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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 42/14 A to E of 6 November 1987 on the question of Namibia.
2. By paragraph 85 of resolution 42/14 A relating to the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution. By paragraph 21 of resolution 42/14 B relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution.
3. By a note verbale dated 24 March 1988, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolutions to all States and invited them to submit information on action taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions for inclusion in the report.
4. The replies received by the Secretary-General are reproduced in section II of the present report.
5. With regard to the information received by the Secretary-General from specialised agencies and other organisations of the United Nations system on action taken or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 42/14 A, C and E, the Secretary-General wishes to draw attention to his report submitted under the terms of Assembly resolution 42/75 of 4 December 1987 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/43/355 and Addenda).

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]

[1 July 1988]

1. With reference to the arms embargo imposed on South Africa by Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 591 (1986), the Permanent Mission wishes to draw attention to the recent press release issued by the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 17 June 1988 denying the reports of sales of military equipment to the Pretoria régime (A/43/413-S/19947). At the same time, the Argentine Mission wishes duly to inform the Secretariat that its Government is complying fully with the United Nations resolutions urging States to sever all economic, military, scientific and financial links with South Africa.

2. It also wishes to point out that the Argentine Republic broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa in May 1986.

3. Regarding the request made in paragraph 3 of resolution 42/14 C, it should be pointed out that Buenos Aires was the venue of the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held between 20 and 24 April 1987. On that occasion, the Argentine authorities had the pleasure of co-operating with the United Nations Council for Namibia in organizing the event.

4. Lastly, the Argentine Republic makes an annual voluntary contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, and made its payment for 1987 on 29 February 1988 (resolution 42/14 E).

BOTSWANA

[Original: English]

[3 May 1988]

Botswana has no dealings with the international Territory of Namibia or with the illegal puppet régime that runs it, and has therefore nothing to report on the implementation of the resolutions in question. Within the framework of the Front-line States Group and the Council for Namibia, Botswana has agitated for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in addition to repeatedly and uncompromisingly rejecting the linking of Namibian independence to irrelevant issues.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[27 June 1988]

1. The position of the Byelorussian SSR on the question of Namibia has been set forth repeatedly in official documents and in the statements of its representatives in various United Nations bodies.

2. The Byelorussian SSR fully supports the General Assembly's conclusion that the activities of South Africa with respect to Namibia and in the region as a whole, the brutal repression of the Namibian people, the persistent acts of aggression by South Africa against independent African States and the policies and practice of apartheid constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.

3. As a matter of principle, the Byelorussian SSR calls for the early achievement by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to genuine self-determination and independence, preserving the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, the immediate and total withdrawal from

Namibia of South Africa's forces and administration, and the holding of general elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision.

4. The Byelorussian SSR supports United Nations decisions which reject attempts to link the independence of Namibia to extraneous issues. It condemns and rejects the attempts of the Pretoria authorities to direct the solution of the Namibian problem along neo-colonial lines by means of an "internal settlement" and the creation of a puppet régime in Namibia.

5. The Byelorussian SSR considers that the United Nations should secure full compliance by all States with the embargo imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on the provision of arms, military equipment and military vehicles to South Africa and on the granting of licences for their manufacture by the racist régime of South Africa, and any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons.

6. Our country unflinchingly supports the request of the African and other non-aligned countries and of the General Assembly to the Security Council for the adoption by the Security Council of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

7. As we have already stated on a number of occasions, the Byelorussian SSR does not maintain any political, military or other relations with South Africa. It endorses the General Assembly's appeal to increase international pressure on the racist régime of South Africa and effectively to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally.

8. The Byelorussian SSR supports the appeal in General Assembly resolution 42/14 A to the international community to extend the necessary assistance and support to the front-line States to enable them to strengthen their defence capacities and economic capabilities in the face of persistent acts of aggression and destabilization on the part of South Africa.

