

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

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FIRST SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 24 (A/41/24)



**UNITED NATIONS**

**New York, 1989**

## 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 the final text of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, which was originally issued in mimeograph form as documents A/41/24 (Part I) and Corr.1 and 2 of 20 October and 10 and 12 November 1986; and A/41/24 (Part II) and Corr.1 of 29 October and 11 November 1986.

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## FREQUENTLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	African National Congress of South Africa
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OUA	Organization of African Unity
PAC	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
PLAN	People's Liberation Army of Namibia
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
SADCC	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
SWAPO	South West Africa People's Organization
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

17 October 1986

Sir,

Pursuant to section V of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S.V) of 19 May 1967, I have the honour to transmit herewith the twenty-first report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, which the Council adopted at its 471st meeting on 10 October 1986. The report covers the period from 1 September 1985 to 31 August 1986.

In the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and as a major policy-making organ of the United Nations, the Council, during the period under review, intensified its activities with a view to mobilising concerted international action to seek the speedy termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. In this connection, it is significant to point out that the Council organized a Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986, and held the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986.

The overwhelming support for the Namibian cause, voiced by the international community at those meetings, clearly demonstrated its impatience at racist South Africa's gross intransigence with regard to the implementation of the resolutions on the question of Namibia, and the continued perpetuation of its illegal occupation of that Territory.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/07 C of 13 December 1985, the Council sent missions of consultation to Governments, covering the following countries: Belgium and the Netherlands from 5 to 7 May 1986; and the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from 12 to 23 May 1986. The purpose of all those consultations was to co-ordinate efforts with the various Governments and organizations in those countries aimed at the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to mobilize support for the independence of Namibia.

During the period under review, the illegal régime of South Africa again intensified its acts of aggression against its neighbours, under pretext that those States harbour freedom fighters of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). It again resorted to inhuman and repressive measures aimed at forcibly suppressing the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people, and it escalated its war of aggression against SWAPO, their national liberation movement.

As the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until the independence of that Territory, the Council continued to render assistance to the Namibian people. In the formulation and execution of its various activities, the Council worked closely with SWAPO, which the United Nations has recognized as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

His Excellency  
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
New York

The Council remains cognizant of the fact that for the past 21 years, Namibia has continued to feature on the agenda of the United Nations as a Territory under South African colonial bondage. It places the responsibility for the continued illegal occupation of Namibia on certain Western countries that continue to collaborate with the racist régime.

The Council remains convinced that only intensified international pressure will compel South Africa to accede to the speedy independence of Namibia. It therefore renews its appeal to the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

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

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Peter F. ZUZE  
President of the  
United Nations Council for Namibia

## INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, the General Assembly terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. On 19 May 1967, the Assembly, by its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, established the United Nations Council for Namibia, to carry out, on its behalf, the administration of Namibia until the independence of the Territory.
2. The present session of the General Assembly marks 20 years since South Africa's authority over Namibia was terminated. In total defiance of, and gross disregard for, that decision and the unanimous international opinion for the independence for Namibia the South African régime continues to hold the Territory under its colonial domination and illegal occupation.
3. During the period under review, South Africa continued to employ every oppressive measure aimed at the total subjugation of the Namibian people. The racist régime stepped up its acts of brutality and intimidation, and its apartheid policies continued to be extended to all aspects of life of the Namibian people, despite the increased positive steps taken by the international community aimed at isolating the apartheid régime.
4. South Africa's militarization of the Namibian territory was stepped up with a view to intimidating the Namibian people. That fruitless attempt, however, did not succeed in deterring the people of Namibia led by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in their just struggle for the liberation of Namibia. SWAPO, recognized by the General Assembly as the sole and authentic representative of its people, continued and intensified its relentless battle against the South African régime with courage and steadfast determination.
5. The Council remains convinced that the collaboration and protection accorded to racist South Africa by its friends and major Western trading partners have encouraged the racist régime to treat, with arrogant intransigence, every initiative by the United Nations aimed at bringing about the independence of Namibia.
6. The Council continues to view with grave concern the failure by those Western trading partners of the apartheid régime to apply pressure on South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia as demanded by the overwhelming majority of the international community. The Council remains disheartened that the political, economic, military and social collaboration of those partners with the racist régime continues to encourage it in its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia.
7. The continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, which constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people, as well as that régime's use of the Territory for acts of aggression against independent States in the region constitute a threat to peace and security in the region and the world at large.
8. Since its creation, for its part, the Council has spared no effort in carrying out the mandate entrusted to it as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. It has continued to work closely with SWAPO in the formulation

of its programme of activities, aimed primarily at bringing to an end racist South Africa's illegal presence in Namibia.

9. During the period under review, the question of Namibia remained on the agenda of the international body, as an illegally-occupied Territory yet to be decolonised. Activities undertaken by the Council during the period were therefore aimed at generating the maximum support by the international community, for the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people led by their national liberation movement, SWAPO, and at bringing about the termination of racist South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

10. Accordingly, the Council held consultations with Governments of Member States to review and consider all possible measures and initiatives to be undertaken in compliance with the resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, the representation of Namibian interests in international organizations and conferences, the provision of moral and political support, as well as material assistance, to the people of Namibia and the dissemination of information on the current situation in Namibia.

11. In May 1986, missions of the Council visited and held consultations with the Governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The objective of the consultations was to exchange views with those Governments on new initiatives that could be undertaken towards the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which embodies the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

12. In furtherance of its activities in the mobilization of international support for the early independence of Namibia, the Council organized at Valletta, from 19 to 23 May 1986, a Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia. It also convened the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986. The Council was charged with the planning and organization of the Conference by General Assembly resolution 40/97 C of 13 December 1985.

13. At the conclusion of its meetings, the Conference adopted a Final Document 1/ containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia. In its Declaration and Programme of Action, the Conference undertook an in-depth review and analysis of the obstacles that continued to impede Namibia's transition to genuine independence. It also considered measures for securing the early implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978). In that regard, the Conference strongly requested the Security Council immediately to adopt and impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

14. During the period under review, the Council intensified its efforts for the effective implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ which it enacted on 27 September 1974 and which was endorsed by General Assembly resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974.

15. Accordingly, the Council dispatched a mission to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Belgium from 5 to 11 February 1986, to consult with lawyers, non-governmental organizations and parliamentarians. The consultations were aimed

at exchanging views on effective programmes and other activities that would further expose the plunder of Namibia's natural resources under South Africa's illegal occupation. The Council also discussed with the lawyers the status of their preparation for instituting legal proceedings in the domestic courts of the Netherlands under the Decree. It will be recalled that during 1985, after several years of study and preparation, the Council took a decision to initiate legal action in the domestic courts of States against those corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources. 3/

16. The activities of the Council during the period under review also extended to the promotion of Namibian interests in specialized agencies and other international organisations and conferences. In that regard, it represented Namibia in the meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). All of these conferences, organizations and institutions have granted full membership to Namibia, represented by the Council.

17. The Council participated in a series of meetings of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), between 27 January and 31 July 1986. It also participated in the meetings and conferences of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, between September 1985 and April 1986.

18. The Council continued to provide material assistance to Namibians through the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

19. During the period under review, the Council remained aware of the need to give the widest publicity to the plight of the Namibian people. It stepped up its dissemination of information activities through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, by means of publications, films, radio programmes, photographic displays and other publicity areas.

20. The Council further intensified its close co-operation with non-governmental organizations, bearing in mind the important and effective role that non-governmental organizations continue to play in order to mobilize international public opinion for support of the just struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence.

21. The period under review was also marked by an intensification by South Africa of its reign of terror against the Namibian people. In utter defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the will of the international community, the racist régime continued not only to occupy illegally Namibia but also to harass and torture innocent civilians. Disappearances and detentions of SWAPO members, supporters and sympathizers were stepped up, and cold-blooded murders became widespread.

22. The apartheid régime increased its acts of aggression and subversion of neighbouring sovereign States, and the grave threat to international peace and security, stemming from those acts, became more imminent than ever before.

23. The Pretoria régime has used every conceivable brutal method in attempts to suppress SWAPO in its heroic resistance against colonial domination. Thus, meetings of SWAPO were banned and SWAPO rallies were brutally repressed by the South African occupation forces. A state of emergency, martial law and dusk-to-dawn curfew were enforced by the Pretoria régime's imposition of so-called security zones covering more than two thirds of the country, with the aim of suppressing the political struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

24. The Council continued to condemn South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, SWAPO, as well as neighbouring independent African States in every forum, and to draw the attention of the international community to the grave threat to international peace and security stemming from those acts. The Council intensified its call for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter.

25. The Council continued to provide moral and political support to the Namibian people. It renewed its determination, in continued close co-operation with SWAPO, to re-employ every effective method that would lead to the speedy attainment by the Namibian people of self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia.

PART ONE

DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS OVER NAMIBIA

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

26. Pursuant to its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, by which the General Assembly declared, *inter alia*, that all peoples have the right to self-determination and that all steps should be taken to transfer all powers to them "without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire", the Assembly has consistently adopted resolutions and decisions aimed at achieving the goal of ensuring the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter and as recognized in the above-mentioned Assembly resolution.

27. It has now been 20 years since the General Assembly, by its resolution 2145 (XXI), terminated the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. Since the adoption of this resolution, the General Assembly has continued to undertake further efforts aimed at assisting the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and national independence.

28. The unique responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia has been confirmed by the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 4/ in which the Court stated that Member States "are under obligation to recognize the illegality and invalidity of South Africa's continued presence in Namibia". By its resolution 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971, the Security Council took note with appreciation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, and agreed with the court's opinion that the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa was under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately, and thus put an end to its occupation of the Territory.

29. By its resolution 2248 (S-V), the General Assembly established the United Nations Council for Namibia, with the objective, *inter alia*, of ensuring the withdrawal of the illegal South African régime from Namibia and taking over the administration of the Territory. In subsequent resolutions, the Assembly has assigned a broad range of policy-making and administrative functions to the Council, to be undertaken in close consultation with SWAPO, which the Assembly recognized as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

30. In fulfilment of the above-mentioned mandate entrusted upon it by the General Assembly, the Council has, for nearly 20 years, left no stone unturned in its numerous efforts to safeguard the interests of the Namibian people. The Council has conducted consultations with Governments of Member States, to review all possible measures and initiatives that might be taken in compliance with resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia; represented Namibia in international organizations and conferences; provided moral and material assistance to Namibians; and disseminated information on the situation on Namibia.



31. South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory has naturally met with an ever-escalating struggle by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, for their freedom and national independence. The Council continues to support the people of Namibia, who have remained firm and steadfast in their resolve against all attempts by South Africa to undermine their birthright, and is determined to support all of their efforts to force the withdrawal of South Africa from the Territory by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle.

32. As part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, the Council decided, on 2 May 1985, to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations and individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources.

33. Faced with the continued racist régime's obstinate refusal to withdraw from Namibia, despite the just demands of the Namibian people, the United Nations adopted further resolutions reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia. In this connection, the Security Council, by its resolution 435 (1978), reiterated its objective to have South Africa withdraw its illegal administration from Namibia and reiterated, by its resolution 539 (1.83) of 28 October 1983, that resolution 435 (1978), which embodied the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia was "the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problems".

34. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to participate in the formulation of United Nations policy on Namibia by submitting to the General Assembly at its fortieth session its annual report, 5/ containing its assessment of the situation in Namibia, an account of the activities of the Council as Administering Authority for the Territory and its recommendations for action by the Assembly. The report of the Council was the main document before the Assembly when it considered the question of Namibia and the recommendations put forth by the Council provided the basis for the resolutions adopted by the Assembly on that question (resolutions 40/97 A to F of 13 December 1985).

35. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia also took an active part in the meetings of the Security Council from 13 to 15 November 1985 and from 5 to 13 February 1986 to consider, respectively, the situation in Namibia and the situation in southern Africa.

36. In addition, the United Nations Council for Namibia participated actively in the work of other United Nations bodies, and of organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, as well as specialized agencies. In particular, the Council participated in meetings 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 and the Special Committee against Apartheid. Similarly, the Council continued to invite those bodies to be represented in its own meetings and events organized by it.

37. The Council continued to co-operate fully with OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries by taking part in their meetings and contributing to the elaboration of the resolutions and declarations of those organizations on the question of Namibia. During the period under review, the Council sent a high-level mission of consultation to the Chairman of OAU.

## CHAPTER II

### MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA

38. During the general debate of the General Assembly, many delegations made reference to the question of Namibia. Some expressed their solidarity with, and support for, the oppressed people of Namibia in their just struggle for self-determination and genuine independence in Namibia; and condemned the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations. Other delegations reaffirmed the demand of the international community for the immediate implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). Still other delegations stated that the deteriorating situation in Namibia called for urgent action, namely the cessation of all forms of support for the colonial régime, since such support only resulted in further suffering and hardships for the Namibian people.

39. The General Assembly had before it, in addition to the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the report 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, 5/ the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/687/Add.1), the report of the Fourth Committee (A/40/882) and draft resolutions as recommended for adoption in the report of the Council.

40. The debate on the question of Namibia and subsequent resolutions adopted by the Assembly reflected once more the concern of the international community over South Africa's persistent and blatant refusal to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and its intention to promote and install a puppet régime devoted to the perpetuation of its colonial and illegal occupation of Namibia. The debate clearly demonstrated the overwhelming support of the international community for the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. There was a call for sanctions against South Africa.

41. At the 80th plenary meeting, on 18 November 1985, 7/ Mr. Noel G. Sinclair, Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia in introducing the draft recommendations of the Council for the consideration of Member States, stated, *inter alia*, that there was no end to South Africa's bad faith and intransigence. It continued its acts of aggression against its neighbours. The Council, he said, had consistently called for international pressure on, and isolation of, the racist Pretoria régime, and had been active in all regions of the world on behalf of the people of Namibia.

42. The Acting President stated that, on 15 November 1985, two permanent members of the Security Council had vetoed a resolution calling for sanctions against South Africa and that for some Member States the concern was still essentially the protection of profits, rather than justice and decency and law. The use of the veto by two Western permanent members sent a wrong signal to the Pretoria régime at a moment when it was under intense international pressure.

43. Although the forces on the side of freedom for Namibia were greater than those for its continued domination by South Africa, he added, the outcome of the struggle, though certain, would not be achieved without more sweat, tears and even

blood. He concluded by saying that the General Assembly must continue to give the most unequivocal support to the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, in order to enable it to continue and intensify that struggle for the independence of Namibia.

44. At the same meeting, Mr. Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, stated the more than 100,000 racist troops stationed in Namibia had increased their brutality and that "Namibia has been turned into a shooting range by racist South Africa, with its [North Atlantic Treaty Organisation] NATO-supplied heavy machinery". More than two thirds of the Namibians had been under curfew and martial law for the past 13 years. Since then, Pretoria had given wide powers to its occupation troops, its murder squads and police forces to shoot Namibians on sight.

45. The Secretary-General of SWAPO further stated that racist South Africa used its military repression to delay Namibia's independence and to allow the continued massive plunder of Namibia's natural resources by itself and the Western transnational corporations. He went on to say that the racist régime relied on the support of its major Western allies in the military, nuclear, economic, political and diplomatic fields. In particular, the Reagan Administration and its "constructive engagement" policy continued to encourage the Pretoria régime in its intransigence and arrogant defiance of world opinion. "Namibia's independence", he continued, "is still held at ransom to Washington's selfish, imperialist ambitions in the region of southern Africa. By insisting that Cuban forces leave Angola before Namibia attains its independence, essentially the Reagan Administration is bluntly telling the international community that the independence of Namibia is not an urgent issue". That community of interests between racist South Africa and Washington had not only prevented the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) but had also worked in concert to remove the question of Namibia from the United Nations where it belonged.

46. Referring to the Security Council meeting on 15 November 1985, Mr. Toivo ya Toivo stated that the logical action by the Council would have been to impose mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. Pretoria's friends had a choice of either supporting mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa, or agreeing to the tabling and adoption of the enabling resolution in order to pave the way for implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978). They had chosen instead not to support either. By casting negative votes, both the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had chosen to side with the illegal occupation régime. He condemned those two countries and said: "We warn them that such shameful vetoes will never deter the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, from intensifying the ongoing armed liberation struggle in Namibia, which will, there is no doubt, bring about genuine national independence and democratic rule by and for the Namibian people".

47. During the course of the debate, many delegations indicated that much of the responsibility for South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia lay with certain Western Powers that were providing all-round support to the racist régime, and expressed the view that international pressure must be intensified so that South Africa would grant speedily independence to Namibia.

48. Most delegations expressed support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it and condemned the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and for its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations.

49. The majority of delegations condemned and rejected South Africa's latest show of defiance of world opinion by installing yet another puppet institution, its so-called interim government in Namibia, in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia. They called for the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without prevarication.

50. With regard to the use of the veto by two Western permanent members of the Security Council on 15 November 1985, many delegations believed that those negative votes had been cast not to facilitate the independence of Namibia but to strengthen the hand of the illegal occupying power, thus further increasing the sacrifice of the Namibian people.

51. Most delegations noted with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continued to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime had resorted to repressive measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. While escalating the war against them and their national liberation movements, in their struggle for freedom, justice and independence, the régime was at the same time repeatedly committing acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries, particularly Angola and Botswana, thereby causing extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure.

52. As part of its hegemonistic ambition, racist South Africa constantly attempts to undermine the stability and sovereignty of its neighbours, in particular Angola. In this connection, delegations expressed special gratitude to the Governments of the front-line States for their noble role in, and costly contribution to, the struggle for the freedom and independence of Namibia.

53. The vast majority of delegations expressed their categorical rejection and condemnation of any attempt to link the independence of Namibia with the presence of Cuban forces in Angola. Delegations also condemned Pretoria's continued repression of the Namibian people, its growing militarization of the Territory, the plunder of Namibia's resources by South Africa and other foreign economic interests and Pretoria's use of Namibian territory as a springboard for acts of aggression against neighbouring States.

54. At its 115th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions on the question of Namibia (resolutions 40/97 A-F). By its resolution 40/97 A, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The Assembly noted that 1985 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. Bearing in mind that 1986 would mark the twentieth anniversary of the termination of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia by the General Assembly, and expressing its grave concern that, in the period of time that had elapsed, racist South Africa had continued its illegal occupation in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people by all the means at their disposal, including armed struggle. It condemned the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia; and strongly condemned the racist régime for the imposition of the

so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985. The Assembly reiterated that there were only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the people of Namibia, led by their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, on the one hand, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, on the other; and strongly urged the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national liberation.

55. By the same resolution, the General Assembly welcomed and endorsed the universal and categorical rejection of the "linkage" advanced by South Africa between the independence of Namibia and irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that such "linkage", in addition to delaying the decolonization process in Namibia, constituted an interference in the internal affairs of Angola; and further welcomed and endorsed the world-wide and justified condemnation of the policy of constructive engagement with South Africa.

56. The General Assembly once again strongly condemned the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, diplomatic and financial fields, declared that such collaboration encouraged the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructed efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and called for the immediate cessation of such collaboration.

57. By its resolution 40/97 B, the General Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia; and reiterated that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) constituted the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, and demanded their immediate and unconditional implementation. The Assembly further condemned the racist régime for the installation of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985; declared that measure null and void, and called upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people.

58. The General Assembly once again requested the Security Council to exercise its authority with regard to the implementation of its resolutions on the situation in Namibia, so as to bring about the independence of Namibia without further delay. Furthermore, the Assembly urged the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter; and strongly condemned the use of the veto by two Western permanent members of the Security Council on 15 November 1985, as a result of which the Council was prevented from taking effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter against South Africa, and appealed to them to desist from further misuse of the veto.

59. By its resolution 40/97 C, the General Assembly approved the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein. By the same resolution, the Assembly decided that an International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia should be held in Western Europe during 1986. By its resolution 40/97 D, the Assembly approved the Council's programme of work regarding the dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of Namibia. By its resolution 40/97 E, the Assembly authorized the continuation of the Council's programme of assistance to Namibians through the United Nations Fund for Namibia and appealed to all Governments and other organizations to increase their assistance to the Fund; and, by its resolution 40/97 F, the Assembly, gravely concerned that 20 years after the termination by the General Assembly of the South African Mandate over Namibia and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility for the Territory, the racist South African régime continued illegally to occupy the Territory, in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations; and decided to hold a special session on the question of Namibia before the forty-first session of the General Assembly.

### CHAPTER III

#### MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

60. The United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until the independence of the Territory, also participates in debates of the Security Council on the situation in Namibia. The United Nations Council for Namibia further submits recommendations to the General Assembly, which form the basis for the General Assembly resolutions on the question of Namibia, in which the Security Council is called upon to take action in order to ensure the early independence of Namibia.

61. It will be recalled that, in June 1985, the Security Council met on the situation in Namibia and, on 19 June, adopted resolution 566 (1985). On 6 September 1985, pursuant to paragraph 15 of that resolution, the Secretary-General of the United Nations submitted a report 8/ to the Security Council.

62. In that report, the Secretary-General recalled that as far back as 29 August 1983, he had reported to the Security Council 9/ that South Africa had not provided a definitive response with regard to the choice of the electoral system in order to facilitate the immediate and unconditional implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978).

63. The Secretary-General stated that despite his call to the South African Government "to reconsider carefully the implications of its decision and desist from any action which would contravene the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978)", the South African Government had gone ahead and established the "interim government" on 17 June 1985. That development, the Secretary-General said, raised further serious questions about the real intentions of the South African Government in seeking a solution to the Namibian problem through the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978), which it had accepted.

64. The Secretary-General further stated that in his consultations with South Africa, that country had again emphasized that there had been no change in its position on the question of its choice of the electoral system and on linking Namibia's independence to irrelevant and extraneous issues. That information, the Secretary-General added, had already been stated in paragraphs 12 and 14 of his report of 29 August 1983 to the Security Council.

65. The Secretary-General concluded that there had been no progress in his discussions with the Government of South Africa concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

66. It was against this background, and at the request of both the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, pursuant to a decision taken at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, 10/ which was held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, and the Group of African States at the United Nations that the Security Council met on the situation in Namibia from 13 to 15 November 1985.

67. The Security Council held five meetings from 13 to 15 November 1985. A delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, led by its Acting President, Mr. Sinclair, participated in the debates. A delegation of SWAPO, led by its

Secretary-General, Mr. Toivo ya Toivo, also participated in the debates. During the debate, 33 representatives made statements.

68. At the opening meeting, the Minister of State for External Affairs of India, speaking on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, 11/ stressed that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries meeting at Luanda had expressed their full support for Security Council resolution 566 (1985), which declared the installation in Namibia of a so-called interim government by racist South Africa in violation of Council resolution 435 (1978), to be illegal, null and void.

69. He recalled that the Security Council by its resolution 566 (1985), had warned South Africa that if it did not co-operate in the implementation of that resolution, the Council would be compelled to meet forthwith to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter, including Chapter VII, to ensure South Africa's compliance with resolutions of the United Nations.

70. In view of South Africa's non-compliance with Security Council resolutions on the situation in Namibia, he underlined the need for the adoption of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions as demanded by world public opinion. Security Council resolution 566 (1985) had urged Member States to take appropriate voluntary measures against South Africa. He added, however, that "there is a need to enlarge and intensify those measures, making them mandatory". In this respect, the Minister added that he would like to make an appeal to some of the Western countries that had not found it possible to accept the idea of sanctions.

71. At the same meeting, the representative of Mauritius, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of African States at the United Nations, 11/ apprised the Security Council of the deliberations of the Council of Ministers of OAU, at Addis Ababa, following the debate on Namibia in the Security Council in June, during which the Council of Ministers had repeated its long-standing call for mandatory sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter.

72. He recalled that the application of certain multilateral sanctions had already been considered by the Council and a few had been implemented, but that they were clearly inadequate to bring about fundamental changes in the internal and regional policies of the racist régime in Pretoria.

73. In some cases, he explained, the action that was taken was ineffective. In others, as in the case of the Nordic countries, some measures that had already been implemented or that were yet to be implemented went beyond Security Council recommendations. There was now increasing pressure in the major Western countries and in the international community for more decisive action.

74. He further stressed that it was the responsibility of the Security Council to force South Africa to comply with United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia through the adoption of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

75. The representative of Mauritius emphasized that the Group of African States rejected the "linkage" of the Namibian question to any extraneous or irrelevant issues, such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. That "linkage" was a mere pretext to allow the Pretoria régime to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia and deny the Namibian people the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, to maintain its abhorrent policy of



apartheid in Namibia and to continue its exploitation and plunder of the Territory's resources.

76. In his statement at the same meeting, 11/ Mr. Sinclair, Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, said that the current series of meetings was neither a ritualistic happening, nor a mere compliance with a decision taken in June 1985, but was a reflection of the concern by the international community, not only about the fate of the people of Namibia under the Pretoria régime, but also about the image and authority of the Security Council which, seven years previously had adopted a resolution containing a plan for Namibia's accession to independence. He underlined that if the current session of the Security Council did not produce results instead of rhetoric, not only would human suffering continue and intensify in Namibia, but the authority of the Security Council and of the Organization would suffer.

77. He stressed that each delay in decisive action by the Security Council helped South Africa and consequently harmed the people of Namibia, since such delays had been used by the Pretoria régime to undermine the resolutions of the Security Council and to entrench its own policies according to its vision of what the future of Namibia should be.

78. The Acting President stressed the need for the Security Council to take a firm decisive action against the Pretoria régime. "The debate about the usefulness of sanctions is decisively over", he said; and added, "the issue now is rather how far States are prepared to go in imposing sanctions and how fast they are prepared to move".

79. The Acting President stressed that each passing time-frame had compounded the Namibian problem and added to the urgent need for firm action by the Security Council. He said that the time for a "strong and unified" response was now. That response must, through the imposition of mandatory sanctions in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter, galvanize the international community into more widespread and effective pressure on the Pretoria régime.

80. The United Nations Council for Namibia was convinced, he said, that such a response would hasten the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the problem, and which was to be implemented without any "linkage" or pre-condition.

81. In his address to the same meeting, 11/ Mr. Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, pointed out that the history of the intransigence, prevarication and arrogance repeatedly demonstrated by the racist Pretoria régime was well known. Stressing that there was absolutely no change in the position of the Botha régime concerning the speedy and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), he added that the notorious "linkage" pre-condition, insisted upon by the Botha régime and the Reagan Administration, remained the major stumbling-block.

82. The Secretary-General of SWAPO stressed that there was an overwhelming demand for renewed consideration of the Namibian problem in its own right as a burning issue. Likewise, there was "a passionate and urgent plea" for decisive action. He underlined the need for the Security Council to live up to its special responsibility by adopting effective measures designed to speed up the decolonization of Namibia on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

83. Mr. Toivo ya Toivo observed that the texts of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978), 439 (1978) and 566 (1985) were specific and categorical in declaring South Africa's puppets and entities in Namibia as illegal, null and void. He stressed "that this position must be maintained, and strengthened, if need be".

84. He repeated the call of SWAPO for effective and binding sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter and strongly recommended unequivocal support for the draft resolution before the Security Council, which was in line with the commitment undertaken by the Council when it adopted its resolution 566 (1985).

85. He reiterated the continuing readiness of SWAPO to support the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative in their efforts to hasten the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

86. Speaking on behalf of the front-line States, 11/ the representative of Zambia underlined the fact that the overwhelming majority of members of the Security Council continued to reject all attempts to link the Namibian question to issues totally extraneous to the goals of Council resolution 435 (1978). That resolution continued to be circumvented by South Africa, however, through its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as by those who resist the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in order to force that régime to bring about an end to its illegal presence in Namibia.

87. The representative of Zambia, turning to those who maintained that economic sanctions would affect the black people of South Africa, Namibia and the neighbouring independent African States, explained that the front-line States had thoroughly examined the indirect impact of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa on their own economies and welfare. They had decided, despite any repercussions, to take fully into account their international responsibility and to call for global and comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa. He underlined that economic sanctions would not merely have a direct economic impact on the South African régime, but would also carry with them strong diplomatic and political messages to the political and economic leadership of South Africa.

88. The representative of Zambia concluded his statement by appealing to the permanent members of the Security Council not to allow any of the members to hinder them from carrying out their responsibility of ensuring implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Such a situation would allow South Africa to prolong its illegal presence in the international Territory of Namibia.

89. Also, at that same meeting, the representative of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Chairman of OAU, 11/ stressed that the Group of African States had hastened to come before the Security Council more than once, and was there at that time to request that, in its wisdom and in keeping with its mandate, the Council take all the necessary steps to ensure that the "sister nation of Namibia", under the guidance of SWAPO, at last acceded to independence.

90. The representative of Senegal reiterated a statement made by the Acting Chairman of OAU who declared, on 21 October 1985, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, that, "the failure and subsequent breakdown of the Western contact group, along with Pretoria's obduracy towards all proposals, clearly show that South Africa has no intention of withdrawing from Namibia. Moreover, the Pretoria régime, emboldened by the paralysis of the Security Council,

which has been unable to implement a solution in keeping with international law, has installed in the Territory, through a so-called Multi-Party Conference, an 'interim government', which has been unequivocally rejected by the international community".

91. Among the speakers who took part in the Security Council debate on the situation in Namibia were 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 and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

92. All delegations called for the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia and which would ensure a peaceful settlement to the Namibian question. The Security Council thus, by its responsible and concerted action, would enable the heroic people of Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

93. There was widespread support for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to force that régime to commit itself to implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the questions of Namibia and apartheid. In that regard, the delegations strongly appealed to certain permanent members of the Security Council not to impede the Council through the use of their veto power, from taking decisive action against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter. The drive for regional domination of the racist rulers in Pretoria coincided with the global strategic ambitions and economic interests of some Western States. The speakers emphasized that Pretoria safely relied on the support of its patrons in order to defy with impunity all relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations. The overwhelming majority of speakers condemned and rejected the policy of "constructive engagement".

94. The speakers were unanimous in their rejection of "linkage" by the Pretoria régime of the presence of Cuban forces in Angola to the independence of Namibia. They condemned and rejected the so-called interim government imposed on the Namibian people by the racist régime. They rejected all attempts to introduce an East-West confrontation into the question of Namibia. The speakers expressed support for the report of the Secretary-General and expressed appreciation for his efforts to secure the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

95. On 15 November 1985 at the conclusion of the debate, the Security Council had before it a draft resolution, 12/ submitted by the non-aligned members of the Security Council, calling for the imposition of mandatory selective sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter and the adoption of enforcement measures. Those measures included the termination of all export credit guarantees for exports to South Africa and Namibia; the prohibition of importation or enrichment of Namibian and South African uranium; and also the prohibition of the supply of technology, equipment and licences for nuclear plants in South Africa, including the exchange of nuclear information with South Africa and the sale and export of computers capable of being used by the racist army, police and security forces.

96. The mandatory sanctions would have also included an oil and arms embargo, the prohibition of all new investments in South Africa and Namibia and of all new government and bank loans and credit guarantees to the racist Pretoria régime and the so-called interim government at Windhoek.

97. The Security Council would have determined "that the persistent refusal of South Africa to comply with Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Namibia constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security".

98. Further, it would have determined "that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes a breach of international peace and security" and that "the repeated armed attacks perpetrated from Namibia by South Africa against independent and sovereign States in southern Africa constitute grave acts of aggression".

99. The draft resolution received 12 votes in favour, two against (United Kingdom and United States), with one abstention (France); and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of two permanent members of the Security Council.

100. Once again, the Security Council was prevented from acting decisively against the racist régime of South Africa by taking enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the Charter because of the misuse of the veto power by two of its permanent members, namely the United States and the United Kingdom.

101. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia also participated in the meetings of the Security Council on the situation in southern Africa, which were held in February and May 1986.

## CHAPTER IV

### MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL AS THE LEGAL ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR NAMIBIA IN ITS EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT THE IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA

#### A. General

102. As mentioned above, the General Assembly, by resolution 2145 (XXI), terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations, pending its attainment of independence. Over the past 20 years, however, South Africa's refusal to withdraw its illegal administration from Namibia has prevented the goal of independence from being achieved. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, recognizing that concerted and intensified international action would be required to overcome the intransigence of the Pretoria régime, made the immediate independence of Namibia the principal focus of its activities.

103. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/97 C, the Council organized, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia which was held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986. The Council also conducted at Malta, from 19 to 23 May 1986, a Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia. The purpose of these events was to mobilize further international support for the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine independence, and to consider new proposals for eliminating the obstacles to Namibia's independence.

104. The Council dispatched missions to Western Europe to consult with a number of Governments, as well as with lawyers, parliamentarians and representatives of non-governmental organizations on the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

105. The Council assessed the political, military, economic, social and legal aspects of the Namibian situation and published detailed reports on these topics to serve as a factual basis for the activities of the international community in support of Namibia's independence. The Council also prepared a comprehensive report on contacts between South Africa and those States which, through their political, diplomatic, military and other relations with the racist régime, lent support to its continued occupation of Namibia.

106. The Council continued to co-operate 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, the Special Committee against Apartheid, OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in matters of mutual concern. It also represented Namibia in a variety of specialized agencies of the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations and conferences. In so doing, it sought to derive maximum benefit for the Namibian people from the assistance programmes sponsored by those agencies, and to involve Namibia as actively as possible in the decision-making process.

107. The Council was keenly aware of the important role played by public information in the mobilization of broad international support for the Namibian people's struggle for self-determination and independence. It therefore conducted

an extensive programme of dissemination of information designed more fully to acquaint the general public, as well as political leaders, educators, artists, journalists, trade unionists and other opinion-makers with all aspects of the Namibian question.

108. In conjunction with its efforts to promote Namibia's rapid attainment of independence, the Council continued to supervise the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the main vehicle for the provision of United Nations assistance to Namibians in the pre-independence period. The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, who maintains offices at Luanda, Lusaka and Gaborone, as well as at United Nations Headquarters, co-operated closely with the Council in the administration of the Fund. The Commissioner was also engaged in the issuance of travel documents to Namibians, the institution of measures to secure compliance with Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and the dissemination of information on Namibia.

109. The Council continued to co-operate with SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work and in other matters of interest to the Namibian people.

## B. Organization of the work of the Council

### 1. Officers of the Council

110. At its 456th meeting, on 7 February 1986, the Council re-elected Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka (Zambia) as its President for 1986. At the same meeting, the Council re-elected Messrs. Hocine Djoudi (Algeria), Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana), Natarajan Krishnan (India), Ilter Türkmen (Turkey) and Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia) as its Vice-Presidents for 1986.

### 2. Steering Committee

111. The Steering Committee of the Council consists of the President of the Council, the five 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.

### 3. Standing Committees

112. At its 456th meeting, on 7 February 1986, the Council re-elected Messrs. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon) as Chairman of Standing Committee I, S. Ali Sarwar Naqvi (Pakistan) as Chairman of Standing Committee II and Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria) as Chairman of Standing Committee III for 1986.

113. At its 137th meeting, on 7 February 1986, Standing Committee I re-elected Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey) as its Vice-Chairman.

114. At its 269th meeting, on 27 February 1986, Standing Committee II elected Mr. Marcus M. Kofa (Liberia) as its Vice-Chairman.

115. At its 160th meeting, on 20 February 1986, Standing Committee III re-elected Mr. Luis Alfonso de Alba (Mexico) as its Vice-Chairman. Upon his departure, at its

168th meeting, on 17 June 1986, Standing Committee III elected Mr. Miguel Ruiz-Cabañas.

116. The composition of the Standing Committees at 1 January 1986 was as follows:

- Standing Committee I - Algeria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Zambia.
- Standing Committee II - Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania and Zambia.
- Standing Committee III - Algeria, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

117. At its 297th meeting, on 17 April 1979, the Council approved the terms of reference of Standing Committees I, II and III. 13/

#### 4. Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

118. In accordance with the terms of reference of this Committee, approved by the Council at its 297th meeting on 17 April 1979, the President of the Council acts as Chairman of the Committee on the Fund.

119. At the 75th meeting of the Committee on the Fund, on 29 February 1986, Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela) was elected Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur for 1986.

120. The composition of the Committee on the Fund is as follows: Australia, Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

#### 5. Other committees and working groups

121. A working group of the Steering Committee assisted the Council in preparing for the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986. In accordance with usual practice, a drafting committee was also established to draft the Council's annual report to the General Assembly; and the Working Group of the Steering Committee assisted in the preparation of recommendations to the fortieth session of the Assembly. At its 456th meeting, on 7 February 1986, the Council re-elected Mr. Godwin Mfula (Zambia) as Chairman of the Drafting Committee and the Working Group.

#### 6. Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

122. By its 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.

123. At its 120th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1985, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/40/1055), appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1986 (decision 40/317).

## 7. Secretariat services

124. The secretariat of the Council services the Council, its Steering Committee and three Standing Committees, the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other committees and working groups, as well as seminars, symposia, workshops and missions of the Council, as required. It also undertakes research on developments in Namibia and prepares working papers and other documentation as requested by the Council and its committees.

125. The secretariat comprises the following established posts within the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization: one D-1 (Secretary of the Council), two P-5s, one P-4, two P-3s and four G-4s. In addition, there are two temporary posts at the P-4 level, four at the P-3 level and four at the G-4 level.

### C. International and regional activities

#### 1. International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna, from 7 to 11 July 1986

126. During the period under review, and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/97 C, the Council organized the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia. The Conference was held at Vienna, from 7 to 11 July 1986.

127. The Conference adopted a Declaration 1/ in which, inter alia, it appealed to the United States and the United Kingdom, permanent members of the Security Council that had thus far prevented the Council from acting effectively, to reconsider their position in the light of the grave situation in southern Africa and the accumulated evidence of the past 20 years, which irrefutably pointed to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions as the most effective peaceful means of forcing South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia.

128. In its Programme of Action, 1/ the Conference called upon all States to exert every effort towards the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), which remained the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. It further called upon them to oppose resolutely, in every available forum, the universally and categorically rejected persistent attempts by the United States Administration and racist South Africa to link the implementation of the United Nations plan to irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.



129. The eminent persons who participated in the Conference issued an appeal for the immediate independence of Namibia. 1/ In their appeal, *inter alia*, they requested countries that had a long tradition of ensuring freedom and justice for their own people, to act decisively in securing these same benefits for the people of Namibia. They expressed the opinion that the only peaceful measure now available to the international community to bring about the immediate independence of Namibia on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) was the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa. They expressed the view that those who refused to impose sanctions became parties to South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, to the suppression and repression in Namibia, and to the utter disregard of basic human rights.

130. The report of the Conference, 14/ was the main document before the special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, from 17 to 20 September 1986.

2. Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta, from 19 to 23 May 1986

131. The Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia was held at Valletta, from 19 to 23 May 1986.

132. The purpose of the Seminar was to mobilize concerted efforts by the international community in support of the immediate independence of Namibia, bearing in mind that this year marks both the twentieth anniversary of the termination of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility for the Territory until independence, and the twentieth anniversary of the launching by SWAPO of the armed struggle to liberate Namibia from the yoke of South Africa's colonial and racist occupation. The Seminar also had as its aim the recommendation of concrete measures to end racist South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia in order to bring about Namibia's immediate independence and to seek to increase all forms of urgent support for the struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation led by SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

133. The Seminar examined the situation in and relating to Namibia in detail, and discussed what measures should be taken by the international community to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and bring about Namibia's independence. The Seminar also discussed various ways of strengthening and intensifying all types of support to SWAPO.

134. The Council delegation conducting the Seminar was headed by Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka (Zambia), President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, who served as Chairman of the Seminar. The delegation included Messrs. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi), Jorge Eduardo Chen Charpentier (Mexico), Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria), Ferhan Erkmenoglu (Turkey) and Kunwar Bahadur Srivastava (India).

135. The SWAPO delegation was led by Mr. Vinya Ndadi, Chief representative to Algeria and member of the Central Committee, and included Mr. Nicky Nashandi, Chief Representative to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Mr. Wakolele, Chief Representative to Congo; and Mr. Pius H. Asheke, Deputy Permanent Observer to the United Nations.

136. Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, also participated in the Seminar.

137. The Seminar was conducted in seven meetings, at which 28 representatives of non-governmental organizations, observers from 12 States and representatives of intergovernmental bodies, trade unions, liberation movements and other support groups, as well as parliamentarians, scholars and experts from academic institutions and other personalities deliberated at length on the nature of the Namibian situation, the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African régime, and the attempts by the Pretoria régime, and other Governments, particularly those of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Israel to obstruct Namibia's independence.

138. The Seminar was preceded by a journalists' encounter, which was organized by the Council on 15 and 16 May. The encounter was attended by 11 media representatives from various regions and by several representatives of the local press.

139. The Seminar was opened by Mr. Alex Sciberras Trigona, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malta and heard statements by the representatives of SWAPO, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

140. In his opening statement, Mr. Trigona, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malta, in the capacity of representative of the host country, expressed the support of his country for the efforts of the United Nations to bring about the independence of Namibia. Malta, as a member of the Security Council, has supported Security Council resolutions 532 (1983) and 539 (1983), which condemn South Africa's continued illegal occupation. As an active member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, Malta also subscribed to the call of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, in its Final Political Declaration, 10/ for a special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia in 1986. Furthermore, as a member of the Commonwealth secretariat, Malta endorsed the Nassau Declaration on World Order, which rejected "linkage" and "constructive engagement" and called for appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations if South Africa continued to obstruct implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

141. The Minister for Foreign Affairs added that the support of Malta for the cause of Namibia was also evident in his Government's participation in training programmes for Namibian students at Maltese universities and at the technical college to prepare them to contribute to the economic development of Namibia when it became independent.

142. Mr. Ndadi, Chief SWAPO Representative to Algeria and member of the Central Committee, emphasized that 20 years after the initiation of the armed struggle by SWAPO and the termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia by the General Assembly and its assumption of direct responsibility for the Territory, the Namibian people were still subjected to the fascist tyranny of the apartheid régime which, with the support and encouragement of certain Western countries, particularly the United States Administration, continued blatantly to defy and

violate resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia, including the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). In view of that situation, SWAPO demanded the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter. He pointed out that the Seminar should respond to the Namibian people's demand for independence and that it should be truly action oriented. Mr. Ndadi announced that SWAPO, assured of the continued support of the international community, had declared 1986 the Year of General Mobilization and Decisive Action for Final Victory.

143. Mr. Lusaka, President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, stated that in its efforts to promote the cause of Namibia's independence, the Council had reached out and joined hands with a wide variety of non-governmental organizations, legislators, scholars, trade union leaders and other influential individuals, in order to co-ordinate efforts for maximum effectiveness and to share information on important developments and exchange ideas for more useful action. He stressed that the Council was seeking the advice and assistance of the participants in identifying means of overcoming the remaining obstacles to Namibia's independence. Although the Security Council had endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia by its resolution 435 (1978), South Africa's manoeuvres had increasingly shown that it had no intention of implementing it.

144. The President reiterated the conviction of the Council that when political, diplomatic, economic and military co-operation of certain Western States with South Africa was withdrawn and when comprehensive and mandatory sanctions were imposed on the Pretoria régime, the price of intransigence would be made so high that South Africa would have to capitulate and transfer power to the Namibian people.

145. During their deliberations, the participants underlined the urgency of immediate action and the need to take imaginative approaches in meeting the challenge posed by South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and its defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations that Namibia should be free.

146. In their interventions, the participants committed themselves to keeping the issue of Namibia alive and at the centre of attention by undertaking to create events, with Namibia as the focus, which were newsworthy and which fulfilled not only an information need but an educational one as well.

147. Regarding the situation in Namibia, the Seminar agreed that the obstacles to Namibia's independence were not only those posed by South Africa's intransigence but also lay with certain Western Powers that had continued to give support and sustenance to racist South Africa.

148. Participants denounced and condemned in their papers and presentations, as well as in their final communiqué, the United States policy of "constructive engagement" and its insistence on "linkage". They strongly believed that Western countries, by their refusal to act decisively in using their considerable influence on South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia, were acting as accomplices of Pretoria's criminal subjugation of the Territory.

149. The Seminar also denounced and condemned the continuing plunder of Namibia's resources by South African and Western economic interests, in violation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

150. Participants expressed grave concern at the massive militarization of Namibia by racist South Africa. They condemned South Africa's acts of aggression against the Namibian people and against neighbouring African States. They especially singled out for condemnation the role of the United States in assisting Pretoria's terrorism and aggression, particularly through aid to União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), a rebel group.

151. On the other hand, participants commended the courage and determination of the Namibian people and the crucial role that SWAPO was playing in championing the struggle for the liberation of Namibia during its 26 years of existence.

152. The Seminar also considered the important role of non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, experts, students and trade unionists in mobilizing the public to take action in support of Namibia's independence, especially in the United States and in Western European countries.

153. On 22 May 1986, at the invitation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malta, the Council delegation, representatives of Member States, the SWAPO delegation, non-governmental organizations and journalists met with him for an exchange of views regarding the situation in Namibia, the work of the Council and the assistance programme for Namibians.

154. At the closing meeting, on 22 May, the Seminar adopted a Final Communiqué (A/AC.131/216), which contained a detailed programme of action for non-governmental organizations, government officials at various levels, trade unionists, students, journalists and for the Council, in support of the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. In the Communiqué, the Seminar, *inter alia*, called for the immediate imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to press Pretoria to withdraw from Namibia. It endorsed and supported the Declaration of the Second Brussels International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels, from 5 to 7 May 1986, and welcomed the convening by the United Nations of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia to be held at Vienna in July 1986, and the special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia in September 1986. The Seminar further urged nationally elected officials to advance the cause of Namibia's independence by pressing their Governments to expedite the unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It further called upon those officials to initiate legislation to promote the adherence of their countries to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in carrying out its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and its programme of assistance for the Namibian people, in particular the Nationhood Programme and the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

D. Consultations with Member States on the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978)

1. Mission of Consultation to Belgium and the Netherlands, from 5 to 8 May 1986

155. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/97 C, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia composed of Mr. Sinclair, (Acting President of the Council), Chairman, and Mr. Delfosse (Belgium) visited

Belgium and the Netherlands from 5 to 8 May 1986. The same delegation also represented the Council at the Second Brussels International Conference on Namibia, from 5 to 7 May 1986.

156. The purpose of the Mission was to consult with the Governments concerned on the critical situation in and relating to Namibia with a view of promoting the unconditional and speedy implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978); to ensure that no action would be taken by these Governments concerned that would imply recognition of racist South Africa's attempts to impose puppet institutions on the Namibian people, such as the so-called transitional government installed by the illegal occupation régime inside Namibia and to mobilize concerted action by the international community in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence led by SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

157. The consultations were particularly important considering that 1986 marked 20 years since the General Assembly terminated South Africa's Mandate to administer the Territory, in view of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, which were held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July and in New York from 17 to 20 September respectively.

158. In the course of its discussions, the Mission reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia.

159. The Mission reiterated the strong support of the United Nations Council for Namibia for Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), and reaffirmed that those resolutions constituted the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. It regarded the introduction of, and insistence on, issues irrelevant to the plan as tactics on the part of the Pretoria régime and its allies aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the will of the international community.

160. Within this context, the Mission recalled that the Security Council, by its resolution 539 (1983), had rejected South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with resolution 435 (1978), and other decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, including General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and once again, by its resolution 566 (1985), declared that the independence of Namibia could not be held hostage to the resolution of issues that were alien to Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Mission stressed the urgent need for the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

161. The continued and persistent attempts by South Africa to impose an internal settlement on the Namibian people outside the framework of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), including the imposition on 17 June 1985 of a so-called transitional government, were strongly condemned by the Mission.

162. The Mission stressed that the Security Council, by its resolution 566 (1985), condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government, declared the action to be null and void and stated that no recognition would be accorded either by any Member State to it or to any representative or organ established by that entity.

163. The Mission denounced the increasing militarization of Namibia by the occupation régime and its use of Namibia as a springboard to launch acts of aggression and destabilization against the independent African States in the region, particularly Angola.

164. The Mission declared that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people. It expressed the firm solidarity of the United Nations Council for Namibia with the Namibian people in their struggle, including armed struggle, to attain self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

165. The Mission strongly condemned the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia and their plunder of the Territory's natural resources in violation 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. The Mission emphasized that such activities contributed to the maintenance of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

166. The Mission stressed the fact that public awareness and rejection in Western countries of the policies and practices of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia had greatly increased and that this was channelled into concrete actions by certain Governments with the aim of isolating the Pretoria régime. The Mission reiterated the Council's call for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter.

167. The Mission called upon the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands, both individually and as members of the European Community, to intensify their pressure on the South African régime to withdraw its illegal administration from Namibia.

#### Belgium

168. The Mission visited Brussels for consultations with the Government of Belgium on 6 May 1986. The Belgian delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was led by Mr. F. Baekelandt, Director-General of Policy, Africa Division; and comprised Messrs. L. Ceysens, Chief of the Division of International Organizations; Gérard Surquin, Director of Administration of the Division of Political Affairs of Africa, south of the Sahara; and D. Verheyen, Secretary of Administration, Africa Desk.

169. The Belgian delegation reiterated its complete support for the immediate independence of Namibia and the termination of South Africa's military occupation of the Territory. It stated that the Belgian Government rejected the issue of "linkage", as was clearly reiterated by Mr. Leo Tindemans, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, in his meetings with Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO. The Belgian delegation stressed that the problems confronting the international community, namely Namibia's achievement of independence, the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa, and regional peace and security were interconnected.

170. The Mission reiterated the Council's position that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only universally accepted framework for the independence of the Territory, and that South Africa's announcement that it would begin the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on 1 August 1986 was cynical, since it continued to insist on the removal of Cuban forces from Angola as a pre-condition. The Belgian delegation was of the view that South Africa's

announcement of an implementation date was purely tactical, aimed at affording the régime time to modify the situation inside Namibia.

171. The Mission took note of the limited measures adopted by the States members of the European Community, on 10 September 1985, which included a ban on domestic oil sales, new nuclear co-operation agreements, the transfer of arms to paramilitary forces, the sale of electronic equipment for military use and the discouragement of scientific and cultural activities in South Africa, and stressed the need for a more far-reaching régime of sanctions against the Pretoria Government. Although the Belgian delegation agreed that the measures adopted thus far did not go far enough, it maintained that diplomatic relations with South Africa were important and gave the possibility of exercising some pressure on the régime.

172. The Mission expressed concern regarding reports of Belgium's continuing military relations with South Africa and, in that regard, inquired into the accuracy of reports that, in August 1985, a shipment of 400 containers of grenades was sent from the Belgian port of Zeebrugge to South Africa. The Mission stated that such a shipment was in contravention of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977. The Belgian delegation replied that its Government was investigating the matter jointly with the Government of the Netherlands. The delegation also pointed out that Belgium was the first member country of the European Community to end the exchange of military attachés with South Africa; the Netherlands Government also adhered to Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, which prohibited the importation of arms from South Africa, and to the measure prohibiting any further nuclear collaboration with South Africa adopted by the States members of the European Community in September 1985.

173. The Mission expressed appreciation for the recognition by the Government of Belgium of the Council's competence to enact Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. In this connection, the Mission recalled that Belgium joined the consensus in the Council's decision of 2 May 1985 to take legal action to protect the natural resources of Namibia.

174. The Mission raised the issue regarding the information that the Belgian company, Synatom, which is 50 per cent State-owned and is a uranium contracting agency, could be acquiring Namibian uranium. The Mission stated that if that information proved to be true, it would be in contravention of the Decree.

175. In reply, the Belgian delegation stated that if in fact it was proven true that Synatom had imported Namibian uranium, such an action would be in contravention of the Decree. The Belgian Government had, however, investigated Synatom over the years, the last contacts being only six months previously. The Government's information was that Synatom only imported gold from South Africa.

#### The Netherlands

176. The Mission visited the Netherlands from 7 to 8 May 1986. The Mission held discussions at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at The Hague, with a delegation of officials composed of Messrs. Abraham Ettemma, Chief Director, Political Department, United Nations Affairs; Jan Theodore Hoekema, Head, United Nations Affairs Section; and Roland van der Geer, Head of the southern Africa Section, Department of African and Middle Eastern Affairs.

177. During the discussions it was noted that negotiations concerning Namibia's independence had reached an impasse for several years now. Both sides expressed concern that 20 years after the termination of its Mandate to administer the Territory, South Africa remained in illegal control of Namibia.
178. The Mission noted with appreciation the support extended by the Government of the Netherlands to the Namibian cause by its enlightened position on the question of Namibia and for its recognition of the Council as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory. Furthermore, the Mission noted with appreciation the recognition by the Government of the Netherlands of the Decree. The Mission also thanked the Government for its generous contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.
179. The Netherlands delegation reiterated its Government's categorical rejection of "linkage" as confirmed in the joint communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the front-line States and those of the States members of the European Community on the political situation in southern Africa, held at Lusaka on 3 and 4 February 1986, 15/ as well as in meetings with Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, on 4 February 1986.
180. The Mission called upon the Netherlands Government to put pressure on the Pretoria régime by severing its relations in the diplomatic, military and economic fields with it, thereby hastening the termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the dismantling of the apartheid system.
181. In reply, the delegation of the Netherlands stated that its Government had opted for a process of selective measures to be applied against the Pretoria régime.
182. The Netherlands delegation agreed with the Mission that the measures adopted by the European Community in September 1985 did not go far enough to exert the necessary pressure on the régime. The Mission was informed by the Netherlands delegation that until August 1986 there would be a close monitoring and assessment of sanctions adopted by the European Community. It was expected that, in September 1986, the Parliament of the Netherlands would engage in a major questioning of national Government policies regarding southern Africa.
183. In the discussions with the Netherlands delegation regarding an oil embargo against South Africa, the Mission was informed that the measure adopted by the European Community, in September 1985, namely, the prohibition of the sale of domestic and imported crude oil was as far as they could go at this stage. The Netherlands Government did, however, wish to go further at the multilateral level.
2. Mission of Consultation to the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from 13 to 23 May 1986

184. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/97 C, a mission of consultation of the Council comprising Messrs. Ilter Türkmen (Turkey), Chairman, and Godwin Mfula (Zambia), as well as representatives of SWAPO held consultations in the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, France and the United Kingdom from 13 to 23 May 1986.



185. The purpose of the Mission was to exchange views with the Governments on new initiatives that should be undertaken towards the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which embodied the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

186. In its discussions with the Governments visited, the Mission reiterated that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only universally accepted basis for bringing about Namibia's independence, and categorically rejected the introduction into the plan of all extraneous and irrelevant issues, such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

187. The Mission emphasized that the reason for the non-implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), eight years after its adoption, was due to the intransigence of the South African régime.

188. The Mission also reaffirmed the legitimate right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence and reiterated its wholehearted support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

189. The Mission reiterated its position that South Africa's continued illegal occupation in Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people. It held the strong view that all so-called laws and proclamations issued by racist South Africa and all manoeuvres on the part of that régime, including the installation of the "interim government" in Namibia, were fraudulent schemes aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation. The Mission categorically rejected all those measures as null and void.

190. The Mission emphasized that Namibia was an international Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations until independence, which had accorded to the people of that Territory the same right to permanent sovereignty over their land as is accorded to other nations and peoples in relation to their natural resources.

191. The Mission expressed regret that despite its promulgation in 1974 of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia endorsed by General Assembly resolution 3295 (XXIX), exploitation of Namibia's wealth has continued.

192. The Mission expressed its strong objection to, and condemnation of, such collaboration with South Africa and regarded it as only helping to entrench that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

193. The Mission reiterated the Council's call for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter. It firmly believed that the South African régime should be isolated politically, economically, militarily and socially.

194. The Mission expressed grave concern that South Africa, in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations, continued to wage a war of aggression against the Namibian people and neighbouring African States, including the front-line States, posing a grave threat to international peace and security.

195. The Mission expressed the strong opinion that the international community should extend, as a matter of urgency, full support and assistance to the

front-line and neighbouring African States, in order to enable them to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against South Africa's aggression.

196. The Mission stated that the international community had an obligation to support the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. It expressed the conviction that contributions by States to the Fund, from which the Programme was financed, would ensure the adequate training for Namibians to take up their own responsibilities in an independent Namibia.

#### Federal Republic of Germany

197. The Mission visited the Federal Republic of Germany from 13 to 15 May 1986, where it held consultations with Mr. Jürgen W. Mölleman, Minister of State; Mr. Sulizma, Head of the Directorate for Africa; and another high-level delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, comprising Mr. Finke-Osiander, Head of the United Nations Directorate and Mr. Sudhoff, Head of the Political Directorate.

198. The Mission apprised the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany of the purpose of its visit, and asked the support of its Government for the immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which contained the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

199. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany assured the Mission of its Government's continued support for Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and its firm commitment to advancing every effort towards its implementation.

200. The Mission reviewed the current efforts by the Secretary-General of the United Nations with regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and stressed the need to break the eight-year impasse created by racist South Africa. Reiterating the Council's rejection of "linkage", the Mission dismissed South Africa's announcement for commencement of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on 1 August 1986, while still insisting on "linkage", as a manoeuvre to delay further the independence of Namibia. In that regard, the Mission suggested that the Federal Republic of Germany might wish to take the initiative with other Western States to play a more constructive role in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without pre-conditions. It proposed that the Federal Republic of Germany might consider the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, should that régime refuse to co-operate in the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978).

201. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that its Government might support a meeting of the Western contact group. It expressed the hope that such a meeting would promote a re-evaluation of the involvement of the contact group in the peace endeavours and would result in setting the implementation process in motion again. The delegation responded that its Government did not believe in the effective outcome of sanctions and was therefore not prepared to apply general economic sanctions against any country.

202. The Mission expressed concern at the establishment in the Federal Republic of Germany of the so-called Namibia information offices by South Africa, and requested the Government to discourage the installation of such offices. The delegation replied that the Government did not approve such activities. The structure of the society of the Federal Republic of Germany, however, was based on private

initiative. Therefore the Government could not interfere as long as those activities were undertaken within the framework of the legal system.

203. The Mission also met with representatives of the non-governmental organizations in the Federal Republic of Germany, including the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Greens Party in Parliament and the Information Centre on southern Africa. The two sides had a useful exchange of views on all issues pertaining to Namibia, in particular the implementation of the Namibian independence plan contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

204. At the conclusion of the consultations, the Mission and the Government issued a joint statement in which they reiterated their position that a peaceful transition to the independence of Namibia could only be achieved through the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

### Italy

205. The Mission visited Italy from 16 to 20 May 1986, where it was received by Mr. Andreotti, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Mission also had an exchange of views with a high-level delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs comprising Messrs. Giovanni Jannuzzi, Minister Plenipotentiary and Deputy Director-General for Political Affairs; Maurizio Moreno, Head of the African Department and General Director for Political Affairs; Pablo Mass, Deputy Head of the United Nations Department and General Director for Political Affairs; and Giuseppe Mistretta, Attaché, African Department and General Director for Political Affairs.

206. During the discussions, the Mission underlined the fact that the intransigence of South Africa had handicapped the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which had been compounded by the creation by the South African régime of an "interim government" in Namibia. The Mission suggested that the Western countries should exert pressure on the minority régime to implement Council resolution 435 (1978), without pre-conditions.

207. The Mission dismissed South Africa's announcement regarding commencement of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on 1 August 1986, while still insisting on "linkage", as a manoeuvre to delay further the independence of Namibia.

208. The Italian delegation reiterated its Government's position that Namibia must accede to independence with any pre-conditions.

209. Commenting on various issues raised in the Mission's introductory statement, the Italian delegation stated that, with regard to sanctions, its Government would implement sanctions against South Africa if the decision to impose sanctions were to be adopted by the Security Council. Their Government was of the opinion, however, that sanctions might turn out to be more harmful to the very people they were aimed at protecting.

210. The Mission responded that no amount of sanctions would inflict on the Namibian people hardships greater than those that they were actually experiencing at the hands of the South African régime. The people lived a life of perpetual sanctions with no political rights. The Mission advocated the imposition of sanctions against South Africa since that was the only way of putting an end to the injustices meted out to the Namibian people by the South African régime.

211. On the question of armed struggle waged by SWAPO, the Italian delegation stated that the Government of Italy did not support armed struggle. It, however, valued highly the political contribution being made by SWAPO towards the liberation of its people, and expressed the hope that that struggle would soon come to an end.

212. Turning to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, both the Mission and the Italian delegation agreed that tremendous help was needed for Namibians, both before and after independence. The Italian delegation said, therefore, that its Government would carefully examine its budget for the next fiscal year with a view to continuing its contribution to the Fund.

213. The Mission had a useful exchange of views on all aspects of the Namibian question with the following representatives of Italian non-governmental organizations: Instituto per le Relazioni tra l'Italia e i Paesi dell'Africa (IPALMO); the League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples; the National Co-ordination Committee against Apartheid; and Movimento Liberazione e Sviluppo; as well as representatives of the media.

214. At the conclusion of the discussions, the Mission and the Italian Government issued a joint statement reiterating their position that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) constituted the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and should be immediately and unconditionally implemented.

#### France

215. The Mission visited France on 21 and 22 May 1986 and held consultations with the following officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:  
Mr. Jean-Pierre Masset, Director of United Nations and International Organizations;  
Mr. Michel Chatelais, Director, African and Madagascar Affairs;  
Mr. Jean-Marc Simon, Counsellor, Minister of the Cabinet;  
Mr. Pierre Garrigue-Guyonnaud, Deputy Director of United Nations and International Organizations; Ms. Mangin and Mr. Pascal Maubert of the Office of African and Madagascar Affairs.

216. In response to the Mission's statement outlining the purpose of its visit to France, the French delegation stated that it was strongly in favour of the rapid implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and considered the "linkage" issue as a great handicap to the implementation of the resolution. The Government of France rejected the "interim government" installed by South Africa in Namibia.

217. The Mission expressed the hope that the Government of France would co-ordinate its efforts with the other Western countries to exert pressure on the minority régime to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without pre-conditions.

218. The French delegation stated that France had suspended its participation in the contact group because it believed that the group had completed its work and, moreover, the issue of "linkage" acted as a contradictory factor to the group's endeavours and prevented it from achieving concrete results. The delegation added that the matter could be submitted to the Government for consideration, in the light of recent developments and the position of other Western countries.

219. With regard to the armed struggle waged by SWAPO, the French delegation stated that its Government had always supported a more peaceful solution to the Namibian question.

220. At the conclusion of the discussions, the French Government issued a press statement reiterating its position for a rapid and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which it considered as the only acceptable basis for Namibia's accession to independence.

#### United Kingdom

221. The Mission visited the United Kingdom from 21 to 23 May 1986. On 22 May, the Mission held consultations with a delegation from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, headed by Mr. Anthony Reeve, Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

222. During the discussions, the Mission reiterated the Council's position on various issues pertaining to Namibia. It stressed, in particular, that the Council categorically rejected the linking of Namibia's independence to all extraneous issues, such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. It emphasized that the question of Cuban forces in Angola had no relevance to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and that that question was to be resolved separately with the Governments of Cuba and Angola.

223. The United Kingdom delegation responded that its Government had also categorically rejected the "linkage" issue. It added, however, that its Government was of the opinion that the presence of the Cuban forces in Angola could not simply be ignored, but that the issue should be resolved. The delegation expressed its Government's belief that the Angolan Government should continue to talk with the Government of the United States regarding that issue, in order to arrive at a solution acceptable to both sides.

224. The Mission commented on the assistance being given to the UNITA rebels by the Government of the United States. It condemned such assistance and stated that it was an unacceptable development that only heightened tensions in southern Africa and went against the preservation of peace and security in the area.

225. The Mission recalled that the South African régime had set 1 August 1986 as the date for commencement of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), on condition that Cuban forces were withdrawn from Angola by that date. It suggested that the United Kingdom and other Western countries could play an effective role in the implementation process if they could prevail upon the Pretoria régime to drop its insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

226. The United Kingdom stated that the contact group could indeed play such a role if all the members agreed to revive their activities. It added that the initiative being undertaken by the United States Government, through Mr. Chester Crocker, to resolve the Namibian issue and issues in southern Africa in general, was an effective means and was responsible for keeping South Africa in the negotiations.

