for the achievement of this aim is the unconditional termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. What is primarily involved here is the point, stressed once again by the Warsaw Treaty countries in their Political Declaration of 5 January 1983, that "to eliminate the causes of many conflicts it is necessary to eliminate, once and for all, all remnants of colonialism and racism and to renounce the policy of neo-colonialism, oppression and exploitation of other nations.

2. Pretoria's continued colonial and racist oppression of the Namibian population and the use of the occupied Territory as a springboard for acts of aggression

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against independent neighbours constitute a serious danger to international peace and security. The German Democratic Republic strongly condemns the recent South African attacks on Angola, Mozambique and other front-line States. Victims of those acts of aggression have its full solidarity.

3. The German Democratic Republic firmly supports the Namibian people's struggle for liberation under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. It speaks out against any attempts aimed at undermining the position of this liberation organization. Recent developments, including the failure of the so-called Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the dissolution by the South African racists of the sham parliament in Windhoek, have demonstrated once again that it is impossible to reach a just settlement for Namibia by stealing round SWAPO.

4. The basis for a genuine solution exists in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. The German Democratic Republic concurs with the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in its demand that Namibian independence be achieved through the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The German Democratic Republic condemns in the strongest possible terms the attempts by certain Western States to erode the aforementioned resolutions and thereby to get the United Nations out of the problem-solving process. The Western so-called "contact group"'s lack of success so far, which mainly stems from the creation of artificial obstacles to Namibia's independence and from an overt tendency to favour South Africa, makes it necessary for the Security Council again to live up fully to its responsibility for Namibia.

5. At the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, the German Democratic Republic drew attention to the interrelationship between the delaying tactics of the "contact group" and the exploitation of natural and human resources by foreign monopolistic corporations. The General Assembly's decision, contained in a resolution sponsored by the German Democratic Republic, to have a register prepared indicating the profits that transnational corporations derive from their activities in colonial Territories, is intended to help curb activities of such corporations which are impeding the achievement of independence for the Territories concerned.

6. The German Democratic Republic maintains no relations of any kind with the racist State. It advocates the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and denounces the attitude of the Western permanent members of the Security Council whose negative votes have prevented such sanctions so far. Getting Pretoria effectively isolated in the international arena would be a vigorous means of compelling the apartheid régime to respect the United Nations resolutions on Namibia.

HUNGARY

[Original: English]

[21 April 1983]

1. It should be noted by way of introduction that the Hungarian delegation to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly was among the delegations that voted for the five draft resolutions submitted on the question of Namibia. Accordingly, the Government of Hungary identifies itself with resolution 37/233 A, endorsing the spirit and letter thereof.

2. As it has stated on several occasions, the Government of Hungary supports resolutely the self-determination and national independence of the Namibian people, the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and the establishment of a united Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

3. The Hungarian Government strongly condemns the racist policy and terror of the Pretoria régime directed against the people of Namibia, its acts of aggression against neighbouring sovereign African states, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its disregard of the United Nations settlement plan and other resolutions concerning Namibia. It emphasizes the responsibility of those Western states, primarily the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which, in open violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, assist in maintaining the rule of the illegal Pretoria régime by supporting it and applying delaying tactics. It resolutely rejects attempts at artificially linking Namibia's accession to independence to the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola. The Hungarian Government is of the view that such linkage, designed as it is to delay Namibia's attainment of independence, is unjustified and unacceptable. The stationing of Cuban troops in Angola is an internal affair of Angola and a matter of bilateral agreement between the two countries.

4. The Hungarian Government wishes to reaffirm once again that it fully complies with the existing United Nations resolutions on Namibia and maintains no relations whatsoever with South Africa and that it lends support to any proposal for further action to compel the Pretoria régime to end its illegal occupation of Namibia.

5. The entire Hungarian people pledges full solidarity with the people of Namibia struggling for its liberation and the establishment of an independent state. Therefore, it actively contributes to international efforts to liquidate the remnants of the colonial system and, within its means, provides political, moral and material support to SWAPO. In the period 1978-1982 the Hungarian Solidarity Committee dispatched to SWAPO several shipments of humanitarian relief supplies. At present, 20 scholarship holders of SWAPO pursue secondary and higher studies in Hungary. In 1982 a one-week meeting was held in Hungary with the participation of youth leaders of SWAPO and students studying abroad which offered them an opportunity to get acquainted with the social and economic situation of Hungary and to meet with Hungarian youth. In the same period 1978-1982 the Solidarity Committee received 50 SWAPO fighters for medical treatment in Hungary, thus expressing the Hungarian people's sympathy with, and active support for, the movement struggling for the liberation of Namibia.