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

FINLAND

[Original: English]

[4 May 1988]

1. Finland is fully committed to the immediate independence of Namibia in the framework of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It is a firm opinion of the Government of Finland that mandatory sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council according to Chapter VII are the most effective instruments to a

peaceful change in South Africa and to the independence of Namibia. Pending mandatory sanctions Finland, together with the other Nordic countries, has committed itself to intensify its work to achieve decisions as soon as possible on effective measures by the Security Council. The Joint Nordic Programme of Action (1978) against Apartheid was revised and expanded in 1985 and 1988. The latest revision is a result of the trade boycott that has been introduced in 1987 by Finland and the other Nordic countries against South Africa and Namibia.

2. Besides economic sanctions against South Africa and Namibia of which the Government of Finland earlier has also implemented a ban on the granting of loans, involvement in lending consortia, leasing operations, sale of new patents and investments to South Africa and Namibia, the Nordic Programme of Action contains assistance to alleviate the effect of South Africa's policy of apartheid and destabilization. The Finnish Government has significantly widened its co-operation with the members of the South African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) so as to help the countries of the region to increase their economic strength and reduce their dependence of South Africa. One third of Finland's direct development assistance goes to SADCC countries.

3. The Finnish Government has also increased humanitarian assistance through multilateral channels and directly to the victims of apartheid. Since 1977 Finland has contributed as humanitarian assistance 165 million FIM (approximately \$US 41 million) to southern Africa. Finland is one of the main contributors to the United Nations funds and programmes for southern Africa. This year Finland pledged \$US 2,125,575 for the United Nations Funds for Namibia (Fund for Namibia, Nationhood Programme for Namibia and Trust Fund for Institute for Namibia) being the biggest contributor to those funds. Our direct and indirect assistance to SWAPO and ANC has also been considerably increased. Both SWAPO and ANC have decided to open an information office in Finland during this year.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[24 May 1988]

1. The German Democratic Republic resolutely favours a settlement of the question of Namibia that will guarantee the colonially oppressed people self-determination and the country independence.

2. The unsettled question of Namibia is a major reason for the subsisting dangerous situation in the southern African region. The illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa that has been going on for decades constitutes a flagrant violation of the norms of international law. It engenders a serious threat to peace and security in the region and throughout the world. The occupied Territory continues to be a starting point for South African aggressions, acts of destabilization and of State terrorism *vis-à-vis* neighbouring countries, in particular the People's Republic of Angola. This serves to further exacerbate the already tense situation.

3. Such state of affairs calls for determined action by the States and the United Nations Organisation, the latter having assumed responsibility for the Territory of Namibia. Decisions adopted by the United Nations, particularly Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983), 566 (1985) and 601 (1987), form a realistic basis to settle this question. Also General Assembly resolution 42/14, to which the German Democratic Republic fully agreed, is geared to this objective.

4. In defiance of world-wide demands, the colonial-fascist régime in Pretoria is not prepared to implement the United Nations decisions.

5. In the German Democratic Republic's view, the racists must be isolated internationally in order to compel them to abide by the norms of international law and to turn away from colonialism and apartheid. The German Democratic Republic therefore supports the demand for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, and expects corresponding steps by the Security Council if and when Pretoria continues to fail to co-operate in implementing resolution 435 (1978). What matters is to enable all peoples of the region to shape their future freely and without interference from outside.

6. A shared responsibility for the crimes of the racist régime have all those who collaborate with South Africa, backing that régime in the political-diplomatic and economic fields.

7. Particular blame should be attributed to those transnational corporations which are directly involved in the plundering of Namibia, and those Governments which, resorting to various political manoeuvres within the United Nations or outside or affording the installed puppet régime what they call development aid, are preparing the ground for a neo-colonial settlement contradictory to the interests of the peoples of the region.