227. The Mission expressed the firm conviction that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions should be imposed against South Africa because of its continued refusal to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and expressed the hope that the United Kingdom Government would lend its support to the imposition of such sanctions.

228. The United Kingdom delegation stated that its Government was not in favour of such sanctions since it did not believe that they would produce any effective results; rather, they would only succeed in hurting the very people whom they were trying to protect.

229. The Mission expressed the hope that the United Kingdom Government would reconsider its position on this matter. It further expressed the hope that the United Kingdom, along with other Western countries, would undertake all efforts towards the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without pre-conditions.

E. Consultations with international organizations on the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia

Mission of Consultation to lawyers in the Netherlands and consultations with non-governmental organizations and parliamentarians in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Belgium, from 5 to 11 February 1986

230. Pursuant to a decision of the Steering Committee, a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, comprising Mr. Sinclair (Guyana), Vice-President of the Council, and Mr. Naqvi (Pakistan) visited the Netherlands, from 5 to 7 February, for consultations with the lawyers retained by the Council to prepare and institute legal proceedings in the domestic courts of the Netherlands under Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia also participated in the consultations. Mr. Zacklin, Senior Legal Officer of the Office of the Legal Counsel of the Secretariat, assisted the Council delegation.

231. The Council delegation held useful discussions, which helped to clarify a number of questions on both sides. The lawyers presented and discussed the case as they viewed it, and explained to the Council delegation what was involved in the preparation of a writ of summons in law practice in the Netherlands. The Council delegation was satisfied that the lawyers were making good progress in their work connected with the case and were nearing the final stage of its preparation. It is expected that the writ will be filed as soon as possible.

232. While in the Netherlands, the Council delegation had an opportunity to meet with representatives of non-governmental organizations. In its discussions with those organizations, the Council delegation stressed the need to maintain a high level of information on Namibia aimed at the general public, as well as at parliamentarians and trade unionists.

233. The representatives of the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPA) informed the Council that their organization was completing preparatory work for the convening in Rome during the first half of 1986, of a conference for parliamentarians from Western Europe, the United States and Canada on the question of Namibia. The objective of the Conference was to promote active support for Namibia among parliamentarians and thus to encourage their work on legislation against the illegal South African régime.

234. The representatives of the Holland Committee on Southern Africa informed the Council delegation of their efforts to publicize the question of Namibia in the Netherlands. They emphasized their need for publications and other materials for wide distribution throughout the country, and sought reassurance from the Council that their requests for information materials would be honoured. They also pointed out that some publications needed to be updated and expressed their readiness to undertake research in that regard. The representatives noted that the Council had embarked upon an important legal case, and they offered to contribute to sensitize public opinion to the plight of the Namibian people and their struggle. Among other things, they believed that it would be most appropriate to update the film on uranium, Follow the Yellowcake Road, and expressed their readiness to undertake that task depending upon availability of funds.

235. On 8 and 9 February 1986, the Council delegation also held consultations with parliamentarians and representatives of non-governmental organizations in the United Kingdom and Belgium.

236. The delegation met with Lord Anthony Gifford, Messrs. Robert Hughes and Richard Caborn, Members of Parliament. The delegation was invited to address a meeting of the National Committee of the Anti-Apartheid Movement and held discussions with representatives of the Namibia Support Committee.

237. The Council delegation was informed of initiatives in Parliament to introduce a bill in the House of Lords regarding Namibia and on efforts to establish a parliamentary lobby for limited sanctions against South Africa. This bill has since been introduced in Parliament.

238. The Namibia Support Committee gave the Council delegation a detailed briefing of its activities and of developments in the United Kingdom relating to Namibia. Representatives of the Committee informed the Council delegation of the increasing disinformation campaign on Namibia being carried out by racist South Africa, through its so-called information offices, in a vain attempt to bring about the recognition of the puppet administration that it had installed in Namibia. They emphasized the need to counteract strongly such manoeuvres by providing authentic information on Namibia. In this respect their publication entitled International News Briefing on Namibia was currently one of the few regular publications on Namibia. Thus, the need to expand their information campaign was pressing. Representatives of the Namibia Support Committee also reported on its various campaigns regarding action on Namibia publications, medical assistance, a health collective and the women's solidarity campaign. They brought the delegation up-to-date on their continuing efforts to promote the implementation of the Decree in the United Kingdom, and their readiness to assist the Council in any action that it undertook. They stressed, in particular, that the court case in the Netherlands had awakened great interest among parliamentarians, non-governmental organizations and other concerned groups throughout Western Europe. As a consequence, new initiatives in support of the Decree were being planned.

239. The representatives of the Namibia Support Committee also informed the Council delegation of their efforts to exert pressure on their Government to recognize the invalidity of the trial by the illegal régime of seven SWAPO members in Namibia. They were sending an observer to attend the trial in Namibia and report afterwards on his observations.

240. The attention of the Council delegation was drawn to the harassment and detention, in 1985, of the SWAPO representative in London. Upon his return to the United Kingdom after attending a SWAPO meeting abroad, British authorities detained the representative under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The representative was told that he belonged to a "terrorist organization".

241. The Council delegation expressed to the parliamentarians and representatives of non-governmental organizations whom it met in the United Kingdom, its concern that the issue of Namibia had been neglected by the media; and urged them to join the efforts by the Council to place the Namibian question at the top of the agenda of the international community.

242. On 10 and 11 February 1986, at Brussels, the Council delegation held meetings with representatives of several non-governmental organizations, including the Action Committee on Southern Africa, Socialist Solidarity, Leuvens Anti-Apartheid Komitee, OXFAM Worldshops, Action Committee Boycott Apartheid, GENT/VVS, Broederlyk Delen and the Committee against Colonialism and Apartheid. It also met with some parliamentarians of the Dutch-speaking Socialist Party and the Christian Democratic Party, as well as parliamentarians of the European Parliament, including the Social Democratic Party, the Greens Party and the Socialist Group.

243. During its discussions, the Council delegation was made aware of the need for an exchange of information and a continuing dialogue with non-governmental organizations and parliamentarians in Belgium.

244. The non-governmental organizations at Brussels informed the Council delegation of their programme of activities in support of the cause of Namibia's independence and the implementation of the Decree. Those activities included a campaign throughout Belgium directed at publicizing the question of Namibia and the plunder of Namibia's natural resources under South Africa's illegal occupation, with the objective of ending any imports of Namibia's resources into Belgium. The programme of activities also included an international conference for non-governmental organizations in support of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), organized by non-governmental organizations in co-operation with SWAPO in Brussels, in early May 1986 for which they sought political, as well as financial support from the Council.

245. The Council delegation had the opportunity to meet with parliamentarians of the European Parliament, particularly Messrs. Ernest Glinne, Richard A. Balfe and David Blackman, who had been to Namibia recently and were able to share the experiences of their visit with the delegation, with regard to assistance programmes being carried out by the churches in Namibia.

246. Finally, the Council delegation also held a working meeting with several officials of the Commission of the European Communities who briefed the delegation on the various development projects being undertaken in connection with Namibia.

247. At the conclusion of its Mission, the Council delegation submitted the following recommendations, which were approved subsequently by the Steering Committee at its 227th meeting, on 13 March 1986: that the Council send a mission of consultation to Western European Governments, including those of the United Kingdom, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany; that the Council support and assist information and publicity campaigns on Namibia in the Netherlands as a matter of priority; that the Council support and assist information and publicity



efforts on Namibia on a broader scale throughout Western Europe and North America, particularly in view of the disinformation campaign launched by South Africa and its agents in those areas; that the Council intensify its contacts and dialogue with parliamentarians and that it support initiatives aimed at bringing them together for the purpose of focusing their attention on the question of Namibia and in order to obtain their support and active involvement; that the Council circulate periodically to non-governmental organizations lists of documents, books, pamphlets, films and other materials available for them to place their requests as needed; and that the Council maintain regular contact and follow-up with the Commission for the European Communities and the European Parliament.

F. Consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization

Mission of Consultation with the leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization at SWAPO headquarters, Luanda, on 1 and 2 September 1985

248. A high-level delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia held consultations with the leaders of SWAPO at Luanda, on 1 and 2 September 1985. The Mission was headed by Mr. Sinclair, Acting President of the Council, and comprised the following Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Djoudi (Algeria), Krishnan (India) and Golob (Yugoslavia); and Messrs. Harish Shukla (India) and Miloš Strugar (Yugoslavia). The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia also attended consultations. On 2 September 1985, the Council delegation met with Mr. Nujoma, President of SWAPO, as well as with the following SWAPO leaders: Mr. Peter Mueshahange, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Permanent Observer to the United Nations; Mr. David Merero, National Chairman; Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya, Secretary for Information; Mr. Hage Geingob, Director of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and a member of the Political Bureau; Mr. Moses Garoeb, Executive Secretary; Mr. Hifikepunye Pahamba, Secretary for Finance; and Mr. Nahas Angula, Secretary for Education.

249. The President of SWAPO stated that the efforts of the world community should be intensified for the attainment of freedom and independence for Namibia. He reiterated that the question of "linkage continued to be an obstacle to Namibia's independence. SWAPO rejected any attempts to present the question of Namibia within the context of an East-West confrontation. The United Nations should press for the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

250. Mr. Nujoma stated that world attention should constantly be drawn to the political mandate entrusted to the United Nations Council for Namibia and the need to accelerate the decolonization process. It was important that the Council maintain a sustained campaign demanding immediate independence for Namibia. Events in South Africa had created a climate of expectation in the world. The time was right for a bold initiative by the Council. Mr. Nujoma suggested that the Council enter Namibia and establish its administration, in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V). He believed it was advisable for the Council to take such action as soon as possible, in order to reassert its solemn responsibility. He also suggested that the Council ensure that its recommendations to the General Assembly be clear, strong and uncompromising and that they should mention the names of those who supported South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and ruthlessly exploited its human and natural resources.

251. The President of SWAPO emphasized the importance of close consultations between the Council and SWAPO. Both SWAPO and the Council had common objectives, even if they had differing views as to strategy. An example of such consultation was the Lesotho Highland Water Project. The Council had sought the opinion of SWAPO concerning the utilization of the waters of the Orange River and, upon receipt of a positive response from SWAPO, had then contacted the Government of Lesotho.

252. In conclusion, Mr. Nujoma proposed that the Council concentrate its efforts on the political questions that were delaying Namibia's independence. SWAPO proposed that the Council hold two major events in 1986: an action-oriented special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, aimed at devising ways to hasten Namibia's independence, and an international conference on Namibia in preparation for the special session. In addition, the general public, including non-governmental organizations and parliamentarians, should be mobilized in favour of Namibia's independence. Mr. Nujoma suggested that the Council seek closer communication with United States members of Congress, since there was a momentum in the Congress to pass bills imposing sanctions against South Africa. It was, therefore, an appropriate time for the Council to inform congressmen about Namibia and to seek their support for the cause of Namibia's independence.

253. The Mission of Consultation emphasized that the Council's objectives were the same as those of SWAPO. At that crucial stage of the struggle for Namibia's independence, the Council and SWAPO should hold close and constant consultations. The Security Council had adopted resolution 566 (1985), which was stronger than previous resolutions on the question of Namibia. The Mission recommended that the United Nations Council for Namibia consider the proposals made by SWAPO, and make careful preparation for their implementation, in particular with reference to the recommendation that the Council establish its administration in Namibia.

## G. Assessment of the situation in and around Namibia

### 1. Political matters concerning Namibia

254. During the period under review, South Africa maintained its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the decisions of the General Assembly, and of the Security Council and the International Court of Justice, and against the express will of the international community. The Namibian people continued to struggle for self-determination, freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

### Continued illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa

255. As in previous years, political repression, racial discrimination and economic exploitation characterized the illegal occupation of Namibia. The South African military machine and police apparatus were used not only to oppose the armed struggle waged by SWAPO, but also to suppress the widespread resistance of Namibian civilians to colonial domination and denial of their fundamental human rights (see sects. 2 and 4 below).

256. The South African régime, in an attempt to entrench further its control of the Territory, installed an "interim government" at Windhoek on 17 June 1985 through the so-called Multi-Party Conference. The Security Council, by its resolution 566 (1985), declared that action to be illegal, null and void; condemned it as a

direct affront to the Council and a clear defiance of its resolutions; and demanded that South Africa immediately rescind its illegal and unilateral action. This declaration was echoed by OAU, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the General Assembly, among numerous other intergovernmental bodies.

257. In his report to the Security Council dated 6 September 1985, 8/ the Secretary-General stated that the measure "raised further serious questions about the real intentions of the South African Government in seeking a solution to the Namibian problem through the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which it has accepted".

258. The people of Namibia intensified their political challenge to the illegal occupation régime, holding public rallies on 17 June 1985 to protest the installation of the "interim government", and on 25 August 1985 to commemorate the nineteenth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by SWAPO. On both occasions, the crowds were attacked by members of the racist police force.

259. The year 1986 has been designated by SWAPO as the year of decisive action for final victory. This year has seen much political activity in Namibia. On 26 January 1986, the SWAPO Youth League organized an open-air festival at Windhoek to observe the International Year of Peace. South African police forcibly broke up the celebration and arrested 60 SWAPO members.

260. On 29 June 1986, a number of groups opposed to South African's occupation of Namibia, including the Namibian National Students' Organization, gathered at Katutura township. A representative of SWAPO speaking at the rally called upon all supporters of the national liberation movement to unite and demand the immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

261. On 27 July, SWAPO held a major political rally at Windhoek, which was attended by an estimated 25,000 supporters. High-level officials of SWAPO, including its Vice-President, Hendrik Witbooi, addressed the crowd, calling for sanctions against South Africa, the resignation of the illegal "interim government" and the immediate implementation of the United Nations plan. They also underlined the importance of women and youth in the national liberation struggle and urged white Namibians to join the national liberation movement, SWAPO.

262. A second mass rally at Windhoek was held on 24 August in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by SWAPO. A message from the President of SWAPO was read out to the crowd of 10,000 people, reiterating the demand for free and fair elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and encouraging Namibians to consider a general strike if South Africa continued to link the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. A SWAPO leader, Mr. Matanael Maxiulili, Acting President of SWAPO, reaffirmed the readiness of SWAPO to sign a cease-fire with South Africa.

#### Efforts to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978)

263. The United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 435 (1978), provides a universally accepted basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. Although the Pretoria régime nominally accepted the plan at the time of its adoption, it has obstinately refused to co-operate in its implementation. For the past several years, it has insisted on linking Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from

Angola, a condition which the Security Council itself, by resolution 539 (1983), declared irrelevant and unacceptable.

264. By its resolution 566 (1985), the Security Council reaffirmed its rejection of "linkage" and its demand that its resolution 435 (1978) be implemented immediately and unconditionally. The Council also instructed the Secretary-General to contact South Africa with a view to resolving the question of the electoral system to be used for the election of a Constituent Assembly under the terms of the United Nations plan.

265. In November 1985, the Secretary-General was able to confirm that agreement had been reached on the choice of the electoral system, and thus all outstanding issues relevant to the United Nations plan had been resolved. On that basis, the Secretary-General proposed that the parties concerned establish the earliest possible date for a cease-fire and for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). 16/ South Africa, however, refused to abandon its "linkage" policy, 17/ thus impeding any movement towards a peaceful resolution of the situation in Namibia.

266. The international community, convinced that stronger pressure must be exerted on South Africa to compel it to co-operate in the implementation of the United Nations plan, has pressed, on numerous occasions, for the imposition of mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria régime. The most recent effort in the Security Council, in November 1985, was thwarted by the exercise of the veto power by the United Kingdom and the United States (see paras. 95-100).

267. The General Assembly, by its resolution 40/97 B, reiterated its call upon the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter. Similar appeals were issued in the final document adopted at the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, 1/ held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986.

#### Struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation

268. The Namibian people's resistance to foreign domination dates from the first days of colonization of the Territory by Imperial Germany in the 1880s. It took an organized form in 1960 with the founding of SWAPO, the vanguard liberation movement whose firm commitment to the total liberation of Namibia has earned it recognition by the international community as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

269. During the period under review, SWAPO continued to lead the struggle for national liberation on the political, military and diplomatic fronts. Politically, SWAPO intensified its mass mobilization of the Namibian people in opposition to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, despite the constant harassment of SWAPO activists, members and supporters by the police and the military. It organized mass rallies and other forms of resistance to the "transitional government" set up by the Pretoria régime, in its latest attempt to impose a neo-colonialist "internal settlement" outside the framework of the United Nations plan.

270. SWAPO remains committed to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian conflict. During the period under review, it reaffirmed its readiness to

sign a cease-fire agreement with the Pretoria régime as the first step in implementing the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

271. The Central Committee of SWAPO held its eighth annual meeting at Luanda from 14 to 17 August 1986. By its declaration the Central Committee resolved to intensify the political and military struggle for national liberation and called upon all the Namibian people, including the white community, to unite and fight for immediate independence. In addition, SWAPO condemned the policy of "linkage" and "constructive engagement" pursued by the United States Administration, as well as its covert and overt support for UNITA. SWAPO also condemned South Africa for its policy of destabilisation and aggression against the front-line States and appealed to the international community for increased support for those States, as well as for SWAPO and the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC). SWAPO reiterated the call for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and expressed its appreciation to all States and organizations that had extended support to the national liberation struggle in Namibia.

272. The year 1986 marked the twentieth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), the military wing of SWAPO. The decision to take up arms grew out of the conviction that the Namibian people themselves bore the ultimate responsibility for liberating their motherland. PLAN has waged a relentless battle against the South African military machine, scoring numerous victories in the field and striking at vital installations. On 21 June 1986, for example, according to a press release issued by SWAPO, PLAN combatants launched an attack on the regional military headquarters at Oshakati, in northern Namibia, killing 10 South African soldiers and wounding many others. On the previous day, the engineering detachment of PLAN had disrupted the power supply from the Ruacana hydro-electric station, Namibia's largest source of electricity.

273. On 27 June, according to the same source, PLAN shot down a South African air force transport plane at Osheti, and two nights later attacked a large military base at Eenhana, killing 50 South African soldiers and setting the entire base afire. A similar attack was launched on the military base in the area of Nkongo in northeastern Namibia on 2 July, resulting in extensive casualties and damage to facilities and equipment.

274. Through its diplomatic efforts and public information work, SWAPO has mobilized world-wide support for the national liberation struggle in Namibia. SWAPO is a full member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and has bilateral relations with Governments, intergovernmental bodies, and international and non-governmental organizations. Over the years, these bodies and organizations have extended political, material and moral support to the Namibian people through SWAPO.

275. SWAPO has also worked hard, with the support of the international community, to provide for the needs of Namibian refugees and create a basis for nation-building in an independent Namibia. It has organized health and education centres in the front-line States, particularly Angola and Zambia, where Namibians in exile receive health care, education and other basic services. It has also played an integral role in the execution of training, education and development programmes sponsored by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

## Action by the international community

276. The measures taken by the General Assembly, the Security Council, OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in support of Namibia's independence are reviewed in the relevant sections of the present report. The front-line States, the League of Arab States, the Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the Commonwealth, as well as numerous other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, have also been active on the question of Namibia. Their contributions are described in detail in the report of Standing Committee II of the United Nations Council for Namibia on political developments related to Namibia (see A/CONF.138/5-A/AC.131/186/Add.1, chap. III, sect. D).

277. The position of the international community on the question of Namibia was forcefully enunciated at the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986. The Conference, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, was attended by representatives of 128 Governments, as well as a large number of intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies, liberation movements and non-governmental organizations.

278. In its Declaration on Namibia, 1/ the Conference demanded that South Africa withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Namibia and affirmed the Namibian people's right to use every means at their disposal, including armed struggle, to repel South Africa's aggression and achieve self-determination, freedom and independence. The Conference called for the immediate implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia without pre-condition or modification, and strongly rejected the persistent attempts to establish "linkage" as an attempt to delay further the independence of Namibia and a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

279. In its Programme of Action, 1/ the Conference, convinced that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter, would be the most effective peaceful means of forcing South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, called upon the Security Council to adopt such measures and appealed to those permanent members, which had thus far prevented the Council from acting effectively, to reconsider their position in the light of the grave situation in southern Africa. The Conference called upon all Governments to render increased support of every kind to SWAPO in its legitimate struggle for the liberation of Namibia, and called upon the specialized agencies and other institutions of the United Nations system to provide assistance on a priority basis to the people of Namibia through SWAPO. The Conference invited the General Assembly, at its special session on Namibia to be held in September 1986, to consider and adopt effective action to secure the immediate independence of Namibia.

## 2. Military situation in Namibia

280. South Africa's increasing use of military force to suppress popular resistance in Namibia and to destabilize neighbouring countries has continued to be a cause of grave concern to the international community. In seeking to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia, the Pretoria régime moved large numbers of heavily armed troops into the Territory, recruited mercenaries from a number of countries to serve with the South African forces of occupation in Namibia and launched repeated acts of subversion and aggression against the front-line States. At the same time, it is pursuing a vast campaign to destabilize the States of the region.

281. Efforts by the United Nations to curb the growth of the South African military machine date back some two decades. The Security Council adopted resolution 418 (1977), by which it decided that all States should cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related matériel. By its resolution 558 (1984), the Council requested, inter alia, that all States refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa. Furthermore, by its resolution 566 (1985), the Security Council expressed grave concern at the tension and instability created by the hostile policies of the apartheid régime throughout southern Africa and the mounting threat to the security of the region and its wider implications for international peace and security resulting from that régime's continued utilization of Namibia as a springboard for military attacks against, and destabilization of, African States in the region.

282. At its fortieth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 40/97 A, by which the Assembly reiterated its strong condemnation of South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States. The Assembly also condemned and called for an immediate end to the continuing military and nuclear collaboration on the part of certain Western countries with the racist régime of South Africa, and expressed its conviction that such collaboration, in addition to strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, was also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977). The Assembly declared that such collaboration encouraged the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructed efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and called for the immediate cessation of such collaboration.

283. South Africa continues to maintain an army of occupation of more than 100,000 troops in Namibia, comprising mercenaries and additional reinforcements frequently airlifted into the Territory, as well as locally recruited elements and an increasingly armed white settler community.

284. The people of Namibia are not only subjected to the institutionalized violence of the apartheid régime, but also endure an army of occupation and a police force, which increasingly use the broad powers conferred upon them by the Pretoria régime to intimidate and brutalize the entire Namibian population. Those responsible for the brutality and the indiscriminate killings and torture in Namibia are members of the South African Defence Forces (SADF), the police force, security police and their surrogates who are special constables and home guards, and the notorious "Koevoet" and "Takkie" murder squads, whose members commit atrocities against the civilian population. 18/

285. In January 1985, in perpetuation of its illegal occupation of Namibia, the racist régime staged a massive military exercise code named "operation iron fist" in northern Namibia. That was the largest conventional warfare exercise that the régime had undertaken to date inside Namibia and was carried out by the 61st mechanized of the South African occupation army, backed by tanks and aircraft, 50 kilometres south of Ruacana on the Angolan-Namibian border. The South African military described the exercise as being based on a simulated strike into Angola and stated that its troops had enhanced their battle preparedness to conduct cross-border operations. 19/

286. During the period under review, South Africa sought to force Namibians to fight one another by creating bogus military and political institutions. In 1979, the "South West Africa Territorial Force (SWATF)" was established, as well as the "South West Africa Police (SWAP)", to be used as forerunners in Pretoria's war against the Namibian people. The notorious "Koevoet" unit was used extensively at Windhoek in June 1985 to break up popular demonstrations against the imposition of the "interim government". 20/

287. Faced with the mounting military pressure from PLAN, the military wing of SWAPO, and increasing resistance from the Namibian people, the racist régime undertook further measures, which clearly indicates the worsening military situation that it faces in the Territory.

288. In his address to the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, stated that "in recent months, the régime has taken a number of further repressive steps to limit whatever existed of the people's freedom of movement. It has imposed martial law over the entire northern half of the country, where nearly two thirds of the population resides. This area stretches in width from Rietfontein on the border with Botswana, through central Namibia, just north of Windhoek, to Hentiesbaai on the Atlantic coast and in length from Okahandja in the centre of Namibia to the frontiers of the Namibia-Angola border." 21/

289. These new "security" restrictions enforced along the northern border with Angola and the eastern border with Zambia and Botswana were imposed by a so-called proclamation during the first few months of 1985 by racist South Africa. Access to the areas under martial law is prohibited without a police permit. These repressive measures mean that over two thirds of the country's population is effectively subject to martial law. The measures are being strictly enforced and heavy penalties have been imposed on those travelling without the required permits. The entire northern region of the country is under a dusk-to-dawn curfew. 22/

290. As described in a previous report (see A/CONF.138/4-A/AC.131/179/Add.1, para. 17), South Africa maintains some of its largest military bases at Caprivi. One such example is the huge military air base at Mpacha, near Katima-Mulilo in East Caprivi, from where its Mirage jet fighters, Buccaneer jet bombers and military helicopters attack Angolan Territory. 23/ The régime is rapidly expanding the Mpacha air base, in order to use it as a base for military operations and subversion against Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. 24/ Recent actions carried out by the racist régime also indicate Pretoria's continued attempts to violate Namibia's territorial integrity and dismember the Caprivi Strip from the rest of the territory.

291. In his statement to the Security Council on 10 June 1985, 25/ the President of SWAPO confirmed report of South Africa's latest manoeuvre to dismember the Caprivi Strip from the rest of Namibia. He stated that it was clear that South Africa wanted to use the eastern region of Namibia as a base for its military aggression against the independent States in the region. Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya, Secretary for Information and Publicity of SWAPO, has also stated that South Africa planned to retain the Caprivi Strip for the same military and strategic reasons that it tried to annex Walvis Bay. 26/



292. The measures taken by the régime confirm that despite its claims that it has secured a decisive military edge over SWAPO, the effectiveness of PLAN forces remains obvious and considerable. Paradoxically, while claiming this superiority, South African military officials have, since the beginning of 1985, also released several sets of figures that indicate that the level of fighting remains high and that PLAN forces have increased their attack on the régime's troops and installations.

293. According to the SWAPO Information Bulletin of April 1985, "the building up of a puppet army, with no national purpose, is part of South Africa's well-known strategic plan to destabilize the whole of southern Africa, through surrogate groups, which are trained, commanded, armed, maintained and deployed by the apartheid State. The so-called South West Africa Territorial Force, which South Africa created in 1980, is part of that regional strategy of the apartheid régime. It was conceived to serve South Africa's interest, now and in the future, in the same manner that UNITA and Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), as well as similar groups in Lesotho, are being used to destabilize Angola, Mozambique and Lesotho respectively".

294. In order to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia and to escalate its war of aggression against the Namibian people and the front-line States, the racist régime of South Africa has continued to increase its military spending. The régime's 1985/86 military budget was given as R 4,247 million, which amounted to an increase of nearly 30 per cent over the 1983/84 military budget (\$US 1.00 = R 1.98). 27/ This figure seriously underestimates real defence expenditures, however, because a wide range of military expenditure is, in fact, borne by other ministries. For example, the Department of Finance provides funds for the Department of Military Intelligence; the Department of Public Works funds the construction of military bases; and the "South West Africa Administration" funds much of the war operation in Namibia. Taking such expenditures into account, direct defence expenditure in fact represents at least 20 per cent of total State expenditure. 28/

295. The illegal régime has increased its military spending in Namibia. Annual spending on "SWATF" has almost doubled since its creation in 1980, from R 72 million in 1981/82 to R 142 million in 1985. 29/ Reliable sources estimate the cost of the war in Namibia to be between R 2 million and R 3 million a day. 30/

296. The procurement and production of armaments has been the responsibility of the State-owned Armaments Development and Production Corporation (ARMSCOR), which was established in 1968. According to authoritative sources, South Africa has grown to be the tenth largest arms producer in the world. ARMSCOR claims to have the largest military communications and ammunition plants in the southern hemisphere and produces a range of weapons, in conjunction with its subsidiaries under licence. 31/

297. Despite the huge build-up of its own armaments industry, the racist régime continues to purchase arms, licences and technology from its allies. South Africa's armaments procurement and production is shrouded in secrecy; it is therefore extremely difficult to obtain a complete and comprehensive picture. Nevertheless, available information indicates the pivotal role that certain Western Governments and corporations play in the supply of armaments, components and technology to the Pretoria régime.

298. According to evidence presented in 1984 by the World Campaign against Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, the régime's total arms procurement budget was R 1.62 billion. Of that sum, over R 900 million was spent on arms purchases from overseas, either directly by the régime or via the private sector.

299. It was reported tht the French State-owned company, Aerospatiale, which since 1981 had been assisting South Africa in updating its Puma military helicopters, was also actively helping South Africa to develop a new combat helicopter. According to the same report, five senior French engineers have been in South Africa "on attachment" since September 1985. 32/

300. Since 1977, South Africa has produced, under Israeli licence, Reshcef class naval vessels. In addition, the racist régime has also produced the Scorpioen ShShMs, derived from the Gabriel ShShMas of Israel. Israel has also supplied South Africa with the Shafrir missile. 33/

301. In addition to building up its armed forces, South Africa has continued to develop its nuclear technology and installations in order to acquire nuclear-weapon capability. These developments are ominous in view of the military aggression carried out against the Namibian people and the neighbouring African States by that régime and constitute a manifest threat to international peace and security.

302. The development of South Africa's nuclear capability is enhanced by the control it exercises over Namibia's uranium deposits. Namibian uranium resources are estimated at 135,000 metric tons of reasonably assured resources and 53,000 metric tons of estimated additional resources. The uranium oxide production capacity at the Rössing Mine is currently estimated at 5,250 metric tons per year. 34/ (For details see the report of Standing Committee II on the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia, A/CONF.138/7-A/AC.131/203.)

303. During the period under review, the development of South Africa's nuclear capability continued to be accelerated by the collaboration extended to the apartheid régime at various levels by certain Western States, and by Israel, through assistance in uranium extraction and processing, the supply of nuclear equipment, the transfer of technology, the provision of training and the exchange of scientists. Such collaboration, together with external financial support for the South African nuclear programme, has encouraged the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructed efforts to eliminate the system of apartheid and to bring to an end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. Firms from Western Europe and the United States have been heavily involved in the construction and operation of the Koeberg I Station, South Africa's first commercial nuclear power plant, which started operation in March 1984. According to reports, the second nuclear reactor of the Koeberg nuclear power station was recently announced to be in operation. 35/

304. In the face of the continued illegal occupation and massive militarization of Namibia, as well as the increased repression by the racist Pretoria régime, the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, have continued their armed struggle. The combatants of PLAN have continued to intensify their armed liberation struggle and have scored numerous successes against South African forces in Namibia, resulting in heavy casualties

and destruction of military installations and equipment on the side of the occupation forces.

305. The year 1985 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of SWAPO. The anniversary was duly observed by the international community, including the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and OAU. The year 1986 will mark the twentieth year since the first armed encounter with South African troops. Since its inception, PLAN has successfully challenged the military might of the racist régime in illegal occupation of Namibia. During 1985 and 1986, PLAN inflicted heavy damage and casualties despite the size and sophistication of Pretoria's war machine. Throughout the year, in addition to SWAPO communiqués describing events, independent reports of events on the ground attest to the success of PLAN in the field. The South African military itself admitted that there had been a definite escalation of PLAN military attacks on South African military installations and troop concentrations, in particular in the "northern operational area".