IRAQ

[Original: English]

[17 February 1983]

The Government of Iraq has always adhered fully to the letter and spirit of the resolutions of the General Assembly pertaining to the question of Namibia. As for resolution 37/233 A, Iraq voted in favour of the said resolution at the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly and firmly supports the provisions of the resolution.

JORDAN

[Original: Arabic/English]

[1 March 1983]

1. One of the mainstays of Jordan's foreign policy is opposition to colonialism, occupation and all forms of foreign domination and support for the right of self-determination and independence for all colonial Territories and peoples. The Jordanian Government, therefore, strongly opposes South Africa's continued occupation of the Territory of Namibia, supports the struggle of the Namibian people for independence and liberation and opposes the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.
2. Accordingly, Jordan fully supports all the resolutions of OAU on Namibia and all the international efforts being made to put an end to the occupation of this Territory. It supports also the efforts of the African front-line States to provide shelter and assistance to Namibian refugees and condemns the repeated attacks made by the military forces of South Africa on civilian targets in those States, the most recent being the aggression against Lesotho and Mozambique in 1982.
3. Jordan condemns also the close co-operation existing between South Africa and Israel in various fields, particularly the military and the nuclear. It condemns also the expansionist policy of both régimes, which is based on the use of force, aggression and violence, and likewise, the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination practised by both entities.
4. Jordan does not maintain any relations with the racist South African régime. The Jordanian information media strive constantly to expose the racist policies of South Africa, and they support the struggle of the Namibian people for independence and sovereignty. Jordan also supports all international and regional movements, at all levels, that are dedicated to support of the right of the people of Namibia to their country and their land.

KENYA

[Original: English]

[24 March 1983]

The Kenya Government is continuing its yearly assistance to SWAPO through the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa by contributing an equivalent of KSh 74,093 for the year 1982/83. However, bilaterally between SWAPO and Kenya, Kenya has donated approximately \$US 1 million to SWAPO, half in cash and half in kind, during the year 1982/1983.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[18 March 1983]

1. Since 1972 Mexico has been a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, in which it has championed the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and has condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions.

2. The Government of Mexico considers the United Nations Fund for Namibia to be an effective means of aiding the Namibian people. For that reason Mexico has been a regular contributor to the Fund in recent years and will contribute \$US 5,000 in 1983.

3. With regard to South Africa, Mexico categorically condemns racial discrimination of all kinds and, in support of the many resolutions adopted by the United Nations, our Government:

(a) Does not maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa;

(b) Has broken off all cultural, educational and sports exchanges with the racist régime of South Africa;

(c) Does not grant visas to South African nationals;

(d) Does not sell or intend to sell petroleum or its derivatives to that country.

MONGOLIA

[Original: Russian]

[13 March 1983]

1. Support for the just struggle of peoples for national independence and for the exercise of their inalienable and legitimate rights is a natural consequence of the essentially peace-loving and principled foreign policy of Mongolia.

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2. Therefore, the Government and people of Mongolia have constantly sided with the Namibian people in their struggle under the leadership of SWAPO for the exercise of their right of self-determination.
3. Mongolia has always supported and has strictly complied with the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning a settlement in Namibia. It does not maintain any relations with the racist régime of South Africa and resolutely condemns those who co-operate with Pretoria in various areas, who along with South Africa plunder the natural resources of Namibia and who provide South Africa with diplomatic, economic, military and other assistance and support.
4. Mongolia fully shares the opinion that the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa, the terror and repression to which it subjects the Territory and its repeated armed aggression against Angola and other neighbouring States represent a serious threat to international peace and security.
5. There is a clear need for a prompt settlement of the Namibian problem on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).
6. The Mongolian Government resolutely condemns the policy of procrastination of the so-called "contact group" of five Western Governments and completely rejects the attempt to link the granting of independence to the Namibian people to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. It is widely known that the limited contingent of Cuban forces is in Angola at the request of the legal Government there, because of South Africa's aggressive sorties against that country, and the withdrawal of Cuban forces has nothing to do with the question of a settlement in Namibia.
7. Mongolia, like most countries in the world, considers that a just and final solution to the question of Namibia is possible only on the basis of an immediate and complete withdrawal of the racist troops from Namibia and the full transfer of power to the people of that country in the person of its sole authentic representative, SWAPO.
8. In Mongolia, there are constant campaigns in support of the struggle of oppressed peoples for independence and the right to self-determination. The Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, is celebrated annually. The country's mass media provide wide-ranging and regular information on developments in southern Africa.

PAKISTAN

[Original: English]

[1 March 1983]

1. Pakistan has consistently supported the just struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, which is the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia. As a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Pakistan has consistently supported the struggle of the Namibia people at the United Nations and all other international forums.