8. By contrast, the progressive world public displays full solidarity with the people of Namibia who are victimised by colonialism, and with the African front-line States which are threatened with aggression. The German Democratic Republic contributes to this solidarity in specific ways. A particularly effective form of its solidarity and support is the training of experts for young nation-States. This is instrumental in establishing a good basis for these countries to use their national resources more effectively in order to improve the lives of their people, and in assisting these countries to overcome their dependence. In 1987, e.g., the German Democratic Republic rendered extensive support to the people of Angola. In concert with the United Nations Children's Fund, the German Democratic Republic supplied medicaments, vitamin preparations, milk powder, instant food, and teaching aids for the literacy campaign. Similarly, the training of approximately 300 students from Angola is being financed from public fund-raising campaigns in the German Democratic Republic.

9. Almost 500 members of ANC and SWAPO are studying and learning in the German Democratic Republic. Particular aid goes to about 60,000 Namibian women and children who are living in the refugee camp at Kwansa Sul, Angola. They receive

milk powder, instant food, cloth, garments, tents, blankets, means of transport and medicaments. Solidarity grants in the medical field include the treatment of a great number of wounded patriots of SWAPO, ANC, Angola and other front-line States in the German Democratic Republic.

10. The German Democratic Republic will also in future support a peaceful settlement of the conflict in southern Africa, Namibia's independence, the elimination of apartheid as well as peace and development in the southern African region.

GREECE

[Original: English]

[4 May 1988]

1. As this year marks the tenth anniversary of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the only internationally acceptable basis for the independence of Namibia, the Greek Government wishes to express its solidarity with the Namibian people and its authentic leadership, the South West Africa People's Organization. This anniversary should also serve as a reminder to the international community of the South African intransigent policy and her refusal to honour its commitment to implement resolution 435 (1978).

2. The Greek Government strongly condemns the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. It equally condemns the delaying tactics that are used as a pretext for preventing the implementation of resolution 435 (1978). Any attempt at a unilateral solution by the Pretoria Government, which would be in total disregard of the wishes of the Namibian people, is doomed to fail. Greece considers as null and void the establishment of the so-called provisional government in Windhoek having no legal weight whatsoever.

3. In view of the deterioration of the situation in Namibia, Greece believes it is high time for South Africa to show political will and co-operate fully and without any pre-conditions with the United Nations in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

[Original: English]

[16 June 1988]

1. Following the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the Islamic Republic of Iran severed diplomatic relations with the racist régime of South Africa and at the same time stopped the export of oil to that country because of the inhumane and racist policies of the Pretoria régime. The Islamic Republic of Iran started widespread endeavours in support of the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO.

2. The Islamic Republic of Iran in effective implementation of the oil embargo against South Africa in accordance with the End User Agreement, controls the final destination of Iran's oil exports and terminates its agreement with any purchaser of Iranian oil that provides it to South Africa.
3. The Islamic Republic of Iran supports the just positions of the front-line States against the repeated aggressions and intimidations by South Africa.
4. The Islamic Republic of Iran on different occasions of solidarity with peoples of South Africa and Namibia, including the occasion of the International Day of Namibia, sends messages regarding the independence of Namibia and calls for an immediate end to the apartheid policies of South Africa.
5. The Islamic Republic of Iran by granting privileges in political as well as in other domains to SWAPO as the leadership of the movement for independence of Namibia and also by opening the Embassy of SWAPO in Iran has contested the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.
6. The Islamic Republic of Iran has financially contributed to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, OAU Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid, United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

KENYA

[Original: English]

[26 May 1988]

Kenya has implemented paragraph 47A of General Assembly resolution 42/14 A to E by submitting its financial contributions to the OAU Liberation Committee for the financial year 1987/1988. Also I have the honour to inform that in response to an appeal made by His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, the Kenyan General Public in 1987 collected and handed over to SWAPO a substantial sum of funds to assist in liberation efforts in Namibia. Kenya has for many years continued to contribute materials and offered education opportunities to Namibian peoples whenever requested.