306. On 18 June, one day after the installation by South Africa of "an interim administration" in Namibia, the "Commanding Officer of the SWATF" held a military briefing in which he stated that during May and June 1985, SWAPO military attacks had increased. He also stated that 4,000 kilograms of explosives had been used by SWAPO in attacks on enemy installations. He further stated that some 40,000 South African soldiers had been tied down in the northern war sector, in addition to forces deployed in other parts of the country. According to independent sources and SWAPO, the number is a deliberate understatement of South African troops deployed in the combat zone of north-central, northern, north-eastern and north-western Namibia. He further admitted that the war was costing South Africa R 1 million a day. 36/

307. During July 1985, PLAN forces engaged South African troops in more than 36 separate contacts, including those that took place around the South African military bases at Oshakati and Eenhana. On 28 July, PLAN attacked the military base at Oshakati, which is the main military base and co-ordinating centre for northern Namibia. A number of military installations were damaged and several officials were later flown to a military hospital near Pretoria. 37/

308. During November 1985, PLAN fighters attacked the military base at Ruacana with mortars, rockets, bombs and small-arms fire, causing serious damage to the base. 38/ Plan combatants also attacked and destroyed anti-landmine machines 30 kilometres from Oshakati on the main road to Ogandjera. 39/

309. The South African military admitted that, during 1985, there had been 123 SWAPO attacks, which it stated was a drastic increase compared to the 96 incidents of 1984, 41 in 1983 and 37 in 1981. "SWATF" further reported 230 contacts between PLAN and its own troops and that over 700 PLAN combatants were active in northern Namibia. 40/ The Minister for Defence of South Africa declined to give the South African Parliament figures on the number of South African soldiers killed in the war in Namibia. 41/

310. SWAPO sources indicate that PLAN forces have killed more than 350 soldiers of the South African apartheid régime in various encounters since the beginnings of 1986. During this period, SWAPO fighters also succeeded in destroying six large army camps, burning several army vehicles and putting the communication lines of the apartheid forces out of action. 42/

311. In May 1986, on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Kassinga massacre, SWAPO pledged to intensify the liberation war in Namibia. SWAPO called upon the international community to exert pressure on the United States Administration to stop linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with Namibia's independence. It noted that that policy should be viewed as a deliberate obstacle to the achievement of Namibia's independence. 43/

312. On 21 June 1986, PLAN forces launched a mortar attack on the South African military base at Oshakati in northern Namibia, killing 10 South African soldiers. On the same day, PLAN forces inflicted heavy damage to vital supply lines to South African military bases at Ondangua and Cnathing. 44/ On 29 June, PLAN fighters attacked the major South African military base at Eenhana, killing 50 South African troops, wounding many others and destroying a large volume of war matériel. 45/

313. On 16 August 1986, PLAN forces attacked South African military installations at Ruacana and Oshakati, killing at least one South African soldier and causing material damage to the military installations. 46/

314. South Africa's massive military build-up in Namibia reflects the growing success achieved by SWAPO in its protracted liberation struggle to end South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory. While desperately aiming at reversing these successes, Pretoria's military build-up has also been systematically used to commit acts of aggression against the sovereign State of Angola.

315. The racist régime of South Africa has escalated its systematic campaign of destabilizing the neighbouring African States in a vain attempt to force them to cease their support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa. By using the territory of Namibia as a launching pad, South Africa has repeatedly committed blatant acts of subversion, military aggression, incursions and other forms of destabilization against Angola in particular.

316. South Africa also continued its policy of subversion, military aggression, and destabilization against Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. As part of its aggression against these African States, South Africa has been recruiting, training, financing and equipping mercenaries to cause instability, and has been supplying dissident groups with military hardware, training and funds to carry out subversive activities against the legitimate Governments of these States.

317. On 16 September 1985, South Africa launched its second large-scale invasion into Angola. The Angolan Ministry of Defence stated that South African troops had penetrated 241 kilometres into Angolan territory. 47/ The South African troops were accompanied by armoured vehicles, troop carriers, artillery and grenade launchers, as well as air cover. 48/ An Angolan Ministry of Defence communiqué stated that "the South African Air Force carried out two massive strikes inside Angolan Territory". 49/

318. Although South Africa claimed that it had withdrawn its troops from Angola as of 22 September 1985, it launched its third massive attack into Angolan territory on 30 September 1985 in support of UNITA. The Angolan Ministry of Defence stated that South African aircraft had killed 50 Angolan soldiers and downed six helicopters near Mavinga. 50/

319. At the urgent request of the Angolan Government, 51/ the Security Council met on 20 September and adopted resolution 571 (1985), by which the Council, *inter alia*, strongly condemned South Africa for its utilization of the international territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetuating armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola; demanded that South Africa withdraw forthwith and unconditionally all of its forces from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, cease all acts of aggression against that State and scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola; and decided to appoint and send immediately to Angola a Commission of Investigation, comprising three members of the Security Council, in order to evaluate the damage resulting from the invasion by South African forces and to report to the Council not later than 15 November 1985.

320. In response to Security Council resolution 571 (1985), the Commission of Investigation undertook its mission and presented its report to the Council. The Council endorsed the report of the Commission of Investigation sent to Angola and unanimously adopted resolution 577 on 6 December 1985. By its resolution 577 (1985), the Council strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its continued, intensified and unprovoked acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which constituted a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, as well as for its utilization of the international territory of Namibia as a springboard for armed invasions and destabilization of Angola.

321. By its resolution 577 (1985), the Security Council demanded once again that South Africa cease immediately all acts of aggression against Angola and unconditionally withdraw all of its forces in occupation of Angolan territory and scrupulously respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of that country. The racist régime of South Africa has arrogantly refused to heed the calls of the Security Council, and, instead, has stepped up its aggression.

322. The Commander of the Fifth Politico-Military Region of Angola stated in a bulletin issued at Lubango on 20 November 1985, that 20,000 South African troops had been amassed at the border, forming 3 brigades, aided by 18 independent infantry battalions, 2 landing and assault battalions, 150 tanks and 400 artillery pieces, 300 mortars, several hundred armoured personnel carriers and 80 planes and helicopters. 52/

323. According to Angolan military sources, two battalions of South African troops had attacked Angolan border guards at the Calueque dam on 2 December, killing 14 Angolan soldiers, before moving on to Cuamato four days later. 53/

324. A report of the Central Committee of the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) stated that South African attacks against Angola in the past five years had taken the form of 4,000 airspace violations, 168 aerial bombardments, 230 landings of airborne troops, 90 strafing attacks, 74 land attacks, 4 naval landings and innumerable parachute drops of supplies to guerrillas, continued aggression and occupation of parts of southern Angola. 54/

325. Meeting at the request of Angola, 55/ the Security Council considered the situation in Angola resulting from South Africa's unprovoked and unwarranted military attack on the Angolan port of Namibe. On 18 June 1986, as a result of the negative votes cast by the United Kingdom and the United States, the Council failed

to adopt a draft resolution, 56/ by which it would have decided to impose selective economic and other sanctions against the South African régime.

326. In his address to the twenty-second ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986, Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola, stated that 20,000 South African troops were massed on the Namibian-Angolan border, backed by 120 tanks, 350 heavy artillery pieces, 800 armoured cars and 60 ground-to-air missile systems. He further stated that those ground forces were backed by 90 military aircraft and 50 combat helicopters, and reported that South African military aircraft had violated Angolan air space 90 times in the past six months. 57/

327. On 10 August 1986, South African troops invaded Angolan territory and launched armoured attacks on the town of Kuito Kuanavale, in the southern province of Kuando Kubango, approximately 300 kilometres inside Angolan territory. The Angolan Government stated that the invading forces, comprising three battalions, in addition to the 23rd Buffalo Battalion, were supported by "Kentron", 155-millimetre and 106.6-millimetre artillery batteries and AML-90 armoured cars. Angolan forces repulsed the invading troops, killing 95 and taking 5 prisoners, as well as capturing a large quantity of South African arms and ammunition. 58/

328. Other countries in the region also remained constant victims of aggression. South Africa continued in active co-operation with MNR bandits operating in Mozambique, as admitted in its letter dated 6 December 1985 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. 59/ During the same week, South Africa assisted the MNR bandits in blowing up an important rail bridge linking Maputo to the southern part of the country. 60/

329. In a commando attack on 20 December 1985 on Maseru, South African commando brutally killed nine South African political refugees, including four women. 61/ The most recent South African raid followed 10 days after seven Lesotho civilians had been killed in a South African-sponsored terrorist attack in the south-eastern district of Qacha's Nek. Those killings followed a series of sabotage attacks. For example, on 6 October 1985, the Hoohlo suburb of Maseru was attacked by mortar fire from the South African border, causing extensive damage to civilian properties. Furthermore, the Lesotho Government has reported that trained South African terrorists had been arrested and that arms and ammunition had been seized. At its 2639th meeting, on 30 December 1985, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 580 (1985), by which it strongly condemned those killings and recent acts of unprovoked and premeditated violence, and demanded the payment by South Africa of full and adequate compensation to the Kingdom of Lesotho for the damage and loss of life resulting from that aggressive act for which South Africa was responsible, in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country.

330. On 8 December 1985 at Harare, Mr. Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, stated that South Africa was massing troops on the South Africa-Zimbabwe border following a series of land-mine explosions that had occurred two weeks earlier near the border. The Prime Minister stated that Pretoria's threat was aimed at intimidating Zimbabwe so that it would stop diplomatic, moral and financial support to liberation movements through OAU. 62/

331. South Africa's policy of destabilization was condemned by OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the front-line States and of the European Economic Community (EEC) who met at Lusaka early in February 1986. In the light of the recent developments in the region, the Security Council adopted resolution 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, by which, inter alia, it strongly condemned racist South Africa for its recent threats to perpetrate acts of aggression against the front-line States and other States in southern Africa.

332. In response to South Africa's simultaneous military attacks against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the Security Council met on 22 and 23 May 1986, at the request of Senegal on behalf of OAU. 63/ On 23 May 1986, as a result of the negative votes cast by the United Kingdom and the United States, the Security Council failed to adopt a draft resolution, 64/ which would have determined that the policies and actions of the Pretoria régime constituted a threat to international peace and security and which called for the imposition of selective economic and other sanctions against the South African régime for its military raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### 3. Foreign economic interests in Namibia

#### General

333. By its resolution 40/97 C, the General Assembly reiterated its previous decisions and requested the Council to consider the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the Assembly in order to counter the support that those interests gave to the illegal South African administration in Namibia.

334. As previously reported (A/CONF.138/7-A/AC.131/203), Namibia's economic structure is unbalanced and precarious. Mining constitutes almost half of the Territory's gross domestic product, but employs only 10 per cent of the labour force. Commercial agriculture provides a lucrative income for some 5,000 white farmers who own more than 95 per cent of the marketed agricultural output. On the other hand, subsistence agriculture constitutes virtually the only economic activity set aside for the indigenous population and its share of total marketed agricultural output is only 2.5 per cent. Overall, the agricultural sector contributes about 14 per cent to the gross domestic product and 20 per cent to exports. The manufacturing sector, which is also dominated by South African and other foreign economic interests, accounts for about 5 per cent of GDP and employs 10 per cent of the work-force.

335. The gap between Namibia's gross domestic product, which represents the total value of goods and services produced in the Territory, and the gross national product, which represents the total value after foreign payments are made, shows the extent to which foreign economic interests exploit the Territory's resources. Studies have shown that as much as 60 per cent of Namibia's gross domestic product is repatriated abroad as company profits before taxes. 65/ Of the remaining 40 per cent, a large part is used as operating expenses of the foreign economic interests in Namibia.

336. An examination of the components of the Territory's per capita gross domestic product shows one of the most inequitable distributions of income in the world.

White per capita income is approximately R 3,000, while the corresponding figure for all blacks, including both wage earners and subsistence earners, was about R 125, a ratio of 24 to 1. For blacks living on "reserves" and "homelands", the per capita figure was estimated to be considerably less. Moreover, if the disproportionate access between Africans and whites to public and social services is taken into account, the welfare gap is much wider than the income disparities indicate.

337. The foreign economic interests involved in the exploitation of Namibian resources include some of the world's largest corporations and financial institutions from South Africa, Western Europe and North America. All of these corporations conduct their operations by means of licences issued by the illegal colonial South African régime. These foreign economic interests were lured to Namibia because of unusually high profits made possible by Pretoria's extension to the Territory of its apartheid system, which essentially guarantees foreign economic interests an abundance of cheap, enslaved labour.

338. In large part, the involvement of transnational corporations in Namibia is accounted for by three principal corporations operating in the mining sector: Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd., (CDM), a wholly-owned subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.; the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., owned by Gold Fields of South Africa (GFS) and Newmont Mining Corporation of the United States; and Rössing Uranium, Ltd., in which the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd., (RTZ) of the United Kingdom owns the majority of equity capital. The three corporations also account for about 95 per cent of mineral production and exports and hold approximately 70 per cent of the Territory's mineral assets.

339. In addition, a number of corporations based in South Africa control the fishing industry, and firms based in Canada and the United Kingdom are involved in marketing caracul furs. Transnational oil and other corporations supply petroleum and other products to the illegal South African administration and its army of occupation in Namibia, directly assisting the apartheid régime's illegal occupation of the Territory.

340. Among the South Africa-based corporations plundering Namibia's resources, the largest is the Angol-American Corporation, whose affiliate, De Beers, controls CDM. Other major South African companies include two South African parastatals: the Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., (ISCOR), and the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., (IDC). The operations of the South African corporations are interwoven through a complicated network of intermediary companies, minority or reciprocal shareholdings and overlapping directorates.

341. In addition to investing in mineral production, South African corporations have also invested in a number of other important areas of the Namibian economy, including salt and cement production and the fishing industry. South African corporate activity in the latter industry is substantial: four South African corporations, South West Africa Fishing Industries, Ltd., (SWAFIL), Kaap Kunen Beleggings, Bpk., Marine Products, Ltd., and Overstone Investments, Ltd., (OIL) control the fish-processing industry and continue to draw large profits.

342. The corporations based in Western Europe, which operate or invest in Namibia, include RTZ (United Kingdom) and Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., (United Kingdom); Barclays Bank, PLC (United Kingdom) and Dresdner Bank (Federal Republic of



Germany); the British Petroleum Company (BP) (United Kingdom) and the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Ltd., part of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group. The sectors in which the corporations based in Western Europe are involved (mining, banking and petroleum) represent three of the most important areas of economic activity in Namibia.

343. The most involved United States corporation is the Newmont Mining Corporation. Another United States corporation, AMAX, also held significant interest in the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., until the end of 1982, when it was reported to have sold its interest in that corporation to GFSA, a subsidiary of Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., of the United Kingdom. Rio Algom, Ltd., of Canada, is also involved in Namibia through its interest in Rössing Uranium, Ltd.

344. Other corporations based in the United States and Canada with operations in the Territory include the Standard Oil Company of California and Texaco, Inc., (through the Caltex Petroleum Corporation) and the Mobil Oil Corporation, as well as the Hudson's Bay Company of Canada, which is involved in the Namibian Caracul industry. Also, some North American corporations, such as Brillund, Ltd., hold significant mineral concessions in Namibia. Although Brillund, Ltd., is registered in Liechtenstein, its major owners are based in North America, particularly in the United States.

345. The foreign economic interests operating in Namibia have neither reinvested part of their huge profits in the Territory for development purposes nor tried to integrate the different sectors of Namibia's economy. As a result, their illegal activities in Namibia have imposed a typical colonial economy on the Territory, totally unbalanced and distorted and dependent upon foreign imports. Furthermore, such activities have not only continued to reinforce and perpetuate South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, but have also encouraged the hardening of the apartheid régime's intransigence with regard to the liberation of Namibia.

#### Mining

346. Mining constitutes by far the largest sector of the Namibian economy. The current output of the mining sector is the fifth largest in Africa. 66/ It is the largest contributor to the Territory's GDP and makes up to about 85 per cent of its exports. Namibia possesses a wide range of minerals, including large quantities of diamonds, uranium, arsenic, lead, cadmium, zinc and copper. A number of other minerals, including gold, silver, pyrite, tin and tantalite, are also available in significant quantities. More recently, the discovery of massive gas fields off the Namibian coast has substantially increased its already extensive wealth in mineral resources. 67/

347. The exploitation of Namibia's diamonds is monopolized by Consolidated Diamond Mines, Ltd., (CDM), one of the world's largest gem diamond producers, and the oldest and largest of the mining companies operating in the Territory. CDM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., of South Africa, which itself is 30 per cent owned by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

348. Since 1920, CDM has been plundering Namibia's gem diamond deposits, which are the most extensive in the world. Its Oranjemund mine operates along a 100 kilometre strip of the southern desert coast. To maximize profits and accelerate the plunder of Namibian diamonds, the sea has been pushed back in some areas to allow mining in the surf zone. As a result of the wanton plunder of CDM,

the diamond resources of the Territory are rapidly being depleted and it is estimated that the mine will be exhausted in another 20 years.

349. In recent years, CDM has been heavily engaged in prospecting for diamonds along the Orange River and northwards along the Atlantic coast. In addition, it has continued systematic sampling of the ocean floor 68/ and has also been exploring for other minerals. 69/

350. Namibian diamonds have high average per-carat value and are noted for their good shape, fine colour and lack of impurities and faults. Approximately 95 per cent of Namibian diamond production is of gem quality, averaging slightly less than a carat, and is sought after by world cutting industries and jewellery traders of Amsterdam, Antwerp, Tel Aviv and New York. Although De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., has claimed that only 20 per cent of its profits come from CDM, another source has put the contribution of CDM to De Beer's profits at 40 per cent. 70/

351. Diamond production and exports are controlled by South Africa through the Diamond Board of Namibia, and marketed through the De Beers Central Selling Organization (CSO), which buffers market fluctuations through stockpiling and selective sales. The procedures governing the export of diamonds from Namibia and the pricing and marketing policies agreed upon by the racist occupying régime have facilitated the wanton plunder of Namibia's diamonds. It has been estimated that as a result of such collusion between Pretoria and CDM, the Territory has lost up to R 1 billion in taxable diamond sales and over R 500 million in revenue over the past five years.

#### Base metals and other precious minerals

352. Namibia is endowed with a wide range of base metals and other precious minerals, which make up 20 per cent of the total output of the mining sector in value. Copper, lead, aluminium, zinc, silver, pyrite, tin, vanadium, tungsten and tantalite have been found in significant quantities. There are also deposits of other minerals, including coal, iron ore and platinum.

353. The Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., (TCL), is the largest producer of base metals in Namibia. Namibia's base metals are of strategic importance to South Africa and its major Western allies. Almost all of the zinc, tin, lead, vanadium and tungsten extracted from the Territory goes to South Africa and its Western allies. As a result, one of the major reasons for South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the support it receives from its Western allies has been the interest both have in perpetuating their unimpeded access to, and exploitation of, the Territory's key base metals.

354. For more than a decade, Namibia's proven and potential reserves of uranium, estimated to be among the largest in the world, have not only heightened the Territory's appeal to foreign mining interests, but have also altered the nature of their involvement. The growing demand for uranium and the attendant economic benefits have strengthened the resolve of foreign economic interests to ensure that the Territory's future was manipulated in such a way as to guarantee their unimpeded exploitation of its uranium. The racist South African régime, in particular, regards its continued control over the Territory and its uranium deposits as of vital, economic and strategic importance.

355. Currently, the exploitation of Namibian uranium is monopolized by Rössing Uranium Ltd., the largest producer of uranium in the world. The Rössing mine has the largest open-cast mine in the world and contains most of Namibia's known uranium reserves. Rössing Uranium, Ltd., is a consortium of Western and South African firms incorporated in 1970. The British corporation, RTZ, holds 46.5 per cent of the equity capital, of which 10 per cent is held through its Canadian subsidiary, Rio Algom, Ltd. The Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa (IDC) and the General Mining and Finance Corporation (GMFC), both South African, hold 13.2 per cent and 6.3 per cent, respectively. Other owners include Total-Compagnie Minière et Nucléaire of France, a subsidiary of Compagnie française de pétroles (CFP), with 10 per cent, and Urangesellschaft, mbH, of the Federal Republic of Germany, 5 per cent. Although RTZ controls 46.5 per cent of the ordinary equity, the British giant owns only 26 per cent of the voting capital. South Africa controls the voting equity through its State-owned IDC, whose weighted voting power gives it veto power. 71/

356. Rössing Uranium, Ltd., processes 50,000 to 60,000 metric tons of ore per day and has a production capacity of 5,250 metric tons of uranium oxide per year. It was reported that at the request of the Rössing management, RTZ did not disclose a production figure for the uranium mine in 1983 and 1984. Disclosure of export figures is prohibited by South Africa's Nuclear Energy Act. 71/ It will be recalled, however, that in 1982, Rössing became the second largest profit generator for its parent multinational RTZ. 72/

357. The identity of Rössing's buyers has remained a closely guarded secret since the mine started production in 1976. The United Kingdom is the only country that openly admits to importing Namibian uranium. It will be recalled that, in 1979, British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd., entered into a long-term contract with RTZ for the supply of some 8,600 metric tons of Namibian uranium. 72/

358. Besides Rössing Uranium, Ltd., other transnational corporations are involved in uranium prospecting operations in Namibia. They include the Anglo-American Corporation and the Union Corporation of South Africa which, together with Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine (SNEA), CFP and Pechiney-Ugine Kuhlmann of France, are involved in a large prospecting operation. SNEA, 70 per cent of which is owned by Entreprise de Recherche et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP), a French State company, is engaged in further prospecting activities through its wholly-owned subsidiary Aquitaine (SWA), under a joint venture agreement with both the Anglo-American Corporation and Total-Compagnie Minière et Nucléaire of France. In 1980, SNEA made an important discovery at Damaraland, where it has prospecting areas at Tubas and Ausinas.

359. Companies from the United States, particularly the Union Carbide Corporation and the Newmond Mining Corporation, are also reported to be involved in prospecting for Namibian uranium. In addition, a number of United States uranium and nuclear corporations have registered as external companies in Namibia. They include Delaware Nuclear, Inc., the Southern Uranium Corporation and Tristate Nuclear, Inc.

360. Since uranium oxide from Rössing and other mines must be enriched and fabricated into fuel rods before it can be used for energy production, it often passes through several hands before reaching its end-user. One of the major processing companies in Europe is Urenco, a joint venture of Uranisotopenentrennungsgesellschaft (URANIT) of the Federal Republic of Germany, Ultra-Centrifuge Nederland of the Netherlands and British Nuclear Fuels. Urenco

does not purchase uranium for resale but is paid to enrich uranium owned by various clients. 73/

### **Energy**

361. Foreign economic interests have been prospecting for oil and gas in Namibia for many years. Gas was first discovered off the Orange River mouth in Namibian territorial waters by the United States oil company, Chevron, under a sub-lease from the Southern Oil Exploration Corporation (Pty), Ltd., (SOEKOR), the South African parastatal agency responsible for conducting offshore oil and gas exploration. Chevron and other international oil companies conducted considerable offshore drilling along the Namibian coast in the early 1970s but most of the concessions were relinquished by 1975 due to unsatisfactory results.

362. It has recently been confirmed that a sizeable gas find rated to be among the largest in the world has been discovered in the Kudu field. Experts have estimated the reserves to be worth in excess of R 8 billion and capable of supplying up to 65 per cent of South Africa's fuel needs for 30 years. 74/

363. Pretoria has authorized SOEKOR as the concessionaire of the sea area of the find to develop the gas field. It has also decided to route the gas directly to Cape town rather than to refine it in Namibia. 75/ Furthermore, it has been estimated that production of gas, which could be piped offshore for conversion into liquid fuel, might be under way in 1988. 76/

364. The racist South African régime is thus manoeuvring, in collaboration with other foreign economic interests, to exploit Namibia's potentially rich oil and gas resources, which are the birthright of the Namibian people. Such exploitation is not only in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 July 1971 and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, but also constitutes a major obstacle to Namibia's independence.

### **Banking and finance**

365. Banks play a central role in the exploitation of Namibia's resources and in the sustenance of South African illegal occupation of the Territory. The major banks involved are Barclays National bank and Standard Bank South West Africa (STANSWA), subsidiaries of British-based international banking groups. Another, the South West Africa Bank (SWABANK), has the majority of its shares registered in the name of Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresden Bank, A.G., a company incorporated in Luxembourg and belonging to the Dresden Bank group of the Federal Republic of Germany. 75/

366. International banks have a long history of involvement in Namibia without having commercial operations in the country. The British merchant bank, Hill Samuel, has been a big lender to the South African régime and its agencies. In 1979, Crenafin S.A. of Zurich, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rothschild Bank of Switzerland, negotiated the first commercial loan to Namibia. 77/ Standard Bank Merchant Bank and Volkskas Merchant Bank are known to have organized three stock issues for the illegal South African administration in Namibia in 1979-1980. 78/

367. The operations of banks in Namibia are exclusively directed at the needs of expatriates, and South African and other foreign economic interests. Banks in

Namibia continue to be instrumental in integrating the financial and customs systems of Namibia and South Africa. They provide money for the occupying illegal administration and for foreign economic interests operating in Namibia. They channel the funds of their clients, as well as their own profits, to accounts in South Africa and Western Europe. They collaborate with the Pretoria régime in an attempt to lend "legitimacy" to that régime's illegal and brutal occupation of Namibia.

368. The continuing collaboration of foreign banks in Namibia with the racist Pretoria régime has not only bolstered the policies of the apartheid régime but also impeded Namibia's transition to independence. The vast network of foreign bank branches in Namibia and the financing of the South African military enables the racist régime to continue its repressive policies in Namibia and perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory.

### Agriculture

369. The agricultural sector typifies the contradictions inherent in the Territory's colonial economy. Blacks, who make up over 95 per cent of the population engaged in agriculture, are subsistence farmers, and their share of the total marketed agricultural output is only about 2.5 per cent. On the other hand, about 5,000 white farmers own and manage the most important commercially-oriented agricultural activities, namely, cattle-raising, dairy-farming and the production of caracul pelts. Between them, these agricultural activities produce over 97 per cent of the total marketed agricultural output.

370. A substantial portion of the land in the so-called police zone, which is the area set aside for white settlement and exploitation and which comprises about two thirds of the total area of Namibia, is owned by South African individuals and corporations, both absentee owners and South African nationals living in Namibia. South African marketing boards or agencies control virtually all marketing of cattle, caracul pelts and wool, and South African individuals and companies control a major share of the meat-processing plants. Nearly all inputs in the agricultural sector, including technical expertise, research and loan capital, come from South Africa, as do half of all the Territory's grain needs and most of its vegetables, fruits and processed food.

371. The policies and practices of water development have been a powerful tool in the hands of the illegal South African administration in Namibia in the exploitation of the human and natural resources of the Territory. More than 90 per cent of the dams and boreholes serve ranches and settlements owned by whites. 79/ All agricultural support services, i.e., agricultural credit, training and research, agricultural extension and veterinary services, agricultural inputs, transportation facilities and marketing organizations are geared to the benefit of white farmers and ranchers.

### Fisheries

372. The coastal waters of Namibia have long been known to be a rich fishing area. In the 1960s and early 1970s, the fishing industry was a greater source of export revenue than agriculture. 80/ Since then, however, Namibia's pelagic fish has been considerably depleted as a result of the wholesale plunder by South African and other foreign economic interests. By 1978-1979, the pilchard population, in particular, was reduced to a mere 7 to 8 per cent of its mid-1960s strength.

373. Although pilchards appeared in greater numbers during the 1980s, the fish population has been reduced to the extent that restoration to previous strength would require many years. The anchovy stock, on which the fishing fleet launched a massive onslaught in 1978-1979, has also been threatened. Experts agree that the anchovy shoals that have been filling the vacuum left by pilchards would also be seriously depleted unless drastic changes in fishing practices are made.

374. Before the pelagic crash, Namibia was the world's foremost producer of canned pilchards, almost all of it for export. Nearly half of the canned pilchards went to South Africa. The balance was exported to the United Kingdom, the United States and to Western Europe, making the Western industrialized nations by far the largest importers. Fishmeal exports went to the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and to Israel. Almost all of the fish oil went to the United Kingdom and 90 per cent of rock lobster went to the United States as frozen tails.

375. After the pelagic crash, the pattern was transformed. Pretoria required the Namibia fishing industry to supply South African requirements before it allowed exports, often at prices below export rates. As a result, exports became irregular and small. The only exception was rock lobster but, even there, a radical switch in exports occurred from frozen tails to the United States to frozen whole cooked lobster to Japan. 81/

376. Ownership of the inshore processing industry and much of the fishing fleet is in the hands of a tightly knit clique of South African companies (Ovenstone, Silverman, Du Preez) or by South African-based corporate capital (Barlow Rand, Anglo-Vaal, Anglo-American, Fedfood/Federale Volksbeleggings). The processing companies repatriate their profits to South Africa and elsewhere rather than invest locally. They shamelessly exploit the migrant labour system, employing thousands of migrant workers in appalling conditions, at starvation wages and laying them off without pay as soon as each season is over.

377. Despite repeated resolutions of the United Nations, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, South African, Western and other foreign economic interests have continued to exploit the Territory's natural resources. The activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia have resulted in foreigners exploiting Namibia's wealth to the detriment of its people, and in further entrenching South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory.

#### 4. Social conditions in Namibia

##### Introduction

378. The Council, in the exercise of its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, maintains under constant review the social conditions in Namibia, and has expressed, on several occasions, its profound indignation at the scale and variety of violations of the fundamental rights of the Namibian people by the illegal colonial régime of South Africa.

379. The racist régime of South Africa, in its efforts to perpetuate its illegal occupation and exploitation of Namibia, has extended its abhorrent apartheid system to Namibia in defiance of the United Nations. Pretoria further introduced certain inhuman measures, such as arbitrary imprisonment and detention of leaders, members

and supporters of SWAPO, the killing of Namibian patriots and other acts of brutality, including the wanton beating and torture of innocent Namibians, designed to intimidate the Namibian people and destroy their determination to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence.

380. The present report updates the previous report of the United Nations Council for Namibia 82/ on the social conditions in occupied Namibia. Specific incidents of brutality by racist South African occupation forces, mass shootings of civilians, arbitrary searches, destruction of villages and detention and torture of individuals, are too numerous to be comprehensively listed. Examples of such incidents are used to illustrate the general state of repression that exists throughout illegally occupied Namibia and to give an idea of how black Namibians live under South Africa's illegal occupation. Mr. Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, said in his statement before the General Assembly on 19 November 1985 that "it is enough to be merely suspected of being a SWAPO member or supporter to risk death, arbitrary detention and torture at the hands of Pretoria's occupation forces". 7/

381. The Pretoria régime continues to defy arrogantly the international community's call for an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia and the system of apartheid. Ruthless political repression, racial discrimination and apartheid, as well as gross violations of fundamental rights, still continue to characterize South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

382. The evidence presented in this report leads to the conclusion that South Africa's brutal rule in Namibia has not achieved its aim of subduing the population into accepting its colonial rule. On the contrary, racist South Africa's attempts to cripple the liberation movement as a political force inside Namibia have only been met with greater commitment to the struggle and support for SWAPO by the masses of the Namibian people.

383. Recognizing that the inhumanity, suffering and subjugation perpetrated by the racist régime of South Africa in Namibia are blatant violations of the dignity, value and sacred character of the human being, the General Assembly, by its resolution 40/97 A, strongly condemned the illegal occupation régime of South Africa for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, SWAPO. It demanded once again that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians had been charged or tried or were being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa. It further demanded that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release any who were still alive, and declared that South Africa should be liable for damages to compensate the victims, their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained.

384. In its Final Document, 1/ the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, strongly condemned the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its ruthless repression of the Namibian people, its policy and practice of apartheid and other gross violations of human rights perpetrated against the people of Namibia, and demanded an immediate end to those policies. It condemned the régime for its detention and imprisonment of Namibian political prisoners and demanded their immediate and unconditional release. The Conference called upon the international community to render increased all-round assistance to the Namibian people and to its liberation movement, SWAPO.

## Repression and violation of human rights

### (a) Repressive legislation

385. Since 1967, the South African régime has enacted a series of laws calling for harsh penalties, including death sentences, life imprisonment and long-term prison sentences, aimed at thwarting the legitimate national liberation struggle of the Namibian people. These acts give the South African colonial police and occupation forces absolute power to carry out mass arrests, to commit murder, to ban organizations and publications opposed to Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia and to detain or deport Namibians without trial. They also provide for preventive detention, the banning of meetings, the imposition of martial law and the establishment of "security districts", in order to stifle the political struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

386. During the period under review, the occupation régime has continued to make use of banning orders aimed at restricting political and civil liberties. SWAPO members released from detention are placed under restriction in their homes or areas where they reside and are prohibited from leaving those areas, attending meetings or receiving visitors. The methods of enforcement and the very nature of these laws and regulations violate the fundamental rules of the international legal order, namely, that human rights be respected without racial discrimination and that no person be tortured.