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2. Notwithstanding its financial constraints, Pakistan has been participating in international efforts to provide assistance to the victims of South African policies of apartheid by contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the Non-Aligned Solidarity and Support Fund for Namibia. Pakistan is also offering training facilities to the front-line States of Zimbabwe, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia in its military training institutions.
3. Pakistan has never established diplomatic relations with the racist minority régime in South Africa, nor does it intend to do so. In view of the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid followed by the South African régime, Pakistan has imposed comprehensive trade sanctions against South Africa since 1964. The existing legislation was further strengthened in 1980.
4. Pakistan does not grant landing or passage facilities to South African aircraft and has closed Pakistani ports to use by vessels flying the South African flag. Pakistan has banned the sale of arms, ammunition and all types of military vehicles and other strategic goods to South Africa. This was the consistent policy of Pakistan even before the passage of Security Council resolution 418 (1977), which Pakistan supports fully. Pakistan has also suspended all cultural, educational and sports exchanges with South Africa.
5. In response to the Security Council resolution 473 (1980), Pakistan joined the international community in demanding that the Pretoria régime take measures immediately to eliminate apartheid and grant to all South African citizens equal rights in every sphere of life and a full and free voice in the determination of their own destiny.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[28 March 1983]

1. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics advocates the speedy exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, preserving the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands; the immediate and complete withdrawal from Namibia of South Africa's troops and administration; and the transfer of all power to the people of Namibia represented by SWAPO, which is recognized by the United Nations and by OAU as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people.
2. The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa and advocates the immediate granting of genuine independence to Namibia in accordance with United Nations decisions on the question in their entirety, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which defines the basis for a peaceful settlement of the problem of Namibia.
3. The USSR supports the United Nations decisions which resolutely reject the manoeuvres of the United States and certain other Western countries aimed at undermining Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and depriving the oppressed

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Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the difficult struggle for national liberation and which condemn attempts to link the problem of the independence of Namibia with extraneous issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

4. These manoeuvres are aimed at delaying Namibia's achievement of independence under various pretexts; undermining the foundation for a political settlement laid down in the decisions of the United Nations and, in the first place, of the Security Council; and solving the problem of Namibia in a neo-colonialist way outside the framework of the United Nations. As a result, a Namibian political settlement has been deadlocked despite the fact that SWAPO and the African front-line States, as is known, have shown the maximum good-will in consultations. The Soviet Union considers this situation to be intolerable and to require active intervention by the United Nations, especially in view of the Organization's direct responsibility for guaranteeing the defence of the legitimate interests of the people of Namibia and their right to self-determination and independence.

5. The Soviet Union advocates strengthening the role of the United Nations in settling the Namibia question by ensuring constant and effective Security Council monitoring of the implementation of all aspects of Namibia's achievement of genuine independence. The Soviet Union fully supports the proposal by African and other non-aligned countries that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the question of taking further measures to implement the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia in order that the Security Council may fulfil its responsibility for implementing resolution 435 (1978).

6. In accordance with United Nations decisions on the question of Namibia, including the resolution adopted at the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, the Soviet Union has given and will continue to give the necessary support to the just struggle for national liberation being waged by the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, with all the means at their disposal, including armed struggle.

7. The USSR resolutely condemns the continuing plunder of Namibia's natural resources by Western transnational corporations and supports the decisions of the United Nations to the effect 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 and the relevant decisions of its organs, is illegal and helps to preserve the illegal occupation régime.

8. The Soviet Union completely agrees with the General Assembly's declaration that South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression against independent African States, its policies of apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security. The military collaboration of the Western Powers with Pretoria, in particular in the field of nuclear weapons allows the racist régime in Pretoria to persist in pursuing its policy of oppression, apartheid and occupation both in South Africa and in Namibia, and to continue its policy of aggression against the countries of the region.

9. The USSR supports the General Assembly's appeal to the Security Council for the immediate imposition against South Africa of comprehensive mandatory sanctions as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
10. The Soviet Union and its corresponding organizations and departments strictly observe Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 473 (1980), concerning an embargo on the provision of arms to South Africa, in their practical activities.
11. In accordance with the General Assembly's appeals, the USSR maintains no relations whatsoever with South Africa in the economic, commercial, military or any other field, and accordingly has no treaties or licensing agreements of any kind with the Pretoria régime.
12. The Soviet Union also supports the call by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session to the international community to extend support and assistance to the front-line States in order to enable them to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against the repeated acts of aggression by South Africa.
13. As Comrade Y.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, declared in his speech to the plenary meeting of the Central Committee on 22 November 1982: "Solidarity with States which have freed themselves from the colonial yoke and with peoples who are defending their independence has been and remains one of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy".

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.