NIGERIA

[Original: English]

[15 July 1988]

1. With regard to action taken or envisaged to be taken by the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the implementation of the relevant provisions of resolution 42/14 A to E concerning the question of Namibia, the Permanent Representative wishes to furnish the following information:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Assistance given</u>	<u>Year</u>
Lesotho	\$US 5,000 to combat the effects of severe cold	1988
	\$US 175,000 being Nigeria's contribution towards funding the appointment on secondment of Professor A. Baike as Vice Chancellor of Lesotho University	1988/92
Mozambique	2,000 tonnes of assorted relief materials for the Army	1987
	N99,399.00 cash grant	1988
	18 Technical Corp Members sent as manpower assistance	1988
Angola	N96,414.00 cash grant and assorted relief materials	1988
Botswana	N99,399.00 cash grant and assorted relief materials	1988
<u>Liberation movements</u>	<u>Assistance</u>	<u>Year</u>
SWAPO	N206,000 cash grant	1987
	\$US 30,000 towards plumbing and water supply at vocational Training Centre	1987
	N91,900.00 cash grant	1988
ANC (United Republic of Tanzania)	N46,220 worth of relief materials	1988
	8 Technical Assistance Corp members deployed to ANC Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College, United Republic of Tanzania	1987
ANC (Zambia)	N48,270 worth of relief materials	1987
PAC	N206,000 cash grant	1987
	N95,264 of relief materials	1988

<u>Miscellany</u>	<u>Year</u>
(a) One Volkswagen Kombi Bus, tractor, 8 fully loaded containers of relief supplies, stationery and medicines delivered by Nigeria to PAC and SWAPO, respectively	1987
(b) Military training facilities and camps offered for training of ANC cadres to demonstrate Nigeria's total commitment to the anti-apartheid struggle	1987
(c) \$US 25,000 cash grant given by Nigeria for hosting ANC Arusha Conference in the United Republic of Tanzania	1987
(d) Twenty-seven scholarships awarded by Nigeria for the 1987/88 academic year under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. Scholarships valued at N78,703.40	1987/88
(e) Fourteen scholarships valued at N41,301.00 awarded by Nigeria for 1987/88 academic year under the Nassau Commonwealth Programme	1987/88
(f) \$US 66,900 donated by Nigeria to the Nationhood Programme Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia	1987
(g) \$US 50,000 donated by Nigeria to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Institute for Namibia	1987
(h) \$US 2,000 donated by Nigeria to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	1987
(i) £100,000 donated by Nigeria to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa	1987

2. The Permanent Representative also wishes to inform that regarding treaties signed, ratified and acceded to by Nigeria, the existing status quo has not changed and that no new treaties were acceded to by Nigeria on the issue of apartheid during the period covered by resolution 42/14 A to E.

TURKEY

[Original: English]

[4 May 1988]

1. The long-standing and unconditional commitment of the Government of Turkey to Namibian independence has been repeatedly expressed at the United Nations. Both in the context of its membership in the United Nations Council for Namibia and its bilateral and multilateral relations, Turkey's unswerving commitment to the cause of Namibia has been translated into action for protecting the rights and interests

/...

of the people of Namibia and enabling them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

2. The principled position of Turkey with respect to Namibia found once again a practical expression in its decision to host the United Nations Seminar on the International Responsibility for Namibia's independence, held in Istanbul from 21 to 25 March 1988.

3. The Istanbul Declaration and call for action adopted by this Seminar, recommending, among other things, mobilization of concerted efforts by the international community in support of the immediate independence of Namibia, concrete measures to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to bring about Namibia's immediate independence, to seek and increase all forms of urgent support for the struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation led by the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), their sole and authentic representative, have in the best manner echoed the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to freedom and national sovereignty. The debate in this seminar demonstrated once again the ever-growing concern of the international community over the continuing deterioration of the situation in Namibia and the obstacles that continue to hinder the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It has become clear that there can be no stability or peace in southern Africa until the Namibian people are able to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence within the territorial integrity of their country. Furthermore, it has been once again underscored that a rapid settlement of the Namibian problem, in accordance with resolution 435 (1978), would not only prevent its inhabitants from further suffering and despair, but also contribute significantly to the restoration of stability, peace and security in southern Africa.