387. According to the so-called Security Districts Proclamation Act imposed by the occupation régime in March 1985, 83/ journalists, foreign visitors and church people who are not residents of the six areas covered by the Act cannot enter the designated "security districts" without permits from the South African occupation army and police force. The districts cover over half of Namibia's territory, from the capital city of Windhoek to the northern border with Angola, Botswana and Zambia. More than three quarters of the Namibian population lives in this area. The Act is intended to restrict the Namibian people's freedom of movement and to give the "Koevoet" and other South African murder squads a free hand to commit atrocities without public exposure.

388. Furthermore, a few days after the installation of the so-called interim government in Namibia, South Africa's draconian laws were extended to the Territory. These include: (a) the Intimidation Act, specifically drawn up to deal with boycotts; (b) the Demonstrations in or near Court Building Prohibition Act, used to suppress protests at political trials; and (c) the Protection of Information Act. These laws are now part of the instruments used by South Africa to continue the repression of the Namibian people.

### (b) Terrorization of the general population

389. In its attempts to perpetuate its brutal occupation of Namibia, the apartheid régime of South Africa has, in recent months, intensified its repressive measures against the Namibian people. Acts of cold-blooded killings, systematic torture, abductions, detentions without trial by the South African murder squads and disappearances of civilians have become widespread.

390. Among the murder squads that are daily committing untold atrocities are the notorious "Koevoet", the "Takkies" and the "Etango". 84/ Both the "Etango" and



"Takkies" squads are cultural organizations formed by the racist troops and used politically to mobilize the masses against SWAPO.

391. In order to facilitate the commission of these acts, racist South Africa has put up a blanket information black-out over the northern areas. The régime has been able to do this by retaining the dusk-to-dawn curfew that it had imposed on these areas since 1981. This repressive measure was reinforced through the introduction of the "Manpower Proclamation Bureaux", introduced in October 1984 in order to tighten up the régime's brutal measures to control the movement of people to these areas.

392. On 4 May 1985, members of the South African occupation army and police force violently attacked a SWAPO rally organized to mark the seventh anniversary of the Kassinga massacre, committed in Angola in 1979 by the Pretoria régime against over 600 Namibian refugees, most of whom were women and children. On 25 August 1985, Namibia Day, it also violently attacked yet another peaceful SWAPO political rally and arrested and detained 52 Namibian patriots who had gathered to commemorate the nineteenth anniversary of the launching of armed struggle by SWAPO. On 30 September 1985, a large crowd gathered outside the court where the trial was due to open. Reports indicated that 75 people were subsequently arrested, including some of those due to appear in court on that day. 85/ Among the 75 detainees were some prominent SWAPO leaders.

393. In its attempts to force the Namibian people to accept its so-called interim government, racist South Africa has become even more ruthless than ever in its suppression of opposition to its illegal occupation of Namibia. The installation of the so-called interim government at Windhoek, on 17 June 1985, was marked by acts of violence by the racist army and police force against the Namibian people. Acting on Pretoria's orders, heavily armed soldiers and police officers in armoured vehicles surrounded the Katutura sports ground at Windhoek, where more than 10,000 SWAPO militants and supporters had peacefully gathered to register their opposition to the imposition of Pretoria's puppets on the Namibian people. 86/

394. As people returned to their homes at the end of the rally, they were baton-charged and forced to retreat because of the use of tear-gas by the racist armed forces. More than 60 people were injured, and some were maimed. 87/ Members of the notorious Koevoet murder squad, which had been deployed around the African township of Katutura, carried out these savage acts of violence against the people.

395. It may be recalled that the Council, in declaring its full and total support for this demonstration of courage and determination by the Namibian people to commemorate Namibia Day in the face of such brutalization, had expressed its strong condemnation of the act of aggression by the South African police force against the Namibian people. 88/

396. It may also be recalled that early in February 1986, the Council had strongly denounced the imprisonment and trial of seven Namibians, who were members of SWAPO, and had demanded their immediate and unconditional release. 89/ These opponents of South Africa's colonial occupation of Namibia had been charged under the so-called security legislation imposed by the Pretoria régime. The charges were related to their activities against the illegal occupation régime and its agents in Namibia. The accused were refused bail and imprisoned for over one year.

397. The arrests and the use by the South African military and police force of tear-gas and baton-charge tactics to disperse the meetings demonstrate that the South African régime has resorted to increased violence in order to oppress further the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, and thereby continue its illegal occupation and brutal repression in Namibia. This aggressive action and the arrests that were made under the notorious Notification of Meetings Act, enacted by the illegal South African administration in 1981, clearly indicate the continuing systematic denial of the basic rights of Namibia's people, including the right of free assembly and movement.

398. In addition, sources in Namibia report that, during the last week of November and at the beginning of December 1985, many people were detained in northern Namibia by the South African régime. The people arrested included nurses, teachers and businessmen, some of whom had just recently been released from custody after being held in detention for 56 days, with no charges brought against them. 90/

399. Throughout the years, torture has been used as an instrument by which the racist South African régime has perpetuated its illegal occupation and repression. It has been repeatedly condemned by the international community, including the United Nations Council for Namibia.

400. Amnesty International and church sources in Namibia have provided overwhelming evidence of the crimes committed by the illegal occupation régime against the Namibian people. Civilians suspected of supporting SWAPO faced repercussions ranging from beatings, rape or subjection to other forms of intimidation to being killed. Cases in point of the violence used by racist South Africa in torturing the civilian population are those of Mrs. Maria Kambangula and Mr. Nahas Ndevahoma.

401. On the night of 11 May 1985, Mrs. Kambangula, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, was assaulted and buried in the sand by South African forces of occupation. 91/ The assault on Mrs. Kambangula took place in the Onankali region in the north. According to her testimony, the soldiers taunted her, asked her why she had so many children and made accusations that the children were fathered by SWAPO forces. They then kicked, beat and throttled her. The soldiers dug a hole in the ground, made her lie in it and proceeded to bury her, leaving only her legs free. After taking her out of the sand for a while, they repeated the mock burial. Her ordeal lasted several hours until she was almost unconscious. She was later treated for a fractured shoulder and other injuries.

402. On 29 July 1985, Mr. Ndevahoma, the principal of Osheka junior secondary school at Ovambo, was arrested at his home by South African troops. He was continuously beaten and three sacks were tied around his neck, covering his head. During his detention, which seems to have been connected with his complaints about the conduct of South African soldiers in his area, he was accused of being a SWAPO supporter. 92/

403. Frans Wapota, a black Namibian worker, was reportedly killed by four South African soldiers in northern Namibia. The four white soldiers appeared in a Windhoek court in June 1986. The trial was stopped, however, at the order of Mr. Pieter Botha, President of racist South Africa, claiming that it was not in the "interest of national security" to proceed with the trial.

404. The inhuman practices of the South African army in Namibia include death by decapitation, setting fire to homesteads containing blind and elderly women,

kicking and beating to death, and tying explosive devices against the bodies of their victims which totally destroy them. 93/

405. On 18 January 1986, in a further effort to intimidate the Namibian people, a bomb explosion at the Oshigambo Lutheran High School in northern Namibia caused extensive damage to the engine room housing the school's generator. A week later, on 23 January the main offices of the Council of Churches in Namibia were destroyed in a fire that had been deliberately set.

406. The following are the words of Namibia's leading churchman, Bishop Kleopas Dumeni:

"Killing of people in cold blood, beatings, throwing people in jail, destruction of property, torturing with electric shocks, bomb blasts on roads, and other cruel oppressive measures have made the situation far worse and more dangerous than ever before." 94/

407. It was reported that residents of Ondangua in the north have complained that Koevoet members unloaded the bodies of two men and ordered people in the vicinity to bury them. 95/ Further reports indicate that a 15-year-old boy, Portus Blasius, from Onhemba near Ombalantu in northern Namibia, suffered severe facial burns after about 12 members of SADF held his face against the exhaust system of a truck. The soldiers forced him into a truck and took him to an undisclosed place where they accused him of being a SWAPO supporter and beat him before holding his face against the exhaust pipe. 96/

408. On 28 June 1986, South African soldiers held Titus Paulus, a 13-year-old Namibian boy of Amuteya, northern Namibia, by his arms and legs over fire, badly burning his back. The reason for roasting him was that he did not know the whereabouts of SWAPO freedom fighters.

409. In its official statement on the matter, the Council of Churches stated, inter alia, that "the Council of Churches in Namibia and its staff will continue to strive for the true freedom and independence of this country, and will by no means be tempted or discouraged by such a wanton deed". These terrorist and cowardly acts of arson and sabotage were without doubt perpetrated at the behest of the illegal South African occupation régime in Namibia and its agents in the so-called interim administration imposed by Pretoria in June 1985. The United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemned the racist régime and its agents for those acts of repression and terrorism perpetrated against the Namibian people. 97/

#### Exploitation of labour

410. In Namibia, the labour force is divided along racial lines. Apartheid exists in the conditions of work, wages earned, the right to organize in trade unions and the types of jobs available.

411. Western transnational corporations and South Africa continue to exploit the manpower and mineral resources of Namibia in contravention of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. Black Namibians working for these corporations are employed under a grossly discriminatory system of wages, working conditions and living standards.

412. The conditions under which Namibian workers operate are totally hostile and extremely exploitative. There is no protective labour legislation for the majority of workers. They have no statutory right to a pension, to set pay, holiday pay or maternity leave. A worker can be dismissed without prior notice and such occurrences are frequent. 98/ Labour practices on white-owned farms are semi-feudal and prison labour is often employed.

413. Namibia does not have a permanent industrial labour force of any significant scale. The very nature of the migrant worker system has prevented its emergence. Workers return to subsistence farming for several months each year. They cannot move their families to their work place owing to the lack of housing and other social services. 99/

414. In general, genuine trade unionism is prevented by the Pretoria régime in conjunction with other foreign interests and corporations. The effectiveness of trade unions in Namibia is heavily circumscribed through selective and discriminative representation, through suppression of all but "co-operative" unions and through rising unemployment. Nevertheless, Namibian workers have continued their struggle against the exploitative policies of foreign economic interests. 100/

415. In order to guarantee a constant supply of cheap black labour, great restrictions are placed on a worker's ability to seek work, to live in a family setting, to earn a living and to organize. Obstacles to effective union organization remain overwhelming. The registration of trade unions is required by law, but it is difficult for independent black trade unions to register. Unions are explicitly forbidden from pursuing political objectives. In 1977, the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) was founded to mobilize the potential power of Namibian workers and organize them to play a role in the national liberation struggle. NUNW is affiliated with SWAPO and has operated largely underground since 1980 when its offices were closed and its funds frozen by the illegal South African administration in the Territory. 101/

#### The refugee situation

416. The dispossession of land and the war and repression brought about by the illegal South African occupation régime have continued to force thousands of Namibians to flee their native land in order to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, particularly Angola and Zambia. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that there are approximately 70,000 to 80,000 Namibian refugees in Angola, Zambia and other neighbouring countries.

417. The constant flow of Namibian refugees into the neighbouring countries has created additional expenditure in the fields of agriculture, health, education and vocational training, and in the supply and distribution of tents, food and household goods. In addition, the international community has provided assistance, in particular UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies. UNHCR has, *inter alia*, provided assistance to meet the needs of Namibian refugees for clothing, health care, school materials and food to supplement supplies received from the World Food Programme (WFP).

418. With the assistance of UNHCR and other organizations, as well as friendly countries, SWAPO has set up Namibian Health and Education Centres in Angola and Zambia in order to meet the needs of refugees. The centres include medical

establishments equipped to deal with communicable and parasitic diseases, as well as malnutrition. 102/

419. Over the years, refugee camps in the neighbouring States have been frequent targets of the racist South African forces. South African racist military forces flout the sovereignty of the neighbouring States in order, apart from intimidating and attacking them, also to attack refugee camps on the pretext that the latter are SWAPO bases, plundering and killing innocent civilians. The repeated armed attacks against Namibian refugees have made organized assistance difficult.

420. Recognizing that the determinants of good health stretch beyond medical care, SWAPO is committed to a policy that emphasizes not only the provision of basic needs, such as food, clothing and shelter, but also the provision of such essential social services as education and health facilities, water supply, sanitation and transportation.

421. Increased international assistance for the efforts of SWAPO to meet the basic needs of refugees in the settlements is needed, especially in the area of health care. In response to an urgent appeal by the United Nations Council for Namibia for the improvement of living conditions in the SWAPO settlements, a number of Governments have made generous contributions by providing anti-malaria drugs and by assisting in the improvement of water supplies in the settlements. SWAPO had earlier indicated its most urgent needs at the settlements to a Council mission, which held consultations with the leaders of SWAPO on 3 April 1985 (see A/AC.131/173, para 11 (d) and (e)).

422. International assistance to Namibians is channelled directly to SWAPO or through, among other sources, the United Nations Fund for Namibia, one of whose major purposes is to provide educational, social and relief assistance. In this regard, by its resolution 40/97 E, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the Fund for Namibia.

##### 5. Legal matters concerning Namibia

423. By its resolution 2145 (XXI), the General Assembly declared that South Africa had failed to fulfil its obligations in respect of the administration of Namibia and to ensure the material well-being and security of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory and had, in fact, disavowed its Mandate over the Territory. Accordingly, the Assembly terminated the Mandate and declared further that Namibia was henceforth under the direct responsibility of the United Nations until it achieved independence.

424. In fulfilment of its obligation to administer the Territory, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2248 (S-V), by which, *inter alia*, it established the United Nations Council for South West Africa (later called Namibia) to administer the Territory until independence. The powers and functions of the Council would entrust the maximum possible participation of the people of the Territory; the promulgation of appropriate laws, decrees and regulations until a legislative assembly was established; and the adoption of appropriate measures in consultation with the people of the Territory for the establishment of a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution on the basis of which elections would be held for the establishment of a legislative assembly and a responsible government in the Territory.

425. In its advisory opinion of 21 June 1971, the International Court of Justice stated, *inter alia*, "(1) that, the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the Territory; and (2) that States Members of the United Nations are under obligation to recognize the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia and the invalidity of its acts on behalf of or concerning Namibia, and to refrain from any acts and in particular any dealings with the Government of South Africa implying recognition of the legality of, or lending support or assistance to, such presence and administration". The advisory opinion was followed four months later by Security Council resolution 301 (1971), by which the Council agreed with the Court's opinion.

426. In pursuance of the mandate given to it by the General Assembly, and in accordance with subsequent General Assembly resolutions defining the responsibilities of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Council continued, during the period under review, to undertake various activities, including in the legal sphere, aimed at bringing about Namibia's independence and protecting and preserving the interests of the Namibian people. In this connection, the Council, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, continued to send missions of consultation to various Governments in order to galvanize international support for the Namibian cause and to consider the most effective measures of terminating the illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa and the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985).

427. The missions of consultation, which were sent to Western Europe between February and May 1986, also exchanged views with the Governments of those countries on ways of securing the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, including action to terminate the continued plunder and the exploitation of Namibia's human and natural resources by Western economic interests, in particular transnational corporations and the racist South African régime, in defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The Decree expressly stipulates 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".

428. Pursuant to its decision to engage practising lawyers to prepare reports on the feasibility of instituting legal proceedings in domestic courts against firms and individuals engaged in trade in Namibian products in violation of the Decree, in Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, the Council decided, during the period under review, to begin legal action in the Netherlands. That decision was based upon years of studies, research and consultations conducted by the Council itself, as well as by legal experts whom the Council had retained in the above-mentioned countries. It was one of the options for implementing the Decree.

429. As part of its activities to promote support for the cause of Namibia's independence, the Council supported initiatives by parliamentarians in Western

Europe, North America and other countries, to enact legislation imposing sanctions against the illegal South African régime.

430. In addition, the Council conducted a Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, at Valletta, from 19 to 23 May 1986, with representatives of non-governmental organizations and other participants in order to obtain relevant information and to exchange views among themselves on the suppression of the people and exploitation of the resources of Namibia by South Africa and other foreign interests. Those forums provided new opportunities to expose such activities and intensify active support for the self-determination, freedom and independence of the Namibian people and for considering the most effective way to implement the Decree.

431. One of the most significant activities of the Council during the period under review was the convening of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, from 7 to 11 July 1986 at Vienna. That Conference solemnly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia; emphasized that, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V), Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations, which the Organization exercised through the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until its independence; and reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, by every means, including armed struggle, to repel South Africa's aggression, and to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia.

432. By its Programme of Action, the Conference strongly requested the Security Council immediately to adopt and impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in order to isolate the racist régime and compel it to accept a just settlement of the question of Namibia, as well as peaceful change in South Africa itself. Moreover, the Conference called upon all Governments to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as financial, military and other material assistance, to SWAPO in its legitimate struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

433. In compliance with paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 39/50 C, the Council continued to consider questions relating to the accession of Namibia to international conventions, covenants and agreements, which it deemed appropriate for the protection of the interests of the Namibian people.

H. Contacts between Member States and South Africa since the adoption of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 and 40/97 A

434. By its resolution 39/50 A, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its implementation of paragraph 15 of Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and of relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, 37/233 A of 20 December 1982, 38/36 A of 1 December 1983, 39/50 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/97 A of 13 December 1985, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly a comprehensive report on all contacts between all States and South Africa. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/50 A, the Council prepared a report that updates

the information contained in its report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session. The current report of Standing Committee II on contacts between Member States and South Africa is reproduced in A/AC.131/226.

I. Co-operation between the Council and other United Nations bodies

435. During the period under review, the Council continued to co-operate 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 on matters pertaining to the question of Namibia and in pursuit of the collective struggle against the remaining vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

1. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

436. The Special Committee continued to keep the question of Namibia under continuous review and to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to attend its meetings on the subject. For its part, the Council also invited the Special Committee to its solemn meetings and other events that it organized.

437. Mr. M. Ammar Amari (Tunisia) participated in, and addressed, the Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, held at Georgetown, from 29 July to 2 August 1985.

438. Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Chairman of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the special meetings held by the Council to commemorate Namibia Day, in New York on 26 August 1985.

439. Mr. Berhanu Dinka (Ethiopia), representative of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the Conference on the Intensification of International Action for the Independence of Namibia, held in New York from 11 to 13 September 1985.

440. Mr. Sinclair (Guyana), Acting President of the Council, addressed the special commemorative meeting in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, held in New York on 16 October 1985.

441. Mr. Dinka (Ethiopia), representative of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the special meetings held by the Council to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, in New York on 28 October 1985.

442. Mr. Yossiphov (Bulgaria), representative of the Special Committee, addressed the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986.

443. Mr. Oscar Oramas Oliva (Cuba), representative of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986.



444. Mr. Bronislav Kulawiec (Czechoslovakia), Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee, addressed the special meetings held by the Council to commemorate Namibia Day, in New York on 26 August 1986.

## 2. Special Committee against Apartheid

445. Major-General Joseph N. Garba, Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, attended and addressed the special meetings held by the Council to commemorate Namibia Day, in New York on 26 August 1985.

446. Mr. Serge Charles (Haiti), represented the Special Committee at the Conference on the Intensification of International Action for the Independence of Namibia, held in New York from 11 to 13 September 1985.

447. Mr. Sinclair (Guyana), Acting President of the Council, attended and addressed the Special Meeting in Observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, held in New York on 11 October 1985.

448. Major-General Garba, Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, represented the Committee in the special meetings held by the Council to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, in New York on 28 October 1985.

449. Mr. Lusaka (Zambia), President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, represented the Council at the special meetings held in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in New York on 21 March 1986.

450. Mr. Alexander N. Vikis (Cyprus) represented the Council in the International Seminar on the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa, held in London from 28 to 30 May 1986.

451. Mr. Akyol (Turkey) attended and addressed the United Nations Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Oslo from 4 to 6 June 1986.

452. Mr. Bhaskar Kumar Mitra (India) represented the Special Committee at the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta, Malta from 19 to 23 May 1986.

453. Mr. Sinclair (Guyana), Acting President of the Council, attended and addressed the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986.

454. Mr. Charles (Haiti) represented the Special Committee at the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986.

455. Ms. Ninón Millan (Colombia) represented the Council at the special meetings, held in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia, on 8 August 1986.

456. Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the special meetings held by the Council to commemorate Namibia Day, in New York on 26 August 1986.

J. Co-operation between the Council and the Organization of African Unity

457. The Council continues to maintain close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in which the United Nations Council for Namibia has permanent observer status, with the objective of bringing about the early independence of Namibia.

458. During the period under review, representatives of OAU participated in the solemn meetings of the Council in observance of Namibia Day, on 26 August 1985, and the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, on 28 October 1985. Invitations were also extended to OAU to participate in the seminars and symposia organized by the Council, both at and away from United Nations Headquarters, and to address the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986.

459. As in previous years, the Council participated in meetings of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the OAU Council of Ministers, as well as in meetings of its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

1. Forty-fifth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Lagos, from 27 to 29 January 1986

460. Mr. Michael Ononaiye (Nigeria) represented the United Nations Council for Namibia at the forty-fifth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Lagos from 27 to 29 January 1986.

461. In his statement to the Co-ordinating Committee, the representative of the Council said that despite the efforts of the United Nations to implement its plan for the independence of Namibia, South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory had continued.

462. In view of the continued intransigence of the racist régime, the representative of the Council reiterated the call for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions. He then outlined the important provisions of General Assembly resolutions 40/97 A to F, by which the Assembly, *inter alia*, declared that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter were the most effective measure to ensure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

463. Mr. Ononaiye also stated that the Council, particularly conscious of the fact that 1986 marked 20 years since the General Assembly ended South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and assumed direct responsibility for the Territory, was determined to place the question of Namibia at the forefront of international concern.

464. In conclusion, the representative of the Council made an appeal to the Co-ordinating Committee for increased assistance to SWAPO in order to enable it to inject new spirit into the armed struggle. For its part, the Council would continue to work in close co-operation with OAU and with its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in order to free Namibia from its colonial yoke.

465. At the conclusion of its deliberations, the Committee adopted a resolution on Namibia, which it submitted to the forty-third ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers for adoption (see para. 473 below).

2. Forty-third ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa, from 25 February to 4 March 1986

466. Mr. Lusaka, President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, represented the Council at the forty-third ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa from 25 February to 4 March 1986.

467. In his statement to the Council of Ministers, the President observed that 20 years after the General Assembly had terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and assumed direct responsibility for the Territory, the situation in and relating to the international Territory had progressively worsened. Pretoria had continued, with impunity, its stranglehold over Namibia and its brazen attacks against neighbouring States. Furthermore, the racist régime installed a so-called interim government at Windhoek in June 1985 in defiance of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, in particular Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).

468. The President observed that in seeking a solution to the Namibian independence issue, it should be stressed that South Africa needed the support of its friends in order to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia. One manifestation of such support was the policy of "constructive engagement" pursued by the current United States Administration, which provided a cover for the Pretoria régime to dig in its heels on Namibian independence and the dismantling of apartheid within its borders, and to pursue its policies of destabilization of its neighbours. He stated that the policy of "constructive engagement" had also resulted in new promises of overt assistance to the instruments of destabilization in southern Africa. In that regard, the President recalled the decisions of OAU at the ordinary session of its twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government, declaring that any covert or overt involvement in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, directly or through third parties, would be considered a hostile act against OAU.

469. The President stressed that the Namibian question should be considered on its own merits and indeed on the basis of the decisions of the United Nations, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978). With this paramount concern in mind and on the occasion of the twentieth year of the termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia, the United Nations Council for Namibia would organize, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/97 C, an international conference on Namibia prior to the special session of the General Assembly on the same question. As in the past, the President stressed that the Council would continue to consult closely with OAU on all matters concerning Namibia.

470. Recalling the racist régime's most recent campaign of intimidation and terror against the Namibian people, the President stressed that the need for firm action on the question of Namibia had become even more pressing. The response must be consistent with the gravity of the situation in southern Africa and the threat to peace and security which the actions of the Pretoria régime represented. The response should also be assertive and credible in order to meet the challenge posed by South Africa's contempt for the will of the international community. The action already undertaken by several States to bring pressure on the Pretoria régime

should be strengthened by the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter.

471. The President concluded his statement by emphasizing that the impact of mandatory sanctions would not only be economic, but would also deliver the required political message to Pretoria. The United Nations Council for Namibia was convinced that such a measure would hasten the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, without linkage or pre-condition.

472. Speaking on behalf of the national liberation movements, Mr. Peter Mueshange, then Secretary for Foreign Relations of SWAPO, reviewed the developments that had taken place in the field of decolonization and assured the Council of Ministers of the determination of the oppressed people of Namibia and South Africa to step up their struggle for freedom. He also renewed the appeal of the liberation movements for increased financial and material assistance so as to enable them to intensify their liberation struggle.

473. On 4 March 1986, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on Namibia (CM/Plen/Res.10 (XLIII)). By that resolution, the Council, *inter alia*, condemned unequivocally and in the strongest terms the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria racist régime and the Reagan Administration's support for it; rejected totally the continued insistence by the Reagan Administration and the racist Pretoria régime on linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola, which had impeded the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978); vehemently condemned the continued use of occupied Namibia by the racist régime as a springboard for aggression against the independent African States in the region, especially against the People's Republic of Angola; condemned and rejected unreservedly the imposition of a puppet "interim régime" upon the Namibian people and the ever-increasing State apparatus of oppression and brutality; strongly condemned the use of the veto by the United States Administration and the United Kingdom Government in the United Nations Security Council against the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions; called upon the United Nations Security Council to put an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa and to ensure the speedy implementation of its resolution 435 of 1978; reaffirmed its full support for the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, and called once again upon all States, international organizations and solidarity groups to increase their financial, material, political and moral support to SWAPO so as to expedite the independence of Namibia; commended SWAPO, in particular its military wing, PLAN, for the military victories that it had scored over the enemy forces, which was the only effective and encouraging method of struggle against the racist régime's continued defiance of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); declared that the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 566 (1985), which called for economic sanctions and other measures, would make a tangible contribution to the struggle against racist South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and the struggle against apartheid; further called upon the international community to press for and support disinvestment, comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions and other measures against the racist régime; supported and endorsed the convening of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Namibia in 1986 and a United Nations-sponsored international conference also on the question of Namibia in 1986 in one of the Western European capitals; reaffirmed once more the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and maintained that it was

the only acceptable basis for a peaceful resolution of the Namibian problem; expressed its appreciation for the sacrifices of front-line States for the independence of Namibia in the face of continued aggression by the racist Pretoria régime; and renewed its appeal to the world community as a whole, to continue to render concrete material, financial, political, diplomatic and moral support to SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

3. Forty-sixth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 16 to 18 July 1986

474. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented by Mr. M. M. Liswaniso (Zambia), who was accompanied by Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab of SWAPO, at the forty-sixth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

475. The session was opened by Mr. Joseph Warioba, Prime Minister and First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and was chaired by Mr. Daudi N. Mwakawago, Minister for Labour and Manpower.

476. Tracing the long and painful negotiations regarding the settlement of the Namibian question, the Prime Minister pointed out that the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia was being frustrated by the Pretoria régime, with the support of the United States, which continued to insist on linking Namibia's independence to irrelevant and extraneous issues. Despite the total rejection of "linkage" by the international community, the United States continued to pursue its policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa, which had encouraged the racist régime in its continued occupation of Namibia and parts of southern Angola. The policy of "constructive engagement" was also responsible for the overt military and other material support by the United States for UNITA bandits, and the acts of aggression against and destabilization of the front-line States by the racist régime of South Africa.

477. For his part, the representative of the Council briefed the Committee on the activities of the Council for the early independence of Namibia. In that connection, he drew the attention of the Committee to, *inter alia*, the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, and highlighted some aspects of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference. 1/ The representative also informed the Committee that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action would be submitted to the forty-first session of the General Assembly and would be made available to the special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia to be convened immediately following the opening of the forty-first session of the General Assembly.

478. At the conclusion of its deliberations, the Committee adopted a resolution on Namibia which was put before the forty-fourth session of the OAU Council of Ministers for adoption (see paras. 480-482).

4. Forty-fourth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa, from 21 to 26 July 1986

479. Mr. Melchior Bwakira (Burundi) represented the United Nations Council for Namibia at the forty-fourth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU. He was accompanied by Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab of SWAPO.

480. After discussing thoroughly the report of the Secretary-General of OAU on decolonization (CM/1384 (XLIV)) and the report of the forty-sixth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa (CM/1385 (XLIV)), and taking into consideration the information provided by the United Nations Council for Namibia and SWAPO, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on Namibia (A/41/654), by which, inter alia, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other offshore islands, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by racist South Africa; strongly condemned the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of OAU, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations relating to Namibia; reaffirmed that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) remained the only accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, and reiterated its call for its immediate and unconditional implementation; and unequivocally condemned and rejected the infamous policy of the United States and South Africa of linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola, and expressed its support for Security Council resolution 539 (1983), by which the Council declared that the independence of Namibia could be held hostage to the resolution of issues that were alien to resolution 435 (1978).

481. The Council of Ministers also strongly condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim administration in Namibia on 17 June 1985 and recalled with satisfaction the universal and categorical rejection by the international community, including in particular the Security Council which, by its resolution 566 (1985), declared South Africa's action to be illegal, and null and void, and stated that no recognition should be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to it or any representative or organ established in pursuance thereof. The Council of Ministers reaffirmed that the natural resources of Namibia were the inviolable heritage of its people, and reiterated its grave concern at the rapid depletion of those resources as a result of plunder by South Africa and other foreign economic interests, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, and denounced the activities of foreign economic and other interests as one of the major obstacles to the independence of Namibia; condemned unreservedly racist South Africa's continued massive militarization and use of Namibia as a launching pad for aggression against the economic and political destabilization of the front-line States, particularly the People's Republic of Angola, and reiterated its appreciation for the sacrifices of the front-line States for Namibia's independence, in the face of continued State terrorism by the racist régime of South Africa; and called upon the Security Council of the United Nations to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter against South Africa, in order to force the racist régime to relinquish its illegal occupation over Namibia.

482. The Council of Ministers also expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his personal commitment to the Namibian cause and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and also expressed to him its support and confidence and urged him to continue his efforts; expressed its support for the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), and welcomed and endorsed the call made on the Council by the Assembly by its resolution 40/97 A to proceed to establish its administration in Namibia during 1986; saluted and encouraged SWAPO, particularly the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) for the victories that they had scored, and declared its support for the call by SWAPO to the Namibian people to make 1986 the Year of General Mobilization and Decisive Action for Final Victory; further requested OAU member States to implement, at the earliest possible convenience, the Arusha Plan of Action on Namibia of 1980 and the Accra Programme of Action on Namibia of 1985, in particular, by generously contributing to the Solidarity Fund for Namibia so as to enhance the capability of SWAPO to intensify further the armed liberation struggle; and warmly welcomed the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to meet in a special session on the question of Namibia, from 17 to 19 September 1986, as a reaffirmation of the responsibility and commitment of the international community to expedite Namibia's independence, on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and urged all the member States of OAU to participate in the debate at the ministerial level, in order to underscore the high priority that Africa attached to the early independence of Namibia.

5. Twenty-second ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Addis Ababa, from 28 to 30 July 1986

483. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented at the twenty-second ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU by Mr. Melchior Bwakira (Burundi), who was accompanied by Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab of SWAPO.

484. In its final document (A/41/654), the Assembly of Heads of State and Government adopted, inter alia, a statement on 'he Critical Situation in Southern (Africa AHG/St.1(XXII)); a Declaration on the Involvement of the United States Administration in the Internal Affairs of the People's Republic of Angola (AHG/Decl.1(XXII)); and a Decision on the Establishment of a Committee of Heads of State on the Question of Southern Africa (AHG/Dec.1(XXII)). It also took note of the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers at its forty-sixth ordinary session (see paras. 480-482).

485. In the statement on the Critical Situation in Southern Africa, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government stressed that the front-line States were committed and determined to see freedom and justice established in South Africa and Namibia by the complete and categorical dismantling of apartheid. They were further convinced that the intensified struggle for freedom and justice by the people of South Africa and Namibia, assisted by the international community, would accelerate the realization of the goals of freedom and justice.