4. The Government of Turkey, in conformity with the above-mentioned conclusions of the Istanbul Seminar, and given that all the pending questions relating to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) have been resolved, reaffirms the imperative need to proceed without further delay with its implementation.

5. Turkey notes with concern that, since the most recent meetings of the Security Council on the question of Namibia, in October 1987, and despite the serious situation prevailing in the Territory, there has been no decisive move towards the settlement of the Namibian question. Nevertheless, resolution 601 (1987) in which the Security Council authorizes the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a cease-fire and to take steps for the establishment of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia, marks a very important step forward in resolving the problem. Turkey commends the Secretary-General for his tireless and skilful efforts to ensure the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and expresses its readiness to lend him full support for those efforts.

6. Turkey also notes with satisfaction the recent diplomatic activities on the strengthening and monitoring of the military disengagement in southern Angola and commends the efforts of all parties concerned to bring about increased security and stability in the region.

7. In conclusion, the Turkish Government is committed to all efforts being spent by the United Nations to ensure the independence of Namibia. As a founding member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Turkey will continue firmly to support all the Council's efforts to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to it as the legal Administering Authority in Namibia. The Council, as in the past, should face the challenges with determination and continue to uphold the principles underlying its historic mission.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[21 May 1988]

1. Guided by its position of principle on the complete and final eradication of colonialism and racism, the Ukrainian SSR unswervingly advocates the implementation of the inalienable right to self-determination of the people of Namibia based on the continued unity and territorial integrity of the country, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, the immediate withdrawal of all South Africa's occupation forces and administration and the holding there of general elections under the control of the United Nations and with the participation of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

2. As has been emphasized many times in statements by representatives of our Republic, in replies to inquiries by the Secretary-General, containing a detailed statement of position on the whole range of problems in southern Africa, the Ukrainian SSR believes that the basis for Namibian independence is set forth in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).

3. Decisively repudiating attempts by means of an "internal settlement" to establish a puppet government in Namibia as a substitute for a genuine settlement of the Namibian problem and bearing in mind the direct responsibility of the United Nations for the fate of this international Territory, the Ukrainian SSR advocates giving a more active role to the Organization and its Security Council in the swiftest possible settlement of the problem of Namibia.

4. Sharing indignation at the stubborn refusal of South Africa to submit to the will of the international community, concerning, among other things, the immediate granting of independence to Namibia, the Ukrainian SSR supports the appeal of the General Assembly to secure the complete isolation of the apartheid régime through the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

5. Noting that the position of two permanent members of the Security Council does not enable the United Nations to fulfil the demand of the majority of its Members by taking effective measures to bring influence to bear on the high-handed racists, the Ukrainian SSR reaffirms its call for the vigorous observance by all States of the arms embargo against South Africa already imposed by the Security Council and of the Organization's decisions on terminating all collaboration with Pretoria, and advocates an embargo on the supply of oil and petroleum products.

6. Understanding the concerns of the front-line States to protect themselves against the intrigues of South Africa, the Ukrainian SSR fully supports the appeals of the General Assembly for the provision of the necessary assistance to them in that regard.
7. Unswervingly supporting the lawful struggle of the Namibian patriots, the Ukrainian SSR will, in pursuance of United Nations decisions, including the provisions of General Assembly resolution 42/14, and the decisions of other international forums on the question of Namibia, extend them the necessary moral support and corresponding assistance in the final decolonization of the African continent and in securing a peaceful and free life for all the peoples of Africa.
8. As a consistent advocate of settling the Namibian problem through political means, the Ukrainian SSR is convinced that a solid and concerted position on the part of the international community is precisely what is required at the present moment to achieve that end.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[18 May 1988]