486. In that context, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government reiterated the appeal by the front-line States to the international community to co-ordinate action against apartheid and for the independence of Namibia. The appeal called for, *inter alia*, the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa; the provision of material and other support for the liberation movements in order to strengthen their fighting capabilities; the establishment of national solidarity funds for supporting liberation movements; the provision of maximum publicity to the cause of liberation and of more broadcasting facilities for the liberation movements, as well as the observance of events of importance, such as Sharpeville Day, Soweto Day and Namibia Week; rejection of "constructive engagement" and any attempt to engage in any dialogue with the racist régime pending the initiation of a categorical and irreversible process of dismantling apartheid and withdrawal from Namibia; condemnation of the policy of "linkage" or the introduction of any other issues extraneous to Security Council resolution 435 (1978); mobilization and provision of necessary resources to the front-line and other neighbouring States in order to enhance their capacity to withstand the effects of sabotage and economic blackmail and aggression by the racist régime, as well as to withstand the effects of sanctions against South Africa.

487. By its Declaration on the Involvement of the United States Administration in the Internal Affairs of the People's Republic of Angola (AHG/Decl.1(XXII)), the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, *inter alia*, declared that the so-called policy of "constructive engagement", which had emboldened the racist régime of South Africa to defy the United Nations call for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and to continue to occupy parts of southern Angola, was not acceptable to Africa, and constituted a mechanism that only provided succour and comfort to the racist régime of South Africa in its acts of murder, aggression and destabilization of southern Africa. The Assembly also reiterated the categorical rejection of OAU of the notion of "linkage".

488. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government also decided to establish the Ad Hoc Standing Committee of Heads of State on the Question of Southern Africa (AHG/Dec.1(XXII)). The Assembly mandated the Committee to monitor constantly the situation in southern Africa and to hold the necessary consultations, as well as to take initiatives necessary for the identification and co-ordination of ideas and actions to be taken in order to speed up the elimination of apartheid and the independence of Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

#### K. Co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

489. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to work in close co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in which it has guest status and to participate in its meetings. Representatives of the Movement were also invited to participate in Council meetings.

##### 1. Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda, from 4 to 7 September 1985

490. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, by Mr. Sinclair, Acting President of the Council, and Messrs. Shukla (India) and Strugar (Yugoslavia). Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations, accompanied the delegation.



491. The Conference was addressed by Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola, and received messages from Messrs Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and Rousierer Abdou Diouf, President of Senegal and Chairman of OAU.

492. The delegation of the Council, led by its Acting President, participated in the consultations on the section of the Political Declaration devoted to Namibia.

493. On 7 September, the Conference approved a Final Political Declaration. 10/ In the section on Namibia, the Ministers strongly condemned the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African régime in flagrant violation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, OAU, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international forums, and declared that the illegal occupation of Namibia was an act of aggression against the Namibian people in contravention of General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974. The Ministers confirmed the legitimacy of the Namibian people's struggle for liberation by all available means, including armed struggle, and reiterated their solidarity with, and full support for, the just and heroic struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic and legitimate representative.

494. The Ministers condemned the activities of foreign economic interests, which impeded the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and reiterated the incompatibility of those activities with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1974. In this context, they welcomed the decision by the Council to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States in accordance with the Decree.

495. The Ministers commended SWAPO for its exemplary leadership of the Namibian people during the past 25 years. They also commended SWAPO for its flexible and mature approach to diplomatic initiatives and co-operation with the United Nations in the search for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Namibian question.

496. The Ministers categorically rejected the "linkage" or "parallelism" being drawn by the current United States Administration and the racist Pretoria régime between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola, and insisted that those attempts had not only retarded Namibia's independence, but also constituted a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola.

497. The Ministers urged all States to refrain from rendering any type of assistance to racist South Africa that might encourage it to continue pursuing its policy of State terrorism and systematic acts of aggression and destabilization against its neighbouring countries. They also requested all States to cease forthwith all political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other relations with the racist Pretoria régime, in conformity with Security Council resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970, so as to hasten the termination of its illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia.

498. The Ministers stressed that the massive militarization of Namibia by racist South Africa and the use of that territory as a springboard for aggression and subversion against independent African States constituted a serious threat to peace and security in the region.

499. The Ministers strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for the installation in Namibia of a so-called interim government in violation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Ministers, furthermore, gave full support to Council resolution 566 (1985) and declared that action to be illegal and null and void; and therefore urged all States not to accord any form of recognition to it or to any representative or organ of the puppet administration. The Ministers called upon the Security Council to meet again; and decided to renew the call for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter against racist South Africa, in the event of Pretoria's non-compliance with the provisions of Council resolution 566 (1985).

500. The Ministers urged all States to render increased material, financial, political, diplomatic and military assistance to the legitimate armed struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic and legitimate representative.

501. The Ministers called for the convening of a special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia in 1986, during the week preceding the opening of the forty-first session of the General Assembly to mark the twentieth anniversary of the termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia. In this connection, the Ministers, conscious of the unique responsibility that the United Nations had assumed by that historic decision, also urged the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority over the Territory, to make provisions in its programme of work for 1986 to facilitate the holding of an international consultative conference on Namibia in Western Europe not later than the end of May 1986.

2. Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegations of Non-Aligned Countries to the United Nations General Assembly at its fortieth session, held in New York on 1 October 1985

502. The Ministers and Heads of Delegations of Non-Aligned Countries to the fortieth session of the General Assembly issued a special communiqué and a final communiqué of their meeting of 1 October 1985.

503. In their special communiqué, 103/ the Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with indignation and grave concern the serious acts of aggression perpetrated by Israel and South Africa on Tunisia and Angola, respectively, on the eve of the meeting.

504. They strongly condemned Israel for its barbaric, cold-blooded and totally unjustified attack on Tunisia, in flagrant violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

505. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation likewise strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its latest aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which only offered further evidence of Pretoria's policy of destabilization and subversion in the region and repeated violation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of front-line African States, as well as its use of the illegally occupied territory of Namibia as a springboard for such aggression. They reaffirmed their steadfast support and solidarity with the Government and people of Angola in their heroic efforts to resist South African aggression and consolidate their independence.

506. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation declared that the latest instances of aggression by South Africa and Israel further testified to the arrogance and intransigence of those régimes and their utter lack of respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter and all norms of international law. They urged the Security Council to meet urgently to deal with the serious threats to peace and security posed by these acts of aggression and renewed the call repeatedly made by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter.

507. In their final communiqué, 104/ the Ministers and Heads of Delegation stated that they attached special significance to their meeting in the context of the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. They recalled that the Luanda Declaration 10/ had contained an important and extensive reference to the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, reaffirming, inter alia, the deep and abiding commitment and support of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the United Nations, to preserving and strengthening that Organization and to making it fulfil more effectively the purposes and principles enshrined in its Charter. They reiterated the conviction of the Movement that the United Nations represented the most appropriate forum for finding solutions to major world issues, as well as their resolve to plan an active role in that forum for the attainment of the goals and objectives of the Movement itself.

3. Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 25 November 1985

508. The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met in urgent session in New York on 25 November 1985 to consider developments in southern Africa, in particular the situation created by the repeal of the Clark Amendment by the United States Congress relating to the provision of assistance to rebels working for the overthrow of the legitimate Government of Angola. In a communiqué issued on 25 November, 105/ the Bureau noted with great concern reports to the effect that the United States Administration was contemplating such assistance to the rebels.

509. The Bureau noted that the rebels operating in parts of southern Angola were trained, financed, armed and directed by the racist régime, based in illegally occupied Namibia, and that South African forces themselves continued illegally to occupy parts of southern Angola. The Bureau once again vigorously condemned the racist régime and its puppets for the continuing aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and the attempts to topple the legally constituted Government.

510. The Bureau strongly urged the United States Administration to refrain from assisting the racist régime of Pretoria and rebels aided by them to subvert or overthrow Governments of sovereign and independent States in southern Africa.

511. The Bureau noted with grave concern the increasing acts of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States, particularly of non-aligned and other developing countries, in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter and norms of international law. It noted with particular indignation and concern covert and overt attempts to destabilize and subvert the legitimate Governments of States. It recalled, in this context, the Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, 10/ which

categorically reaffirmed that the violation of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States was "not only unacceptable but also unjustifiable, under any circumstances, and incompatible with the obligation assumed by member countries of the United Nations by virtue of its Charter".

**4. Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, at New Delhi, from 16 to 19 April 1986**

512. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, by Messrs. Lusaka (Zambia), President of the Council, Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana) and Ahmed Ouyahia (Algeria). They were accompanied by Mr. Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations.

513. The meeting was inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

514. The delegation of the Council, led by its President, participated in the consultations on the section of the Political Declaration devoted to Namibia.

515. On 19 April, the Bureau approved a Political Declaration. 106/ In the section on Namibia, the Ministers strongly condemned the continued illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia by the racist South African régime in flagrant violation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, OAU, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international forums, and declared that the illegal occupation of Namibia was an act of aggression against the Namibian people, in contravention of numerous resolutions of the United Nations, in particular, General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX).

516. The Ministers also condemned racist South Africa for its massive militarization of Namibia and its arrogant use of the territory as a springboard for committing acts of subversion, aggression and destabilization of neighbouring independent States, particularly Angola.

517. They reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination and national independence and to safeguarding their territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other adjacent offshore islands, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

518. The Ministers reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people for liberation by all available means, including armed struggle, and reiterated their solidarity and full support for the just and heroic struggle of the Namibian people waged under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic and legitimate representative.

519. They condemned the activities of foreign economic interests that impeded the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and reiterated the incompatibility of those activities with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of June 1971 4/ and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ adopted in 1974 by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

520. The Ministers commended SWAPO for its exemplary leadership of the Namibian people during the past 26 years. They also commended SWAPO for its flexible and statesman-like approach to diplomatic initiatives and co-operation with the United Nations in the search for a peaceful negotiated settlement of the Namibian question. They observed that the constructive attitude of SWAPO stood in contrast to racist South Africa's intransigence, duplicity and bad faith

521. They deplored the continued stalemate over the question of the independence of that Territory in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). In this regard, they took note of South Africa's proposed date of 1 August 1986 to start the implementation of that resolution. They reiterated, however, their categorical rejection of the concept of linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola. They also reaffirmed their support for the Secretary-General of the United Nations and urged him to begin the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) without further delay.

522. They reiterated their support for the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, as contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), as the only internationally agreed basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, and emphasized the urgent need for its immediate and unconditional implementation.

523. The Ministers urged all States to refrain from rendering any type of assistance to South Africa that might encourage it to continue pursuing its policy of State terrorism and systematic acts of aggression and destabilization against its neighbouring countries. They also requested all States to cease forthwith all political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other relations with the racist Pretoria régime, in conformity with United Nations Security Council resolution 283 (1970), so as to hasten the termination of its illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia.

524. The meeting rejected all manoeuvres aimed at diverting attention from the central issue of the decolonization of Namibia and introducing an East-West confrontation, to the detriment of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence.

525. The Ministers reaffirmed the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985.

526. The Ministers expressed full support for the Vienna Final Document, 3/ adopted by the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia in June 1985.

527. They demanded once again the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners held in prisons, as well as the according of prisoner-of-war status to all captured freedom fighters under the Geneva Convention of 1949 and article 44 of the Additional Protocol thereto.

528. The Ministers strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for the installation, in Namibia, of a so-called interim government in violation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Furthermore, they gave full support to resolution 566 (1985), by which the Council declared that action to be illegal, null and void; and they, therefore, urged all States not to accord any form of recognition to it or to any representative or organ of the puppet administration.

529. The Meeting reaffirmed its full support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence.

530. The Ministers urged all States to render increased material, financial, political, diplomatic and military assistance to the legitimate armed struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole authentic and legitimate representative, and in conformity with the urgent appeal for material assistance to the national liberation movements in southern Africa made by the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at its forty-first session in February 1984.

531. They welcomed the decision to convene a special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia in 1986 during the week preceding the beginning of the forty-first session of the General Assembly. They further welcomed the proposed convening of an international conference for the immediate independence of Namibia, at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, and an international conference of non-governmental organizations, at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986. To this end, the Ministers decided that representation at the International Conference and the special session should, as far as possible, be at the ministerial level.

5. Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare, from 1 to 7 September 1986

532. The Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was held at Harare, from 1 to 7 September 1986.

533. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented at the Conference by a delegation headed by Mr. Sinclair (Guyana), Acting President of the Council and composed of Messrs. Melchior Bwakira (Burundi), Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan), Godwin M. S. MZula (Zambia), Miloš Strugar (Yugoslavia) and Ramu Damodaran (India). Mr. Angula of SWAPO accompanied the delegation.

534. At its inaugural meeting on 1 September, the Conference heard the keynote address delivered by Mr. Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.

535. On 7 September, the Conference adopted both a political and an economic declaration. The Conference also adopted, *inter alia*, a special declaration on southern Africa and a special appeal for the immediate independence of Namibia. 107/

536. In the Political Declaration, the Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its continued illegal, colonial and brutal occupation of Namibia in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the Security Council, and of the General Assembly, OAU, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international forums. They declared that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia was an act of aggression against the Namibian people in defiance of numerous resolutions of the United Nations, in particular General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX).

537. The Heads of State or Government expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the settlement of the Namibian

question and urged him to commence implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without delay.

538. They also strongly condemned racist South Africa for its massive militarization of Namibia and its arrogant use of that territory as a springboard for committing acts of State terrorism, including subversion, aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent States, particularly Angola.

539. They welcomed the Vienna Final Document adopted by the extraordinary plenary meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in June 1985, 3/ which they fully supported, and reaffirmed their firm support for the Council in its role as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until its independence.

540. In view of the intransigence of the racist South African régime regarding the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, and recalling the urgent appeal by the forty-first session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in February 1984 for increased material assistance to the national liberation movements, the Heads of State or Government appealed to the international community to render increased political, diplomatic, military, financial and material support to the legitimate and heroic armed struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic and legitimate representative.

541. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the appeal made by the eminent persons at the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia 1/ for comprehensive sanctions against racist South Africa and for assistance to the front-line States and, in particular, agreed with the analysis of the eminent persons that those who refused to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against racist South Africa became a party to that country's defiance of the United Nations, as well as to its suppression and repression in Namibia and utter disregard for basic human rights.

542. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its intransigence which is the major obstacle to the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). They were indignant that the racist régime's proposal of 1 August 1986, for beginning the implementation of the settlement plan, was only a propaganda gimmick since it was linked to the extraneous issue of the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from the People's Republic of Angola, which they totally rejected as being incompatible with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). They firmly condemned any such obstructionist tactics aimed at prolonging its illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia, and reaffirmed their total support for, and commitment to, the United Nations plan. In this context, the Heads of State or Government endorsed the call, by the recent International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, on all States "to oppose resolutely, in every available form, the universally and categorically rejected persistent attempt by the United States Administration and racist South Africa to link the implementation of the United Nations plan with irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola". 1/

543. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist Pretoria régime for the installation in Namibia of a so-called interim government in violation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and reiterated their unqualified support for Council resolution 566 (1985), which declared that action to be not only illegal,

but also null and void. They urged all States not to accord any form of recognition to the illegal act by the racist South African régime or to any representative or organ of the puppet régime it purported to have established. They endorsed the call by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia demanding the immediate closure of the so-called Namibia Information Offices, which the racist régime had established in the capitals of certain Western countries to legitimize its puppet institutions in Namibia.

544. They also welcomed the decision to convene a special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia in 1986 during the first week of the forty-first session of the General Assembly. They decided to delegate certain Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to participate in the debate of the special session in order to ensure its success. In this regard, they urged all States, in particular the Western States, to contribute to the success of the special session by refraining from introducing extraneous issues that would impede the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on Namibia's independence.

545. In the Special Declaration on Southern Africa, the Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries resolved and committed themselves, individually and collectively, to the pursuit of measures to hasten the independence of Namibia.

546. They reaffirmed once more that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) was the only acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. In this connection, they vehemently rejected and condemned the so-called linkage as an attempt designed to perpetuate the illegal rule of South Africa over Namibia. They reaffirmed the undeniable responsibility of the United Nations to bring independence to Namibia without further delay.

547. The Heads of State or Government requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

548. They called upon all member countries of the Movement and urged the international community to exert maximum pressure, including the imposition of sanctions, towards the removal of all obstacles to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

549. They also called upon all member States to step up bilateral assistance to SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, and to contribute to the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia. They further appealed to all support groups and anti-apartheid movements in the United States and in the western world to intensify their activities for the immediate independence of Namibia.

550. The Heads of State or Government condemned once again the so-called provisional government in Namibia and urged the international community to continue to reject it and not to accord it any form of recognition.

551. They renewed their call to the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African régime in order to compel it to co-operate in the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978). They also called upon all States members of the Movement to participate actively in the



special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, scheduled to be held from 17 to 20 September 1986. In order to demonstrate the importance that the Heads of State or Government attached to the issue, they mandated the Chairman of the Movement to convey personally to the special session their concern over the issue and their determination to resolve it.

552. In the Special Appeal for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, the Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries expressed their indignation over the continued illegal occupation of that Territory and the brutalization of its people by racist South Africa.

553. Conscious of the persisting scandalous situation, the Heads of State or Government urgently called upon:

(a) The present United States Administration to abandon the linking of Namibia's independence to a withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola;

(b) All States members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other countries, as a matter of urgency, to take up the issue of Namibia in all international forums, as well as in their bilateral relations with the United States Administration, in order to impress upon it the need to abandon its "linkage" policy and to co-operate fully forthwith with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

(c) The United States and the United Kingdom, as permanent members of the Security Council, not to use the veto to prevent the Security Council from imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa, since that was the most effective peaceful means of forcing that régime to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia;

(d) The Secretary-General of the United Nations to proceed with the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, all outstanding matters having been settled;

(e) The world mass media to expose the plight of the Namibian people and to explain their struggle in an effort to break the news and information blackout imposed by the occupying régime in Namibia;

(f) The international community to render all-round material, political and diplomatic support for the struggle being waged by SWAPO.

L. Participation of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in the United Nations system

554. The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, has, for 26 years, led their heroic struggle for self-determination and genuine national independence. Its courageous struggle, including 20 years of armed resistance against racist South Africa's colonial oppression and illegal occupation, under which the Namibian people have languished for many years, has earned SWAPO the recognition, respect and support of the international community.

555. During the period under review, SWAPO has continued to participate in various activities of the United Nations and other international bodies.

556. A delegation of SWAPO led by Mr. Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General, participated in the work of the General Assembly at its fortieth session. At that session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation made by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with SWAPO, and supported by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and OAU, that a special session of the General Assembly be held in 1986 on the question of Namibia. A delegation of SWAPO also participated in the deliberations of the special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa from 27 to 31 May 1986.

557. SWAPO, led by its Secretary-General, Mr. Toivo ya Toivo, participated in the meetings of the Security Council, between 13 and 15 November 1985, to consider the situation in Namibia, in the light of continued intransigence of the racist régime of South Africa.

558. SWAPO also participated in the meetings of the Security Council, in February 1986, to consider the alarming situation in southern Africa.

559. During the period under review, representatives of SWAPO participated actively in the work of the Council, its Steering Committee and other subsidiary bodies.

560. The Council continued to consult with SWAPO in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as on other matters of interest to the Namibian people, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/97 C.

561. SWAPO representatives also co-operated and consulted with the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia at Headquarters and the regional offices in Africa, through which various assistance programmes for Namibians are being implemented.

562. During the period under review, SWAPO representatives also participated in the work and activities organized by non-governmental organizations in co-operation with the Council. A high-level delegation of SWAPO, led by its President, Mr. Sam Nujoma, participated in the Second Brussels International Conference on Namibia, held from 5 to 7 May 1986.

563. SWAPO representatives participated in the preparation, organization and proceedings of the international seminar organized by the Council: the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986.

564. SWAPO also participated in the organization of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986. A high-level delegation, led by the President of SWAPO, actively participated in the Conference and in the drafting of the Vienna Final Document, 1/ containing the Declaration and Programme of Action.

565. SWAPO was equally represented at the workshop for non-governmental organizations, held on 12 July 1986 at the conclusion of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia.

566. The representatives of SWAPO continued to participate in the Council's missions of consultation with Governments of States Members of the United Nations

and in delegations of the Council to the meetings of, and conferences organized by, the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, such as OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

567. During the period under review, SWAPO representatives also participated in the activities 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 and the Special Committee against Apartheid. SWAPO actively participated in the preparation and work of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held at UNESCO House, Paris, from 16 to 20 June 1986.

568. Furthermore, the Council continued to consult with SWAPO on requests by non-governmental organizations for financial contributions to assist in their activities and programmes towards the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the Namibian cause.

569. In a related activity, delegations of the Council visited SWAPO refugee camps at Cuanza Sul, Angola, from 9 to 11 September 1985, and at Nyango, Zambia, on 28 August 1986.

570. The delegation to Cuanza Sul comprised Mr. Sinclair, Acting President of the Council, and Messrs. Shukla (India) and Strugar (Yugoslavia). The delegation to Nyango comprised Messrs. Godwin Mfula (Zambia) and Mr. Ramu Damodaran (India).

571. The Council delegation observed, with great satisfaction, that SWAPO was administering settlements for Namibian refugees in regions in which a sense of community and collective responsibility was highly developed, and in regions in which examples of discipline, hard work, pride and civic responsibility were evident.

572. At Cuanza Sul, SWAPO administers a settlement that provides shelter, food and education, as well as vocational training to some 45,000 Namibian refugees. At Nyango, 5,000 to 6,000 Namibians have developed a community that strives for self-sufficiency. Both settlements are equipped with schools, nurseries, day-care centres, clinics and hospitals. Both locations boast agricultural and livestock projects, which provide a variety of foods for consumption by the two communities. While some clothing is donated, Namibians also engage in weaving their own fabric and sewing clothes for the community.

M. 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

1. General

573. The United Nations Council for Namibia is the legal Administering Authority for Namibia. As such, during the period under review, the Council continued to discharge the responsibilities conferred upon it by the General Assembly by representing Namibia in conferences and meetings of international organizations with a view to protecting and defending the rights and interests of the people of Namibia.

574. The Council has progressively gained greater international recognition since it began to participate actively in the work of numerous agencies, organizations and conferences.

575. General Assembly resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3295 (XXIX), 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975 and 31/149 of 20 December 1976 emphasized the importance of the Council's participation in the work of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. By its resolution 31/149, in particular, the Assembly requested all specialized agencies to consider granting 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.

576. Namibia, represented by the Council, now enjoys membership in UNCTAD, in UNIDO, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ITU and IAEA. Namibia is also an associate member of the World Health Organization (WHO) and is a signatory to the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. 108/

577. In the course of sending missions to the specialized agencies during the period under review, the Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/97 C raised the question of participation of the Council in the work of all agencies, and obtained information on the ways by which the Council could apply for full membership in the regular or governing bodies of some of the agencies concerned. The Council will continue to seek membership for Namibia in all appropriate specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies.

578. In this regard, it is important to recall General Assembly resolution 40/97 C, by which the Assembly, *inter alia*, decided that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, should participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States or, in the case of regional conferences and meetings, all African States are invited. The General Assembly further requested all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians were discussed, and to consult closely with the Council before submitting any draft resolution that might involve the rights and interests of Namibians.

579. During the period under review, the Council represented Namibia in international conferences sponsored by the United Nations and specialized agencies and in other international meetings as indicated below.

## 2. International conferences and meetings

580. Ms. Famata Osode (Liberia) and Mr. Mfula (Zambia) represented the Council at the United Nations Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held in Rome from 11 to 15 August 1985.

581. Messrs. Akyol (Turkey), Dumitru Mazilu (Romania) and Witjaksana Soegarda (Indonesia) represented the Council in the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of

- the Sea, held at Geneva from 12 August to 5 September 1985. They were accompanied by Mr. Nangolo Ithete of SWAPO.
582. Mr. de Alba (Mexico) represented the Council at the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, held at Milan from 26 August to 6 September 1985.
583. Mr. Gervais Charles (Haiti) represented the Council in the Commission on Human Rights at a series of meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, held at Geneva from 6 to 17 January 1986.
584. Messrs. Charles (Haiti) and Akyol (Turkey) represented the Council in the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session, held at Geneva from 3 February to 14 March 1986. They were accompanied by Mr. Ngarikutuke Tjiriange of SWAPO.
585. Mr. Ion Anghel (Romania) represented the Council at the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, held at Vienna from 18 February to 21 March 1986. He was accompanied by Mr. Tjiriange of SWAPO.
586. Ms. Pendukeni Kaulinge of SWAPO attended the meetings of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women at its fifth session, held in New York from 10 to 27 March 1986.
587. Messrs. Soegarda (Indonesia) and Mazilu (Romania) represented the Council in the meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea at its fourth session, held at Kingston from 17 March to 11 April 1986. The delegation, which was accompanied by Mr. Tjiriange of SWAPO, also participated in the meetings of the Group of 77 which took place from 12 to 14 March 1986.
588. Mr. Jonathan Mataa Sibitwa Lichilana (Zambia) represented the Council in the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its twelfth session, held in New York from 9 to 18 April 1986. He was accompanied by Mr. Ben Amathila of SWAPO.
589. Mr. Monthe (Cameroon) represented the Council at the twenty-first session of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, held at Yaoundé from 25 to 29 April 1986.
590. Mr. Damodaran (India) represented the Council in the Commission on Human Settlements at its ninth session, held at Istanbul from 9 to 16 May 1986.
591. Messrs. Akyol (Turkey) and Wang Xuexian (China) represented the Council at the seminar on "The Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People", held at Istanbul from 7 to 11 July 1986.

3. Specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system

(a) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

592. Mr. Michelet Alouidor (Haiti) represented the Council in the meetings of the Trade and Development Board at its thirty-first session, held at Geneva from 16 to 27 September 1985.

593. Mr. Sayed Anwar Abou-Alli (Egypt) represented the Council in the meetings of the Trade and Development Board at its thirty-second session, held at Geneva from 10 to 21 March 1986. He was accompanied by Mr. Amathila of SWAPO.

(b) World Health Organization

594. Mr. Abou-Alli (Egypt) represented the Council at the Thirty-ninth World Health Assembly, held at Geneva from 5 to 16 May 1986. He was accompanied by Mrs. Libertine Amathia of SWAPO.

(c) World Food Programme

595. Mr. Stelian Ilinou (Romania) represented the Council in the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of FAO, at its twentieth session, held in Rome from 30 September to 1 October 1985.

596. Ms. Millan (Colombia) represented the Council in the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of FAO, at its twenty-first session, held in Rome from 25 May to 5 June 1986. She was accompanied by Mr. Festus Naholo of SWAPO.

(d) United Nations Development Programme

597. Mr. Elias Mfute Kazembe (Zambia) represented the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the organization and special meeting of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), held in New York from 18 to 21 February 1986. He was accompanied by Mr. Moses Garoeb of SWAPO.

598. Mr. Alvaro Carnaveli-Villegas (Venezuela) represented the United Nations Council for Namibia in the meetings of the Governing Council of UNDP, held at Geneva from 16 to 28 June 1986.

(e) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

599. Mr. Yossiphov (Bulgaria) represented the Council at the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-third session, held at Sofia from 8 October to 12 November 1985.

(f) United Nations Industrial Development Organization

600. Mr. Maged Fouad (Egypt) represented the Council in the meetings of the Industrial Development Board at its resumed first session, held at Vienna from 4 to 15 November 1985.

601. Mr. Sami Güner (Turkey) represented the Council in the General Conference of UNIDO at its first resumed session, held at Vienna from 9 to 13 December 1985.

(g) International Atomic Energy Agency

602. Mr. Gorita (Romania) represented the Council at the General Conference of IAEA, at its twenty-ninth regular session, held at Vienna from 23 to 27 September 1985. He was accompanied by Mr. N. Shoombe of SWAPO.

603. Mr. Serge Elie Charles (Haiti) represented the Council in the meeting of the Board of Governors of IAEA, held at Vienna from 18 to 21 February 1986.

(h) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

604. Mr. Ricardo Martinez-Muñoz (Colombia) represented the Council at the Conference of FAO at its twenty-third session, held in Rome from 9 to 28 November 1985.

605. Mr. Samir El Hattab (Egypt) represented the Council in the Committee on World Food Security at its eleventh session, held in Rome from 9 to 16 August 1986.

(i) International Labour Organisation

606. Messrs. Amathila and Mose Tjitendero of SWAPO attended the ILO "Southern African Tripartite Seminar on Wage-Determination (English speaking countries)", held at Lusaka from 7 to 11 October 1985.

607. Mr. E. Akboh (Nigeria) represented the Council at the African Sub-regional Seminar on the Promotion and Development of Workers' Education Institutions (English-speaking countries), held at Harare from 25 to 30 November 1985.

608. Mr. Dumitru Tanasa (Romania) represented the Council at the ILO Conference, at its seventy-second session, held at Geneva from 4 to 25 June 1986. He was accompanied by Messrs. John Ya Otto and Tjiriange of SWAPO.

4. Meetings and conferences sponsored by non-governmental organizations

609. Mr. Héctor Griffin (Venezuela) represented the Council at a symposium organized by the Argentine Committee for the Independence of Namibia and Eradication of Apartheid, held at Buenos Aires from 19 to 21 August 1985. He was accompanied by Mr. Pius H. Asheeke of SWAPO.

610. Ms. Elaine Jacob (Guyana) represented the Council at the Conference organized by the non-governmental organization, Campaign Against Racial Exploitation (CARE), held at Canberra from 30 August to 1 September 1985. Ms. Jacob also represented the Council at the inauguration of the SWAPO office at Melbourne, on 2 September 1985.

611. Mr. Sinclair, Acting President of the Council, represented the Council in the Conference entitled "Apartheid and Southern Africa: The Western European Response", organized by the Holland Committee on Southern Africa and held at Amsterdam from 12 to 14 September 1985.

612. Mr. Sinclair also represented the Council at the public hearings concerning the Federal Republic of Germany and Namibia on the "Present State of Relations and

Perspectives for Independence", organized by the Greens Party of the Federal Republic of Germany and held at Bonn on 16 and 17 September 1985.

613. The Acting President of the Council represented the Council at the Convention of the International Conference of Black Lawyers and Jurists, held at Toronto from 11 to 14 October 1985. He was accompanied by Mr. Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, and Mr. Hidipo, also of SWAPO.

614. Mr. Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, and Messrs. Hidipo Hamutenya and Pilemon Nasheya, also of SWAPO, attended a series of meetings organized by the International Conference of Black Lawyers and Jurists, held in various cities throughout the United States of America, from 18 September to 14 October 1985.

615. Mr. Sinclair, Acting President of the Council, represented the Council at the hearings on Namibia on "The Exploitation of Natural Resources and United States Policy", held by the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States House of Representatives, at Washington, D.C., on 29 October 1985.

616. Mr. Sinclair also represented the Council at the Seminar on the Political and Legal Status on Namibia, held at the University of Atlanta on 31 January 1986.

617. Messrs. Sundie John Kazunga (Zambia) and Leszek Postowicz (Poland) represented the Council at the Conference entitled "Swedish People's Parliament against Apartheid", organized by the United Nations Association of Sweden and the Isolate South Africa Committee and held at Stockholm from 21 to 23 February 1986.

618. Mr. Postowicz (Poland) represented the Council at the Conference in Solidarity with the Namibian People, organized by World University Service and held at Copenhagen on 25 February 1986.

619. Mr. Aaron Shihepo of SWAPO attended the Conference on Peace and Security in Southern Africa, organized by the International Peace Academy at Arusha and held at Arusha from 3 to 7 March 1986.

620. Mr. Krishnan (India) represented the Council in the seminar on United States Policy towards Namibia and South Africa, organized by the Coalition for Illinois Divestment from South Africa (CIDS) and held at Chicago, United States, on 29 March 1986. He was accompanied by Mr. Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations.

621. Mr. Hannu Halinen (Finland) represented the Council in the Seminar on Peoples and Culture of Namibia, held at Compton Community College, Compton, California on 5 April 1986. He was accompanied by Mr. Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations.

622. Mr. Michael O. Ononaiye (Nigeria) represented the Council in the United Nations Seminar on International Assistance and Support to Peoples and Movements Struggling against Colonialism, Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid, held at Yaoundé from 28 April to 9 May 1986.

623. Mr. Sinclair, Acting President of the Council, and Mr. Delfosse (Belgium) represented the Council at the Second Brussels International Conference, from 5 to 7 May 1986. They were accompanied by Mr. Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations.



624. Mr. Procas Bigirimana (Burundi) represented the Council in the session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), held in Moscow from 14 to 17 May 1986.

625. Messrs. Ononaiye (Nigeria) and Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria) represented the Council in the Seminar on United States Policy in Namibia: Prospects to Hasten Independence, held at Washington, D.C., on 5 June 1986. They were accompanied by Mr. Gurirab of SWAPO.

626. Mr. Sinclair, Acting President of the Council, and Mr. Joel Mulule (Zambia) represented the Council in the Seminar entitled "Namibia, Breaking the Stalemate: The Western Responsibility", organized by the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid, held in Rome on 13 and 14 June 1986.

627. Mr. Halinen (Finland) represented the Council at The West Coast Regional Conference in Solidarity with the Struggling Peoples of Southern Africa, organized by a co-ordinating committee composed of several non-governmental organizations and held at San Francisco from 27 to 29 June 1986. He was accompanied by Messrs. H. Hamutenya and A. Hinyagerwa of SWAPO.

628. Messrs. Akyol (Turkey) and Yossiphov (Bulgaria) and Ms. Jacobs (Guyana) represented the Council in the United Nations Symposium on the question of Palestine and the third international non-governmental organization meeting on the question of Palestine, held at Vienna from 30 June to 4 July 1986.

5. Meetings of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and other activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia

General

629. Mr. Lusaka, President of the Council, and Messrs. Mohamed K. Amr (Egypt) and Halinen (Finland) represented the Council in the Twenty-second Meeting of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia from 16 to 18 January 1986.

Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Institute for Namibia

630. Mr. Sinclair, Acting President of the Council, attended and addressed the meetings of the United Nations Institute for Namibia on the occasion of its tenth anniversary, at Lusaka from 19 to 23 August 1986.

631. Mr. Mishra, Commissioner for Namibia, and Mr. Carnavel-Villegas (Venezuela), represented the Council in the fund-raising Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia to Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Finland from 22 April to 1 May 1986.

632. The above-mentioned delegation also led the second fund-raising Mission to Bonn, the Hague, Paris, Vienna and Rome from 1 to 14 July 1986.

N. Activities of the Council in the field of dissemination of information and publicity concerning Namibia

1. General

633. By its resolution 40/97 D on the dissemination of information on Namibia, the General Assembly stressed the urgent need to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis, with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia in the achievement of self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

634. By the same resolution, the General Assembly reiterated the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the Assembly to the Council and, mindful of the pressing need for the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the question of Namibia, in accordance with policy guidelines formulated by the Council, requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department, in all its activities of dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, followed the policy guidelines laid down by the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia.

635. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to direct the Department, in addition to its responsibilities relating to southern Africa, to assist, as a matter of priority, the Council in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information in order that the United Nations might intensify its efforts to generate publicity and disseminate information, with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia, particularly in the Western States.

636. The General Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to provide the Council with the work programme of the Department for the year 1986 covering the activities of dissemination of information on Namibia, followed by periodic reports on the programmes undertaken, including details of expenses incurred. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to group under a single heading, in the section of the proposed programme-budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987 relating to the Department, all of the activities of the Department relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia.

637. The General Assembly, recognizing the important role that non-governmental organizations were playing in the dissemination of information on Namibia and in the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the Namibian cause, called upon the Council to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations in its efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and of their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, and to that end, requested the Council to prepare, update and continually disseminate lists of non-governmental organizations from all over the world, in particular those in the major Western States, in order to ensure better co-operation and co-ordination among non-governmental organizations working in support of the Namibian cause and against apartheid.

638. The General Assembly also requested those non-governmental organizations and support groups that were actively engaged in supporting the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, to continue to intensify, in co-operation with the Council, international action in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, including assistance to the Council in the monitoring of the boycott of South Africa called for in General Assembly resolution ES-8/2.

639. The General Assembly decided to allocate the sum of \$500,000 to be used by the Council for its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions of the Council in each individual case on the recommendation of SWAPO.

640. The General Assembly decided to intensify its international campaign in support of the cause of Namibia and denounced all acts of collaboration with the South African racists in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other fields and, to this end, requested the Council, in co-operation with the Department, to include in its programme of dissemination of information for 1986 the following activities:

(a) Preparation and dissemination of publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, as well as on legal matters, on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia and on contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(b) Production and dissemination of radio programmes, in the English, French, German and Spanish languages, designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in and around Namibia;

(c) Production and dissemination of radio programmes in the English language and in the local languages of Namibia, designed to counter the hostile propaganda of the racist régime of South Africa;

(d) Production of material for publicity through radio and television broadcasts;

(e) Placement of advertisements in newspapers and magazines;

(f) Production and dissemination of posters;

(g) Full utilization of the resources related to press releases, press conferences and press briefings in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(h) Production and dissemination of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia;

(i) Production and dissemination of booklets on the activities of the Council, including two booklets on Namibia;

(j) Preparation and wide dissemination of an up-to-date booklet containing resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to

Namibia, together with relevant portions of Assembly resolutions on the activities of foreign economic interests and on military activities in Namibia, relevant documents of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and OAU and decisions, declarations and communiqués of the front-line States on Namibia;

(k) Publicity for, and distribution of, an indexed reference book on transnational corporations that plunder the human and natural resources of Namibia, and on the profits extracted from the Territory;

(l) Production and wide dissemination, on a monthly basis, of a bulletin containing analytical and updated information intended to mobilize maximum support for the Namibian cause;

(m) Production and dissemination, on a weekly basis, of an information newsletter containing updated information on developments in and relating to Namibia, in support of the Namibian cause;

(n) Acquisition of books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for further dissemination;

(o) Organization of media encounters and press conferences on developments relating to Namibia;

(p) Preparation, in consultation with SWAPO, of a list of Namibian political prisoners.

641. During the period under review, the Council and its secretariat continued to disseminate information to Governments, leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, cultural organizations and support groups concerning the objectives and functions of the Council and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. It also held consultations with, and sought the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberations of the Council, such as the seminars, conferences and the media encounters that preceded those events.

642. In its efforts to increase the dissemination of information on Namibia, the Council worked closely with the representatives of the Department of Public Information and the Publishing Division of the Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat, in order to intensify information activities relating to the question of Namibia and to give those departments guidance on specific projects for dissemination of information to the general public.

643. In this regard, the Council produced and disseminated red folders containing the following updated materials:

(a) "A crime against humanity: Questions and answers on apartheid in South Africa" (DPI/705);

(b) Constitution of SWAPO;

(c) Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

(d) A list of transnational corporations operating in Namibia (A/CONF.120/8);

- (e) Map, 16" x 16";
- (f) "A Trust Betrayed: Namibia" (DPI/74-38186, updated);
- (g) "Namibia: A Unique United Nations Responsibility" (DPI/752);
- (h) Booklet on Walvis Bay by the Department of Public Information;
- (i) "Plunder of Namibian Uranium" (DPI/715);
- (j) Pamphlet on labour in Namibia;
- (k) Pamphlet on scholarships and other activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia (basic facts);
- (l) Political programme of SWAPO;
- (m) Poster: "Stop the Plunder of Namibia's Natural Resources";
- (n) Poster of Sam Nujoma;
- (o) "The United Nations Council for Namibia: What it is, what it does, how it works" (DPI/750).

644. In addition, the Council disseminated an updated compendium containing, *inter alia*, the following materials:

- (a) Major resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;
- (b) Resolutions adopted by OAU;
- (c) Excerpts from declarations and communiqués adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

645. The Council also produced and disseminated the following publications in various languages:

- (a) The military situation in and relating to Namibia;
- (b) Political developments relating to Namibia;
- (c) Report on Contacts between Member States and South Africa since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 37/233 A of 20 December 1982;
- (d) Activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia;
- (e) Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence (Paris, 25-29 April 1983);

(f) Three posters entitled "Stop the Plunder of Namibia's Natural Resources", "One Hundred Years of Resistance and Struggle of the Namibian People" and "Namibia in Struggle";

(g) "Walvis Bay - Namibia's Port";

(h) Namibia: The facts (IDAF);

(i) To Be Born a Nation;

(j) Let us die fighting (Zed Press/Akademie Verlag);

(k) Remember Kassinga;

(l) Namibia: The Ravages of War;

(m) "Namibia: The Crisis in United States policy towards South Africa";

(n) "Apartheid's Army in Namibia".

646. The Council considered a wide range of issues relating to the improvement of the dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, especially with regard to publicity for and at the Conference on the Intensification of International Action for the Independence of Namibia, held at the United Nations Headquarters from 11 to 13 September 1985; the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 17 to 23 May 1986; and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986.

647. The Council also worked closely with non-governmental organizations and guided them on activities of the Council relating to the dissemination of information and on specific projects that it sponsored.

2. Commemoration of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, and of Namibia Day

648. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/150 of 20 December 1976, the Council commemorated the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, at its 447th and 448th meetings, on 28 October 1985.

649. During the two solemn meetings, statements were made by the President of the General Assembly, the representative of the Secretary-General, the representative of the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General of SWAPO, the representative of 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, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the representative of the Chairman of OAU, the Chairmen of the groups of African, Asian, Eastern European, Latin American and Western European and Other States at the United Nations, the representative of the Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Acting President of the United Nations

Council for Namibia, the Permanent Observer of PLO, the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States (LAS), the representative of ANC, the representative of PAC and representatives of non governmental organizations.

650. Messages from the heads of State or Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Thailand, the State of Kuwait, the People's Republic of Yemen, Cyprus, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and Iraq were read out by their representatives.

651. Messages were also received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and Permanent Representatives of Cuba and Brazil. The President announced that all messages received on the occasion would be reproduced in a document of the Council.

652. The Council held its annual commemoration of Namibia Day at its 464th and 465th meetings, on Tuesday, 26 August 1986.

653. In August 1973, the Council declared that 26 August should be observed annually as Namibia Day for as long as necessary, as a reminder of the critical time, in August 1966, when the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, having been left no alternative by the oppression and obduracy of the illegal racist South African régime in Namibia, had taken up arms to liberate their country. The General Assembly had affirmed the Council's decision by its resolution 3111 (XXVIII).

654. The armed struggle of the Namibian people has now been going on for 20 years. The General Assembly, by its resolution 31/146 of 20 December 1976, expressed its support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

655. The meetings were opened by the Acting President of the Council. A minute of silence was observed in memory of the heroes who had fallen in the struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

656. During the meetings, statements were made by the President of the Security Council, the representative of the Secretary-General, the Vice-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, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the representative of the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the representative of the Chairman of OAU, the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Chairmen of the groups of African, Eastern European, Latin American and Western European and Other States at the United Nations, the representative of the Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Permanent Observer of LAS, the chief representatives of ANC and PAC, the Permanent Observer of PLO, the Deputy Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations and the representative of the Patrice Lumumba Coalition.

657. Messages from the following Heads of State or Government were read out by the representatives of those countries: the Prime Minister of Turkey, the President of the Council of State and of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, the President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the President of Sri Lanka, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, the President of Liberia, the President of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the President of the Republic of Gabon, the President of the Republic of Tunisia, the President of the Republic of Senegal, the President of Democratic Kampuchea, the President of the National Council of the Government of Haiti, the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, the President of the Republic of Maldives, the Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Prime Minister of Thailand, the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the President of the Republic of Cyprus, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the President of the Republic of Zambia, the President of the Presidium Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the President of the Republic of Costa Rica.

658. The Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia expressed the thanks of the Council for messages received from the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the President of the Republic of Seychelles, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, the Vice-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uruguay, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Barbados; the five Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), in a joint statement; the States members of the European Community; the Governments of Guyana, Ecuador, Papua New Guinea, Nicaragua and Jamaica; the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference; the Polish Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America; the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America; the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic; and the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa. The Acting President of the Council announced that those messages would be reproduced in a document of the Council.

### 3. Press and publications

659. The Council, with the co-operation of the Department of Public Information continued its major international campaign using all means available to it for the just cause of the Namibian people under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO. The Council also undertook activities to expose and denounce the collusion of certain Western States and Israel with the South African racists.

660. In addition to the wide coverage given to its work, the Council organized an extensive publicity programme, before, during and after the seminars, conferences and missions of consultation (see paras. 677 to 683).

661. Press releases in the English and French languages were disseminated to the press, delegations and non-governmental organizations at Headquarters, and to the United Nations information centres throughout the world. In addition, daily press



releases in the English and French languages were issued on all public meetings of the Council, and on the Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African régime with regard to Namibia; Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, held at Georgetown from 29 July to 2 August 1985; the Conference on the Intensification of International Action for the Independence of Namibia, held at the United Nations Headquarters from 11 to 13 September 1985; the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 20 to 23 May 1986; and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986.

662. Press releases were issued on the Council's missions to Western Europe, from 5 to 23 May 1986.

663. Material on the question of Namibia was provided regularly to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies.

664. Texts of statements concerning Namibia by the United Nations Council for Namibia, the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General were issued as press releases.

665. On the occasion of Namibia Day (26 August), coverage was provided in press releases and on radio and television, and a special photo exhibit was mounted at Headquarters. Press releases were also issued on the occasion of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and all Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights and the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO.

666. The activities of the Council were also publicized through the daily press briefings for the press corps and delegation press officers.

667. In connection with the latter event, most United Nations information centres issued press releases and background material and organized activities, such as the screening of United Nations films, lectures and roundtables on the role of the United Nations in the liberation of Namibia. essay contests, exhibits of United Nations posters, press conferences and television interviews. Booklets and other United Nations information materials were also translated into local languages. The information centres undertook similar activities for the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO (the week of 27 October 1985). A separate report on the activities of United Nations information centres in commemoration of Namibia Day was presented to Standing Committee III of the Council.

668. In accordance with the Council's guidelines, the Department of Public Information 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 through its periodical publications, the United Nations Monthly Chronicle and Objective: Justice. In addition, Development Forum and the United Nations Monthly Chronicle carried special articles on the public hearings on the Activities of Transnational Corporations in South Africa and Namibia. Information on Namibia was also contained in such general reference works as the Yearbook of the United Nations and Basic Facts about the United Nations; and the fortieth anniversary publication entitled The United Nations at Forty: A Foundation to Build On.

669. In addition, pamphlets were produced on the following subjects:

(a) Political developments relating to Namibia (updated), in the Arabic and German languages (also being produced in the English, French and Spanish languages);

(b) Symposium on South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia: The Threat to International Peace and Security, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania (2 to 5 April 1984), in the Spanish language (is also being produced in the French language);

(c) The extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Bangkok (from 21 to 25 May 1984), in the French, German and Spanish languages (also being produced in the Portuguese language);

(d) The Paris Declaration on Namibia adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris (25 to 29 April 1983), in the English, French and Spanish languages (also being produced in the Arabic and German languages);

(e) Contacts between States Members of the United Nations and South Africa, in the German language;

(f) Social conditions in Namibia (was updated and is being produced), in the Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish languages;

(g) Activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia (updated), in the Arabic and German languages;

(h) The military situation in and relating to Namibia (is being produced) in the Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish languages;

(i) "A crime against humanity: Questions and answers on apartheid in South Africa (DPI/705) in the Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages;

(j) "Plunder of Namibian uranium" (DPI/715) (is being produced) in the Arabic language and (is being printed) in the English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages;

(k) The extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council, held at Algiers (28 May to 1 June 1980) in the German language;

(l) The Seminar on the Efforts by the International Community to End South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia, held at Montreal, Canada (23 to 27 July 1984) in the French and Spanish languages;

(m) The Seminar on the Activities of Foreign Economic Interests in the Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources, held at Ljubljana (from 16 to 20 April 1984), in the English language;

(n) Objective: Justice, vol. XV, No. 1, in the German language, and reprinted in the English, French and Spanish languages;

(o) Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, in the German language, and reprinted in the Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages;

(p) "Namibia: A Unique United Nations Responsibility", reprinted in the Arabic, English and Portuguese languages;

(q) "United Nations Council for Namibia: What It Is, What It Does, How It Works" (DPI/750), reprinted in the Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish languages;

(r) "Namibia Conference concludes with Declaration" (United Nations Monthly Chronicle article, June 1983), reprinted in the English, French and Spanish languages;

(s) Namibia (United Nations Monthly Chronicle Perspective), reprinted in the English, French and Spanish languages;

(t) The Symposium on International Efforts to Implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, Geneva (27 to 31 August 1984), in the French language (is also being produced in the Spanish language);

(u) Namibia information kits, in the Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages.

670. In connection with the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, the Department published a booklet entitled "International Focus on Transnational Corporations in South Africa and Namibia" and produced a press kit containing leaflets and feature articles on the subject.

#### 4. Radio and visual services

671. During the period under review, the Council, in co-ordination with the Department of Public Information, continued to arrange for radio coverage of its own work, the work of the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies concerned with the question of Namibia, as well as developments relating to Namibia. Coverage was provided in the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Greek, Hebrew, Japanese, Pilipino, Portuguese, Russian, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Zulu and Sotho languages.

672. The question of Namibia was featured in several radio programmes, including the Perspective series. In addition, the annual Namibia Update series of six programmes each in the English, French and Spanish languages was produced.

673. The Department continued to give extensive film, television and photographic coverage to the activities and programmes relating to the work of the Council and to distribute the material to news syndicators.

674. During the reporting period, the United Nations information centres distributed some 100 copies of the film "Free Namibia" and 72 copies of "Namibia: A Trust Betrayed", 25,000 publications on Namibia and over 1,000 wallsheets and posters.

675. A 60-second television spot on Namibia was produced (in commemoration of Namibia Day) in the Arabic, English, French and Spanish languages and distributed through information centres and United Nations agencies.

676. A World Chronicle television programme featured an interview with the Secretary-General of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia.

#### 5. Journalists' encounters

677. The Council, in its efforts to expand further the dissemination of information, organized journalists' encounters in advance of the seminars, conferences and the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council. A total of three encounters, one each in New York, and at Valletta and Vienna, focused on the various topics scheduled to be examined at those events (see para. 661).

678. The encounters took the form of open discussions between a panel of the Council and journalists and broadcasters invited by the Council, as well as some local and foreign-based journalists.

679. Although the discussions focused specifically on certain aspects of the Namibian question, considerable attention was also devoted to other aspects thereof and, in particular, to the role of the media in generating greater public awareness of, and support for, the Namibian cause and promoting the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

680. In addition to the general publicity that was provided at the venue of each event, the journalists and broadcasters covered extensively the question of Namibia in all its aspects in their respective press and broadcasting organizations, thus promoting the international campaign in support of the just struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence, led by SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

681. The Information Centre at Vienna offered its co-operation and assistance to the Council secretariat, with local services, coverage and dissemination work.

682. The encounters organized by the Council during the period under review have had positive and significant results by promoting a better appreciation of the position of the Council and greater support for the just struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO. The encounters have served to encourage the Council to organize more of such activities in the future and strengthen its programme of dissemination of information through direct interaction with the media, as well as intensify its international campaign in support of the Namibian cause.

683. General publicity, including the distribution of information material, was provided at the venue of each encounter. Large quantities of visual materials were made available to the journalists and broadcasters attending the events. These included posters and exhibit photos for display, as well as sets of slides and black and white prints for dissemination to the participants.

#### 6. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

684. During the period under review, the Council continued to expand its co-operation with non-governmental organizations for the purpose of intensifying the efforts of the international community to bring about the speedy and

unconditional implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning Namibia, in particular, Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

685. As part of its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, and under the terms of General Assembly resolution 40/97 D, the United Nations Council for Namibia in consultation with SWAPO, made financial contributions to a number of non-governmental organizations in order to enable them to advance the cause of freedom of the Namibian people. Specifically, the Council made contributions to:

(a) The National Alliance of Third World Journalists, for the establishment of a Namibia Information Service;

(b) The Namibia Support Committee, for the preparation and dissemination of the publication International News Briefing on Namibia;

(c) The Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid, for the organization of a Seminar for parliamentarians entitled "Namibia, Breaking the Stalemate: The Western Responsibility", held in Rome on 13 and 14 June 1986;

(d) The Swedish Committee for the Isolation of South Africa, for the organization of an international conference for non-governmental organizations at Stockholm in October 1986;

(e) The Southern African Universities Social Sciences Conference, for the organization of a Seminar on Namibia entitled "An Analysis of the Liberation Struggle in Namibia - Twenty years after the termination of the Mandate", and held at Havana from 16 to 18 July 1986;

(f) The Committee against Colonialism and Apartheid, for the organization of the Second Brussels International Conference on Namibia from 5 to 7 May 1986;

(g) The West Coast Regional Conference in Solidarity with the Struggling Peoples of Southern Africa, held at San Francisco from 27 to 29 June 1986.

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

686. The Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia continued to serve as an additional source of information on the activities of the Council. It prepared the Namibia Bulletin, a monthly review and analysis of events relating to Namibia that is published in the English, French, German and Spanish languages. The Commissioner's Office also published Namibia in the News, a weekly newsletter. Both publications were widely distributed to Member States, non-governmental organizations and other parties and individuals interested in the Namibian question. The Office of the Commissioner also gave briefings to support groups, student groups and individuals on the activities of the Council.

687. In 1986, pursuant to a decision taken by the Council, the Office of the Commissioner was entrusted, in addition to the drafting and distribution of the Namibia Bulletin, with supervising the editing and printing of that document. The first three issues of the 1986 bulletin have been printed and distributed.

688. Pursuant to a decision taken by the Council in June 1985 to institute legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia was requested to make appropriate arrangements to set in motion the proceedings in the Netherlands. In connection with the above and with a view to mobilising maximum support for the campaign, the Office of the Commissioner undertook the translation and publication into the Dutch language of a number of publicity items. These publications were disseminated to non-governmental organisations in the Netherlands.

689. The Office of the Commissioner also assisted the Council in the undertaking of the following activities:

(a) Publication and dissemination of United Nations booklets, brochures, buttons, pamphlets, posters and maps on specific topics relating to Namibia;

(b) Acquisition, translation and distribution of non-United Nations material on Namibia;

(c) Distribution of a comprehensive economic map on Namibia on a scale of 1:1,000,000;

(d) Publication and dissemination of an indexed reference book on transnational corporations operating in Namibia;

(e) Reproduction and dissemination of available films on Namibia.

690. Within the framework of (a) and (b) above, the Office of the Commissioner undertook the distribution of some 300,000 copies in the English language and 140,000 copies in other languages of various United Nations and non-United Nations publications, including an information kit on Namibia.

691. On behalf of the Council, the Office of the Commissioner supervised the completion of a documentary film entitled "Namibia - Independence Now" and the translation of that film into the Arabic, Dutch, French, German, Portuguese and Spanish languages.

#### 8. Distribution of materials

692. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/97 D, the Council endeavoured to establish a regular and expeditious pattern of distribution of information materials. Materials distributed consisted of documentation, publicity material and films. In this regard, the Council appreciates the co-operation rendered by the Department of Public Information, the Department of Conference Services and the United Nations information centres that assisted the secretariat of the Council in the distribution of materials.

#### 9. Other activities

693. The Department of Public Information organized a non-governmental organization briefing on 31 October 1985 on the topic "The Work of the United Nations Council for Namibia". Over 100 representatives of non-governmental organizations were addressed by the Acting President of the Council and the Secretary-General of SWAPO.

694. Several speakers touched upon the situation in Namibia at the Department's weekly briefings for representatives of non-governmental organizations. At two of those briefings, the Director of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporation: briefed representatives of those organizations on the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia.

695. The question of Namibia was reflected in a number of presentations made during the annual Department of Public Information/non-governmental organization conference on "United Nations for a Better World: Forty and Beyond", held at United Nations Headquarters, from 4 to 6 September 1985. All relevant information material on Namibia was displayed at the NGO lounge and made available to interested organizations.

696. An explanation on United Nations activities on Namibia was included in the lecture tours given by United Nations public information assistants at Headquarters.

697. Information on activities of the Council was sent by telegram directly to United Nations information centres for dissemination to the local media. During the reporting period, a total of 659 information telegrams were sent to information centres.

#### O. United Nations Fund for Namibia

##### 1. Establishment of the Fund, general developments and sources of financing

##### Establishment of the Fund

698. 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 the people of the Territory in their struggle for independence and, to that end, should provide them with comprehensive assistance.

699. Since the Fund became operative in 1972, the programmes of assistance have been continuously expanded by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Security Council. On 26 November 1975, by virtue of resolution 3400 (XXX), the Fund became the vehicle for financing the United Nations Institute for Namibia and a special account was opened for that purpose. A further account was opened in accordance with Assembly resolution 33/182 C of 21 December 1978 for financing the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, which had been established pursuant to Assembly resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976. The Fund is thus now composed of three separate accounts: (a) the General Account for educational, social and relief activities; (b) the Institute for Namibia Account; and (c) the Nationhood Programme Account.

700. Until 1973, the Council acted only in an advisory capacity in its relationship to the Secretary-General as regards the administration and supervision of the Fund. On 12 December 1973 the General Assembly, by resolution 3112 (XXVIII), appointed the Council itself trustee of the Fund. The guidelines for the orientation, management and administration of the Fund were approved by the Assembly by its resolution 31/151 of 20 December 1976.

## Sources of financing

701. It is the task of the Council, the Secretary-General and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to mobilize resources for the financing of the Fund.

702. Voluntary contributions are the major source of financing of the Fund. The General Assembly has appealed to Governments and their respective national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the three accounts of the Fund. By its resolution 40/97 E of 13 December 1985, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the Fund. The Assembly further requested the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to continue to participate in the Nationhood Programme, *inter alia*, by allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council. The General Assembly also expressed its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had waived agency support costs in respect of projects in favour of Namibians, financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other sources, and urged those that had not yet done so to take appropriate steps in that regard.

703. 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 to implement the Fund's programmes. For 1986, the General Assembly decided by its resolution 40/97 E to allocate \$1.5 million from the regular budget.

704. The Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund and the Commissioner for Namibia carried out fund-raising activities during the period under review in order to ensure the financing of activities of the Institute, the Nationhood Programme and other programmes financed by the Fund.

705. Through its three accounts, the Fund received the following income in 1985 and the first six months of 1986 (figures are in United States dollars):

	1985	1986 (January-June)
General Account	2 691 071	2 703 459
United Nations Institute for Namibia Account	3 013 338	2 777 613
Nationhood Programme Account	1 296 336	1 295 833
Total	7 000 745	6 776 905

706. The pledges and contributions to the Fund for 1985 and the first six months of 1986 are shown in tables 1 and 2.



Table 1

United Nations Fund for Namibia: pledges and contributions  
as at 31 December 1985

(US dollars)

Country	General Account		Institute for Namibia Account		Nationhood Programme Account	
	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections
Algeria	10 000	10 000	-	-	-	-
Argentina	10 000	10 000	-	-	-	-
Australia	58 824	57 183	-	-	-	-
Austria	16 700	16 700	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	1 000	1 000	-	-	-	-
Barbados	500	500	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	5 000 <u>a/</u>	-	20 000 <u>a/</u>	-	10 000 <u>a/</u>
Cameroon, Republic of	-	1 250 <u>a/</u>	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	148 148	145 211	-	-
China	30 000	30 000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	500	500	-	-
Denmark	-	-	574 096	574 096	126 021	126 021
Egypt	1 704	3 667 <u>a/</u>	2 921	4 024 <u>a/</u>	-	-
Finland	57 971	60 600	289 855	297 442	434 783	446 163
France	33 990	36 316	79 310	84 737	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-	59 701	58 720	-	-
Ghana	2 200	-	2 200	-	2 000	-
Greece	4 500	4 500	5 500	5 500	-	-
India	1 000	1 000	2 000	2 000	1 000	1 000
Indonesia	4 000	4 000	-	-	-	-
Iran, Islamic Republic of	4 400	4 400	-	-	-	-
Ireland	19 811	21 242	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	36 504	50 045	-	-
Japan	10 000	10 000	210 000	210 000	-	-
Kuwait	4 000	4 000	1 000	1 000	-	-
Mexico	5 000	5 000	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	43 478	43 860	115 943 <u>b/</u>	116 959	-	-
New Zealand	5 260	5 260	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	27 000 <u>a/</u>	-	23 000 <u>a/</u>	-	30 000 <u>a/</u>
Norway	600 000 <u>c/</u>	300 000	252 101	268 456	210 084	229 077
Pakistan	2 546	2 495	-	-	-	-
Panama	1 000	1 000	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	-	-	3 000	5 000	-	-
Spain	50 000 <u>d/</u>	50 000	-	-	-	-

Table 1 (continued)

Country	General Account		Institute for Namibia Account		Nationhood Programme Account	
	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections
Sweden	372 340 <u>e/</u>	394 965	425 532 <u>f/</u>	454 287	159 574	170 354
Trinidad and Tobago	1 493	1 493	-	-	-	-
Turkey	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500
United States of America	-	-	500 000	131 986	-	-
Venezuela	2 000	2 000	1 000	1 000	-	-
Yugoslavia	10 000 <u>g/</u>	10 000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	<u>44 828</u>	<u>51 518</u>	-	-	-	-
	<u>1 410 045</u>	<u>1 177 449</u>	<u>2 710 811</u>	<u>2 455 463</u>	<u>934 962</u>	<u>1 014 115</u>

a/ Collections for pledges made in prior years.

b/ Includes \$29,240 earmarked for the Namibia Extension Unit.

c/ Represents an overstatement of 1985 pledge by \$300,000 for which an adjustment has been made in 1986.

d/ Represents pledges made through the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA).

e/ Includes \$91,850 earmarked for project NAF/85/001 - Support for Assistance programmes of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

f/ Includes \$113,572 earmarked for the Namibia Extension Unit.

g/ Represents an overstatement of pledge \$5,000, earmarked for the Institute for Namibia, for which an adjustment has been made in 1986.

Table 2

United Nations Fund for Namibia: pledges and contributions  
as at 30 June 1986  
(US dollars)

Country	General Account		Institute for Namibia Account		Nationhood Programme Account	
	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections
Algeria	10 000	10 000	-	-	-	-
Australia	48 276	49 798	-	-	-	-
Austria	16 700	16 700	-	-	-	-
Belgium	19 608	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	5 000	5 000 <u>a/</u>	10 000	10 000 <u>a/</u>	10 000	10 000 <u>a/</u>
Cameroon, Republic of	2 611	-	2 500	-	-	-
China	30 000	30 000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1 704	-	2 921	-	-	-
Finland	180 000	170 843	560 000	531 511	700 000	664 389
France	47 586	-	111 486 <u>b/</u>	452	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-	104 545	103 729	-	-
Ghana	-	2 200 <u>a/</u>	-	2 200 <u>a/</u>	-	2 000 <u>a/</u>
Greece	4 500	4 500	5 500	5 500	-	-
Iceland	2 000	2 000	-	-	-	-
India	1 000	-	2 000	-	1 000	-
Indonesia	4 000	-	-	-	-	-
Iran, Islamic Republic of	4 400	4 400	-	-	-	-
Ireland	31 335	31 257	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	53 512	-	-	-
Japan	10 000	-	210 000	-	-	-
Mexico	4 000	4 000	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	3 254	-
Netherlands	60 000	58 824	160 000 <u>c/</u>	156 863	-	-
Norway	-	-	371 429 <u>d/</u>	370 370	285 714	284 900
Pakistan	3 000	3 000	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	-	-	5 000	5 000	-	-
Sweden	489 510	486 280	559 441	555 749	279 720	277 874
Trinidad and Tobago	1 493	1 493	-	-	-	-
Turkey	1 500	-	1 500	-	1 500	-
United States of America	-	-	215 000	-	-	-
Venezuela	2 000	-	1 000	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	5 000 <u>a/</u>	-	-
Zimbabwe	39 394	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>1 019 617</u>	<u>880 295</u>	<u>2 375 834</u>	<u>1 746 374</u>	<u>1 281 188</u>	<u>1 239 163</u>

(Footnotes on following page)

- a/ Collections for pledges made in previous years.
- b/ Includes \$452 earmarked for fellowships.
- c/ Includes \$40,000 earmarked for the Namibian Extension Unit.
- d/ Includes \$138,937 earmarked for the Namibian Extension Unit.