1. The USSR unswervingly advocates the swiftest possible exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to genuine self-determination and independence based on the maintenance of the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, the immediate and complete withdrawal of the South African forces and administration from Namibia, and the holding in that country of general elections under United Nations supervision and control. The Soviet Union firmly supports the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which, by its selfless struggle for an independent, democratic and united Namibia, has gained recognition as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.
2. The internationally accepted basis for a Namibian settlement is set forth in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and other decisions by the United Nations. Attempts to settle the Namibian problem without going through the United Nations, by means of an "internal settlement" and the establishment in Namibia of a puppet government, shunt aside a just settlement.
3. The USSR believes that primary responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia rests with the United Nations, and in particular the Security Council, and advocates giving a more active role to the Organization in securing the independence of Namibia as swiftly as possible.
4. The Soviet Union supports the appeal of the General Assembly to intensify international pressure on the racist Pretoria régime and secure its effective isolation.

5. The USSR supports the demand of African and other non-aligned countries for the imposition by the Security Council of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as envisaged in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, which could be an effective instrument of international pressure on the racist régime of South Africa.

6. The Soviet Union is in favour of the strict and vigorous observance by all States of the arms embargo against South Africa imposed by the Security Council and of the United Nations decisions on terminating all forms of collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field, and advocates an embargo on the supply of oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa. The General Assembly's appeal at its forty-second session for the necessary support and assistance to the front-line States, so as to enable them to strengthen their defence capability in the face of South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilisation, is welcomed and supported in the Soviet Union. The USSR also supports the decisions of the United Nations and other international forums on the question of Namibia calling for the provision of all possible material and moral help and assistance to the anti-colonial and anti-racist struggle of the oppressed peoples.

7. The Soviet Union considers that breaking the deadlock in the southern African conflict by political means, including a settlement of the Namibian problem, would be a major step towards the laying of the foundations for a comprehensive system of international peace and security, and is ready to play a positive role in that regard.

YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English]

[28 April 1988]

1. The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia renders its unreserved support to the struggle of the people of Namibia for independence and freedom, under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole authentic representative. Proceeding from this position, Yugoslavia has sought, in its activities within the United Nations and through its actions at the national level, to make a contribution to the realization of the legitimate right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence.

2. Yugoslavia strictly abides by the provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning relations with South Africa, sponsors all resolutions of the General Assembly on Namibia and works most actively to ensure the broadest possible support to them. Yugoslavia participates regularly in the consideration of the question of Namibia in the Security Council and, in doing so, it stresses the need for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and for the immediate realization of the United Nations Plan for Namibia. Proceeding from these principled positions, Yugoslavia is an active participant in all international gatherings of Namibia, pressing for the acceleration of the process of its decolonization.

3. As a member and Vice-President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Yugoslavia has sought to ensure maximum protection of the rights of the people of Namibia and to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the process of decolonization of Namibia.
4. The Yugoslav Government wishes to recall once again that in 1963, immediately after the adoption of the resolution on severance of political and economic relations with South Africa, it passed a law, which is still in force, prohibiting maintenance and establishment of economic relations with South Africa, as well as the use of Yugoslav airports, harbours and terminals for shipment of South Africa's means.
5. Yugoslavia renders material assistance to the people of Namibia and front-line States and is a regular contributor to the United Nations Trust Fund for Namibia. Special contributions, scholarships and grants are also made by various non-governmental organisations in Yugoslavia.
6. Yugoslavia also contributes to the dissemination of information on Namibia. Yugoslav mass media follow the developments in Namibia and report regularly on the situation in this country and on actions undertaken in that regard at the international level.
7. Yugoslavia will continue to invest its active efforts for the elimination of apartheid and the last vestiges of colonialism, the embodiment of which is the occupation of Namibia by South Africa. The people of Namibia and SWAPO will continue to enjoy the support of the people of Yugoslavia in their just liberation struggle until final victory.

ZAMBIA

[Original: English]

[23 May 1988]

As in previous years, Zambia continues vigorously to support all efforts of the international community to bring about the early independence of Namibia in terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).