707. UNDP finances assistance programmes for Namibia and has, for that purpose, established an indicative planning figure for Namibia. In 1980, the Governing Council of UNDP set a figure of \$7,750,000 for Namibia for the 1982-1986 programming cycle of which \$4,262,500, or 55 per cent, has been made available for programming. With an uncommitted balance of \$3,637,000 from the 1977-1981 cycle, the total resources available for Namibia amounted to approximately \$7,900,000.

708. With regard to the fourth programming cycle, i.e. 1987-1991, the indicative planning figure for Namibia has been established at \$6,395,000, following a decision, taken by the Governing Council of UNDP at its thirty-second session, to increase the indicative planning figure for Namibia by 50 per cent over and above the figure for the present cycle. At its thirty-third session held at Geneva in June 1986, the Governing Council considered a report by the Administrator justifying a further increase in an amount of up to \$3 million. The Governing Council decided to request the Administrator to prepare, in close collaboration with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia, new, action-oriented recommendations and proposals in order to maximize the cost-effective utilization of the increase and to submit a report thereon to the Governing Council at its organizational session in February 1987.

#### Main areas of assistance

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

710. The Nationhood Programme was launched by the General Assembly in order to mobilize the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to provide assistance in support of the nationhood of Namibia in the form of a consolidated and comprehensive assistance programme.

711. The Institute was established by the United Nations Council for Namibia 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.

712. 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, educational, social and relief assistance, in addition to providing individual scholarships, gives particular emphasis to the immediate, present-day needs and welfare of Namibians in the struggle for independence. Assistance in this area is administered, to the extent possible, through individual projects.

713. Expenditures from the Fund on behalf of the three programmes in 1985 and during the first six months of 1986 were as follows (figures are in United States dollars):

	1985	1986 (January-June)
Nationhood Programme	1 754 244	387 202
United Nations Institute for Namibia	4 067 172	770 912
Educational, social and relief assistance	<u>1 174 447</u>	<u>1 607 419</u>
Total	<u>6 996 663</u>	<u>2 765 633</u>

## 2. Nationhood Programme for Namibia

### Launching of the Programme

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

715. The projects of the Nationhood Programme fall into three broad categories: (a) pre-independence projects; (b) transitional projects; and (c) post-independence projects. At the present time, the Nationhood Programme consists of two major components: (a) manpower-training programmes for Namibians; and (b) surveys and analyses of the Namibian economic and social sectors, including identification of development tasks and policy options under the following sectoral framework:

(a) Productive sectors, including mining, industries, fisheries and agriculture;

(b) Physical infrastructure and services, including trade, transport and communications, energy and water and land resources;

(c) Social infrastructure and administration, including labour, education, information, health, nutrition and social services, housing, building and land-use planning, economic planning, public administration and the judicial system.

716. In designing the projects, careful consideration is given to the special conditions under which the Nationhood Programme is being implemented during the present period of struggle for independence. Assistance to a country for which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility but which is still under illegal occupation requires an approach somewhat different from that of conventional technical assistance to independent countries. Implementation of the projects is made difficult by the general unavailability of reliable socio-economic data on Namibia. It is further complicated by the lack of access to the Territory owing to the continuing illegal South African occupation. The training aspects of the projects require special attention because of the scarcity of educational opportunities for Namibians under South African rule.

## Implementation of the Programme

717. Significant progress has been made with regard to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. Since early 1985, a total of 30 projects and project revisions totalling more than \$2.7 million were approved by the Council.

718. Since the inception of the Programme, fellowships and group-training opportunities in various economic and social fields have been made available to close to 2,000 Namibians and this accounts for over 85 per cent of the financial resources of the Programme. Namibians have also undertaken group-training activities as participants in seminars and short courses held in Zambia and other African countries. With regard to research, the number of international consultants and experts in the pre-independence phase of the Programme is expected to exceed 68 for a total of more than 480 man-months.

## Education and training

719. Since the inception of the Programme, training, including group-training and in-service training, has been conducted in the fields of industrial development, land-use and human-settlement development, food distribution, labour administration and legislation, transnational corporations, development planning, radio-programme production, public-enterprise management, rural development, soil-survey techniques and land evaluation, immigration procedures, agricultural economics, basic statistics, administration of public enterprises, truck mechanics, cartography and map preparation, railways operations, cargo handling and port management, writing, fish-processing technology, railway operations, basic diplomacy, maritime economics, aeronautical information service, air-traffic control, pilot training and journalism. Some of the training programmes have included study tours to various African countries. The United Nations Institute for Namibia continues as a major source of candidates for training.

720. During 1985 and the first half of 1986, Namibians continued their training at various institutions in a number of countries, and a number of new training activities were initiated during this period. A group of 22 handicapped Namibians commenced studies in an English-language course and in basic mathematics in Zambia in June 1985 and, in September, they were joined by another group of 71 students. Two students commenced a two-year diploma course in journalism while one student started a French-language course. In the field of tailoring, six trainees commenced their programmes in Kenya. Nine students commenced a special 12-month course for Namibians in the field of port management, at Alexandria, Egypt, while two students commenced a four-year course in marine engineering at the same institution. A third intake of 35 students for remedial training has begun studies in June 1986. In the United Republic of Tanzania, five students commenced a diploma course at the East African Statistical Centre. Another group of 30 Namibians began their training at the Namibian Nurses Training School.

721. At the Vocational Training Centre at Cuacra, Angola, about 200 students continued their studies. The first group of 100 is expected to complete training during 1986.

722. Training continued for other Namibian students in the fields of mining engineering, aircraft maintenance, pilot training, mining and railways, electricity supply, labour administration, shoemaking and leatherwork, mass communications, nurses' training, co-operative management and statistical studies.

723. During this period, students completed training in the fields of aircraft maintenance, electricity supply, water development, nursing, Portuguese-language training, journalism, labour administration, development planning and geology. Two students completed a one-year course in fishing-gear technology. The second intake of 36 students for remedial training completed its studies in April 1986. During the period under review, 10 students benefited from seminars held at the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute in the United Republic of Tanzania.

724. In-service training has to some extent always been an integral part of the regular programmes and, during the period under review, 27 broadcasters continued their training in various African countries. Two trainees completed their in-service training at the Nigerian Railways Corporation in early 1985 and one trainee completed his in-service training at the Zambian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

725. During the period under review, trainees under the field attachment programme have continued their training. Two groups of 13 and 10 tele-technicians commenced their attachment with the Post and Telecommunications Corporation in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe respectively. Six civil aviation trainees continued their training with Ethiopian Airlines.

726. In September 1985, one secretary completed her in-service training with the field office of the Commissioner in Zambia and, in December, one pharmacist completed her one-year attachment to the Zambian Ministry of Health. Finally, five trainees completed their nine-month attachment to the National Development Planning Commission of Zambia.

#### Sectoral surveys and analyses

727. Most sectoral surveys and analyses under the Nationhood Programme have been completed and final reports from research projects have been distributed in the following areas: health, transport, land-use and human-settlement development and labour legislation. Other reports have been completed in areas such as maritime training and harbour survey, civil aviation, telecommunication policies and legislation and on the activities of transnational corporations.

728. Since 1985, draft reports on Namibian fisheries, land-use planning and water resources, as well as diamond and marketing management have been received. These draft reports will be discussed at seminars organized in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Namibia and SWAPO. In addition, final reports on public administration systems, criminal justice and the Namibian energy sector have been submitted. Two reports on agricultural assistance to SWAPO settlements have also been completed.

729. It is expected that seminars will take place during 1986 to consider reports prepared under the Nationhood Programme that are still in draft form.

730. The comprehensive study on Namibia entitled "Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development" was completed at the end of 1985 and published in May and June 1986. The study comprises two volumes, namely, a larger version, containing the detailed sectoral analysis of the Namibian economy, and an abridged version containing the main conclusions and recommendations. The comprehensive study thus consolidates the sectoral surveys undertaken under individual projects implemented since the inception of the Nationhood Programme.



731. The sectoral surveys and analyses, including policy options and training plans, represent less than 15 per cent of the expenditures under the Nationhood Programme. With the completion of the comprehensive study, virtually all socio-economic sectors have been covered, and a sound basis has been provided for programme analysis and for the preparation of project proposals for further assistance to Namibians.

732. In 1985, a new project providing for a survey of Namibian railways was approved. The project consultant has been identified, and it is expected that the draft report will be submitted during 1986, thus completing the analysis of the Namibian transport sector which has been carried out under the Nationhood Programme.

#### Administration and management

733. The Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, within its overall terms of reference, formulates and reviews policies related to the Assistance Programmes, reviews the reports of the Commissioner and makes appropriate recommendations to the Council on all matters relating to the programmes. The Office of the Commissioner serves as the co-ordinating authority for the Nationhood Programme under the direction of the Committee on the Fund.

734. At its 369th meeting, on 16 December 1981, the Council decided to streamline the administration of the Programme by authorizing the Committee to approve new projects under the Nationhood Programme and the General Account of the Fund and to approve project revisions, unless the Committee decided to refer the decisions to the Council (see A/AC.131/L.243).

735. The administration of the Nationhood Programme follows the standard model for technical assistance based on the concept of partnership between the recipient Government, UNDP and an executing agency. In most cases, the projects are being executed by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that receive remittances for project execution through the "Supplementary Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme of the Fund for Namibia", which is administered by UNDP. The United Nations Institute for Namibia, on behalf of the Council, is the implementing agency for 10 projects, thus giving it a role similar to that of a government implementing agency in standard UNDP procedures. The Institute is also involved in the implementation of a number of other projects under the Programme.

736. Apart from its role as the co-ordinating authority for the Nationhood Programme, the Office of the Commissioner has assumed direct responsibility for project execution in the case of projects for which specialized technical backstopping of the United Nations agencies is not considered to be required. At present, the Commissioner's Office is the executing agency for 16 projects and it is expected that such activities will continue to expand in the future.

#### Financing

737. The total cost of the projects currently under way is as follows:

	Percentage	US dollars
Project costs	97.0	15 554 625
Executing agencies support costs	3.0	597 390
	100.0	16 062 015

738. The total cost of projects already completed is as follows:

	Percentage	US dollars
Project costs	96.0	4 827 075
Executing agency support costs	4.0	195 235
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5 022 310</u>

739. Of the total cost of the projects in both categories, more than two thirds is covered by the Fund, about a fifth by UNDP and the remainder by the executing agencies, as indicated below:

	Percentage	US dollars
United Nations Fund for Namibia	68.0	14 363 245
UNDP	26.3	5 541 710
Executing agencies	5.7	1 179 370
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>21 084 325</u>

740. The cost of each project and the corresponding sources of financing are shown in table 3 below.

741. The total cumulative expenditure to cover the cost of Nationhood Programme projects was \$14,943,715 in 1985 and \$16,062,015 in the first six months of 1986. As indicated in tables 4 and 5 below, the total income of the Nationhood Programme Account was \$1,296,336 in 1985 and \$1,295,833 in the first six months of 1986.

Table 3

## Financing of projects under the Nationhood Programme

(in US dollars)

Executing agencies and project title	Costs			Sources		
	Project budget	Agency support <u>a/</u> costs	Total costs	Agency own funds	UNDP	Fund for Namibia
<u>UNDTCD</u>						
NAM/79/001	Mineral fellowships	696 420	93 865	790 285	-	790 285
NAM/79/011	Energy survey	59 420	8 100	67 520	-	67 520
NAM/79/012	Electricity fellowships	120 575	15 675	136 250	-	136 250
NAM/79/013	Water resources survey	40 500	-	40 500	40 500	-
NAM/79/015	Water fellowships	37 580	4 880	42 460	-	42 460
NAM/79/026	Statistical unit <u>b/</u>	147 765	20 150	167 915	-	167 915
NAM/79/027	Public administration system plans <u>b/</u>	118 120	16 105	134 225	-	134 225
NAM/79/028	Public administration fellowships <u>b/</u>	47 490	6 175	53 665	-	53 665
NAM/79/029	Reform of criminal justice system <u>b/</u>	112 685	15 365	128 050	-	128 050
		<u>1 380 555</u>	<u>180 315</u>	<u>1 560 870</u>	<u>40 500</u>	<u>1 520 370</u>
<u>ILO</u>						
NAM/78/008	Vocational training centre	5 296 200	75 600 <u>c/</u>	5 371 800	-	2 338 720
NAM/79/017	Training labour administrators	363 585	40 275	403 860	-	403 860
NAM/82/003	Rehabilitation of war victims	579 060	60 910	639 970	639 970 <u>d/</u>	-
		<u>6 238 845</u>	<u>176 785</u>	<u>6 415 630</u>	<u>639 970</u>	<u>2 742 580</u>
<u>FAO</u>						
NAM/78/005	Fisheries policy options	179 460	-	179 460	-	179 460
NAM/83/002	Fisheries fellowships (Phase II)	116 400	-	116 400	-	116 400
NAM/79/003	Agricultural education <u>b/</u>	26 210	- <u>c/</u>	26 210	-	26 210
NAM/79/004	Agrarian reform <u>b/</u>	122 650	- <u>c/</u>	122 650	-	122 650
NAM/78/004	Potential land suitability <u>b/</u>	231 300	- <u>c/</u>	231 300	-	231 300
NAM/79/022	Protection of food supplies <u>b/</u>	133 540	-	133 540	-	133 540
NAM/83/003	Satellite imagery studies	90 000 <u>e/</u>	-	90 000	-	90 000
NAM/84/008	Food and nutrition education for SWAPO women	130 000	-	130 000	130 000	-
		<u>1 029 560</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1 029 560</u>	<u>130 000</u>	<u>488 800</u>
<u>UNESCO</u>						
NAM/82/009	Teacher education training <u>b/</u>	414 000	- <u>c/</u>	414 000	82 300	331 700
<u>ICAO</u>						
NAM/79/009	Civil aviation fellowships	774 930	105 670	880 600	-	880 600

Table 3 (continued)

Executing agencies and project title	Project budget	Costs		Sources		Fund for Namibia	
		Agency support costs	a/ Total costs	Agency own funds	UNDP		
<u>IMO</u>							
NAM/79/007	Maritime training and harbour survey	<u>302 890</u>	-	<u>302 890</u>	-	-	<u>302 890</u>
<u>ECA</u>							
NAM/79/006	Transport fellowships	341 950	44 620	386 570	-	-	386 570
NAM/85/001	Namibian railways and rail transport survey	<u>65 000</u>	-	<u>65 000</u>	-	-	<u>65 000</u>
		<u>406 950</u>	<u>44 620</u>	<u>451 570</u>	-	-	<u>451 570</u>
<u>UNCTC</u>							
NAM/82/006	Transnational corporations (Phase II)	<u>398 510</u>	-	<u>398 510</u>	-	-	<u>398 510</u>
<u>ICPE</u>							
NAM/82/007	Training in development planning b/	<u>213 020</u>	-	<u>213 020</u>	-	-	<u>213 020</u>
<u>UNDP (OPE)</u>							
NAM/84/003	Assistance to the United Nations VTC	<u>1 608 070</u>	-	<u>1 608 070</u>	-	<u>1 608 070</u>	-
	Subtotal	<u>12 767 330</u>	<u>507 390</u>	<u>13 274 720</u>	<u>892 770</u>	<u>5 051 910</u>	<u>7 330 040</u>
<u>OCN</u>							
NAM/83/001	Continuous remedial training	372 190	-	372 180	-	-	372 180
NAM/83/004	Comprehensive study on Namibia	371 200	-	371 200	-	-	371 200
NAM/83/005	Economic map of Namibia	24 140	-	24 140	-	-	24 140
NAM/84/002	Seminar for a literacy programme	50 000	-	50 000	-	-	50 000
NAM/84/00	Vocational training in Tanzania and Kenya	231 800	-	231 800	-	-	231 800
NAM/84/006	Training for Namibian nurses	162 000	-	162 000	-	-	162 000
NAM/84/009	Agricultural activities in SWAPO settlements	9 500	-	9 500	-	-	9 500
NAM/84/011	Curriculum development	75 000	-	75 000	-	-	75 000
NAM/84/013	Field attachment programme for Namibians	501 315	-	501 315	-	-	501 315
NAM/84/014	Foreign language training	80 800	-	80 800	-	-	80 800
NAM/85/002	Journalism and communications fellowships	205 910	-	205 910	-	-	205 910
NAM/85/003	Training and radio broadcasting	220 580	-	220 580	-	-	220 580
NAM/85/004	Mining and railways fellowships	81 870	-	81 870	-	-	81 870
NAM/85/005	Agricultural activities in SWAPO settlements	200 000	-	200 000	-	-	200 000
NAM/86/001	Food and nutrition education	130 000	-	130 000	-	-	130 000
NAM/86/002	Training in administration	71 000	-	71 000	-	-	71 000
	Subtotal	<u>2 787 295</u>	-	<u>2 065 950</u>	-	-	<u>2 787 295</u>
		<u>15 554 625</u>	<u>507 390</u>	<u>16 062 015</u>	<u>892 770</u>	<u>5 051 910</u>	<u>10 117 335</u>

Table 3 (continued)

Executing agencies and project title	Costs			Sources		Fund for Namibia	
	Project budget	Agency support <u>a/</u> costs	Total costs	Agency own funds	UNDP		
<u>Completed projects</u>							
NAM/78/009	Mineral survey (UNDTCD)	4 000	-	4 000	4 000	-	-
NAM/79/025	Training in development planning (UNDTCD)	45 820	6 470	52 290	-	-	52 290
NAM/79/034	Public enterprises management course (Phase I) (UNDTCD)	177 400	24 850	202 250	-	-	202 250
NAM/81/002	Public enterprises management course (Phase II) (UNDTCD)	166 780	23 450	190 230	-	-	190 230
NAM/79/033	Food distribution training (FAO)	90 000	-	90 000	90 000	-	-
SWP/78/004	Participation of women (UNESCO)	99 790	-	99 790	-	99 790	-
NAM/78/010	Country health programme (WHO)	45 600	-	45 600	45 600	-	-
NAM/79/023	Land use and human settlements (HABITAT)	123 110	17 240	140 350	-	-	140 350
NAM/81/001	Human settlement development (HABITAT) <u>b/</u>	127 750	17 420	145 170	-	-	145 170
NAM/79/031	Clerical and transport support (OCN)	443 300	-	443 300	-	-	443 300
NAM/79/032	Survey and rehabilitation needs (ILO)	2 500	-	2 500	2 500	-	-
NAM/79/002	Industrial development training (UNIDO)	101 040	5 500	106 540	57 000	-	49 540
NAM/79/005	Transport survey (ECA)	131 275	19 615	150 890	-	-	150 890
NAM/78/002	Transnational corporation (UNCTC)	114 180	-	114 180	7 500	106 680	-
NAM/82/002	Public enterprises management course (Phase III) (UNDTCD)	163 780	21 290	185 070	-	-	185 070
NAM/82/004	Evaluation of NAM/79/003 (FAO)	30 000	-	30 000	30 000	-	-
NAM/79/020	Communications training and equipment (UNESCO)	1 004 190	-	1 004 190	50 000	-	954 190
NAM/82/001	Clerical and transport support (OCN)	414 000	-	414 000	-	-	414 000
NAM/82/008	Public enterprises management (Phase IV) (ICPE/UNIN/OCN) <u>b/</u>	176 370	-	176 370	-	-	176 370
NAM/78/007	Labour legislation (ILO)	71 860	-	71 860	-	71 860	-
NAM/78/003	Fisheries fellowships (Phase I) (FAO)	35 040	-	35 040	-	35 040	-
NAM/79/008	Civil aviation adviser (ICAO)	36 780	5 130	41 910	-	-	41 910
NAM/79/017	Training labour administrators (Phase II) (ILO)	357 400	46 460	403 860	-	-	403 860
NAM/79/010	Telecommunications plans (ITU)	44 250	7 810	52 060	-	-	52 060
NAM/83/006	Public enterprises management (Phase V) <u>b/</u> (ICPE)	176 430	<u>f/</u> -	176 430	-	176 430	-
NAM/84/007	Basic diplomacy training (OCN)	209 440	-	209 440	-	-	209 440
NAM/84/004	English language and administrative skills (OCN)	123 080	-	123 080	-	-	123 080
NAM/79/021	Food and nutrition fellowships (FAO)	298 910	-	298 910	-	-	298 910
NAM/84/012	Diamond marketing/management training (OCN)	13 000	-	13 000	-	-	13 000
	Subtotal	<u>4 827 075</u>	<u>195 235</u>	<u>5 022 310</u>	<u>286 600</u>	<u>489 800</u>	<u>4 245 910</u>
	GRAND TOTAL	<u>20 381 700</u>	<u>702 625</u>	<u>21 084 325</u>	<u>1 179 370</u>	<u>5 541 710</u>	<u>14 363 245</u>

Table 3 (continued)

Executing agencies and project title	Costs			Sources		Fund for Namibia
	Project budget	Agency support <u>a/</u> costs	Total costs	Agency own funds	UNDP	
In addition, the following projects were cancelled:						
NAM/79/024	Construction and building materials (HABITAT)	29 400	-	29 400	-	29 400
NAM/79/016	Meteorology fellowships (WMO)	89 300	12 500	101 800	-	101 800
NAM/78/006	External economic policies (UNCTAD) <u>b/</u>	253 000	- <u>c/</u>	253 000	-	-
NAM/79/014	Water development for agriculture (FAO)	163 500	- <u>c/</u>	163 500	253 000	163 500
NAM/79/030	Control of economic crime (UNDTCD)	112 500	14 630	127 130	-	127 130
NAM/78/001	Workshops on socio-economic policies (UNDTCD)	38 900	-	38 900	38 900	-
NAM/84/001	Building materials training (OCN)	150 000	-	150 000	-	150 000
NAM/84/010	Trade and import management	128 210	-	128 210	-	128 210
NAM/79/018	Education system plans	135 700	-	135 700	-	135 700
NAM/79/019	Teacher trainer fellowships	62 300	-	62 300	-	62 300

a/ In accordance with UNDP procedures these figures do not show the normal support costs in UNDP-funded projects. Agency support costs shown for projects funded by the Fund for Namibia are specified in the project budget and exclude partially or fully waived overhead costs.

b/ The United Nations Institute for Namibia is the implementing agency.

c/ Agencies have waived support costs for these projects.

d/ Multi-bilateral funding.

e/ This project provides background material in the form of satellite imagery for the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia which is a separate project of the Council and is within the programme of work of its Standing Committee III.

f/ OCN is the executing agency for the preparatory training at UNIN.

Table 4

United Nations Fund for Namibia: Nationhood Programme Account

(US dollars)

I. Statement of income and expenditure for 1985

INCOME

Pledged contributions	934 962
Interest income	313 091
Miscellaneous income	48 283
TOTAL INCOME	<u>1 296 336</u>

EXPENDITURE

Staff and other personnel costs	493 427
Travel	123 870
Contractual services	72 975
Operating expenses	33 498
Acquisitions	113 122
Fellowships, grants, other	917 352
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>1 754 244</u>

NET EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	<u>(457 908)</u>
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Table 4 (continued)

## II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1985

## ASSETS

Cash	1 512 673
Pledged contributions unpaid	17 018
Accounts receivable	24 409
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	2 192 848
Deferred charges and other assets	11 738
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>3 758 686</b>

## LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	516
Unliquidated obligations	507 433
Reserve for allocations	868 519
Due to United Nations General Fund	103 272
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1 479 740</b>

## FUND BALANCE

Balance available 1 January 1985	2 023 069
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	(457 908)
Add: Transfer from reserves	713 785
Balance available 31 December 1985	2 278 946
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>3 758 686</b>



Table 5

United Nations Fund for Namibia: Nationhood Programme Account

(US dollars)

I. Statement of income and expenditure for the period  
1 January-30 June 1986

INCOME

Pledged contributions	1 281 188
Interest income	320
Miscellaneous income	14 325
	<hr/>
TOTAL INCOME	1 295 833

EXPENDITURE

Staff and other personnel costs	56 770
Travel	2 890
Operating expenses	42 370
Acquisitions	41 322
Fellowships, grants, other	243 850
	<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	387 202

NET EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	<hr/> <hr/> 908 631
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Table 5 (continued)

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as of 30 June 1986

ASSETS

Cash	2 247 786
Pledged contributions unpaid	10 772
Accounts receivable	54 867
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	2 253 252
Deferred charges and other assets	(400)
	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS	4 566 277
	<hr/>

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	516
Unliquidated obligations	504 347
Reserve for allocations	1 179 388
Due to United Nations General Fund	5 318
	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1 689 569
	<hr/>

FUND BALANCE

Balance available 1 January 1986	2 278 946
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	908 631
Less: Transfer to reserves	(310 869)
	<hr/>
Balance available 30 June 1986	2 876 708
	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	4 566 277
	<hr/>

### 3. United Nations Institute for Namibia

742. The Institute came into operation in 1976. Admission to the Institute is open to all persons of Namibian origin who fulfil the requirements established by the Senate of the Institute. Through its activities, the Institute trains middle-level skilled manpower for an independent Namibia and it also carries out applied research in the various sectors of the Namibian economy.

743. The Institute is administered by a 16-member Senate, which is its policy-making organ. The Senate submits annual reports to the Council on the activities of the Institute. The Institute operates an average annual budget of \$US 4 million. The budget estimates of the Institute, approved by the Senate, are endorsed annually by the Council subject to the availability of financial resources.

744. In accordance with article 8 of its Charter, 109/ the Institute is financed by the United Nations Council for Namibia through the Fund, with the account of the Institute being maintained separately. Further financial assistance for the Institute is also provided by allocations from the UNDP indicative planning figure for Namibia and by UNHCR.

745. The Commissioner undertakes periodic fund-raising missions for the Institute in order to ensure adequate financial resources for the implementation of its programme of work. During the period under review, the response of Member States and other donors in making voluntary contributions to finance the Institute was encouraging.

746. The programmes and activities of the Institute have continued to expand. The curriculum of the Institute has been expanded to include a teacher-training-upgrading programme, a special programme for magistrates, a secretarial programme and special preparatory courses in the English language, statistics and mathematics, in view of the urgent need to train Namibians in those areas. In 1986, 230 new students were admitted into various programmes of the Institute. This included the admission of 143 students into the programme of management and development studies, 30 students into the teacher-training-upgrading programme and 57 students into the secretarial programme. The new enrolment together with the continuing students brought the total student body of the Institute to almost 600.

747. In January 1986, the seventh graduating group, comprising 141 students, was awarded diplomas in management and development studies, thus bringing the total number of Institute graduates in this field to 548. The Institute's diploma is underwritten by the University of Zambia. In addition, 29 students were awarded diplomas in basic education and another 20 students received certificates in a special programme for magistrates.

748. The Institute continues to undertake applied research in various fields. The research programme is intended to make available basic documentation for policy formulation by the future Government of an independent Namibia. A number of studies have been completed and published in the fields of manpower requirements and development implications, constitutional options, agrarian reform, a language policy for Namibia, a new legal system for an independent Namibia, the agricultural economy of Namibia, a health survey of Namibia, educational policy options and economic development strategy options for Namibia. Studies are also under way or nearing completion in the various fields, including mineral development strategy options, State succession, administrative systems and policy options.

749. The preparation of a Handbook on Namibia covering various aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations since its inception has been completed. It was expected that the Handbook would be published by the third quarter of 1986.

750. By resolution 37/233 E, the General Assembly requested the Institute to prepare, in co-operation with SWAPO, the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia and UNDP, a comprehensive study on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia. An inter-agency advisory committee had been established to guide the preparation of the study. The study was completed at the end of 1985 and published in May and June 1986. The study is comprised of two volumes, namely a larger version containing the detailed sectoral analysis of the Namibian economy and an abridged version containing the main conclusions and recommendations. The study was launched during a special ceremony at the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986.

751. The Namibian Extension Unit, which was established in 1981, continues to expand its distance education programme for Namibians who have been denied education by the South African colonial régime in Namibia. It currently serves some 40,000 Namibian adults and youths in Zambia and Angola.

752. The Unit is an autonomous body within the Institute and has its own Board of Project Management, of which the Director of the Institute is Chairman. The Commissioner is also represented on the Board. The institute administers the Unit's funds in accordance with United Nations financial regulations. The Unit submits an annual report to the Senate of the Institute regarding the activities.

753. The total expenditure of the Institute was \$4,067,172 in 1985 and \$770,912 in the first six months of 1986. At the same time, the total income (from various sources) of the Institute for Namibia Account within the United Nations Fund for Namibia was \$3,013,338 in 1985 and \$2,777,613 in the first six months of 1986. Detailed information on the Institute for Namibia Account is given in tables 6 and 7 below.

Table 6

United Nations Fund for Namibia: United Nations Institute  
for Namibia Account

(US dollars)

I. Statement of income and expenditure for 1985

INCOME

Pledged contributions	2 710 811
Public donations	91 000
Subventions	74 266
Interest income	133 398
Miscellaneous income	3 863
	<hr/>
TOTAL INCOME	3 013 338

EXPENDITURE

Staff and other personnel costs	2 365 960
Travel	186 645
Contractual services	22 557
Operating expenses	239 541
Acquisitions	42 129
Fellowships, grants, other	1 210 340
	<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4 067 172
Adjustments for prior period	(260 243)
	<hr/>
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	(1 314 077)

Table 6 (continued)

## II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1985

## ASSETS

Cash	1 513 520
Pledged contributions unpaid	626 956
Accounts receivable	484 093
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2 624 569</b>

## LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	932 489
Unliquidated obligations	221 876
Due to the United Nations General Fund	505 072
Deferred income	2 500
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1 661 937</b>

## FUND BALANCE

Balance available 1 January 1985	2 276 709
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	(1 314 077)
Balance available 31 December 1985	962 632
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>2 624 569</b>

Table 7

I. Statement of income and expenditure for the period  
1 January-30 June 1986

INCOME

Pledged contributions	2 375 834
Public donations	149 449
Subventions	250 000
Miscellaneous income	2 330
	<hr/>
TOTAL INCOME	2 777 613
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EXPENDITURE

Staff and other personnel costs	461 608
Travel	33 816
Contractual services	3 773
Operating expenses	85 418
Acquisitions	8 073
Fellowships, grants, other	178 224
	<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	770 912
	<hr/>
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	2 006 701
	<hr/>

Table 7 (continued)

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 1986

ASSETS

Cash	2 362 783
Pledged contributions unpaid	1 222 538
Accounts receivable	80 662
Due from United Nations General Fund	15 361
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>3 681 344</b>

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	503 272
Unliquidated obligations	208 739
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>712 011</b>

FUND BALANCE

Balance available 1 January 1986	962 632
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	2 006 701
Balance available 30 June 1986	2 969 333
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>3 681 344</b>



#### 4. Educational, social and relief assistance

754. Educational, social and relief assistance is administered by the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia. The main activity in this category is the scholarship programme to individual Namibians, which provides educational assistance to Namibians who are denied this opportunity by the illegal South African administration in Namibia. The General Account of the Fund is also used to finance vocational and technical training; to provide assistance in the fields of health and medical care, nutrition and social welfare; to acquire books and periodicals for Namibian refugee camps and SWAPO offices; and to facilitate the attendance of Namibian representatives at international seminars, meetings and conferences.

##### Scholarship programme

755. During the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986, there was an increased demand for scholarships and, as a result, 115 new awards were made and 18 students completed their courses. Taking into account the new awards, as well as those still active from previous periods, 224 awards were being used as of 1 July 1986. The various fields of study in 11 countries were as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Field of study</u>	<u>No. of students</u>
Australia	Education	1
Botswana	Business administration and commerce	20
Congo	Business administration	1
Kenya	Communications, business administration, auto engineering, secondary school, tailoring and dressmaking, dairy training	16
Romania	Journalism and communications	9
Senegal	Primary education	1
Sweden	Education (general)	1
United Kingdom	Secondary education, linguistics, electronics and communications, developmental studies	6
United States	Liberal arts, education, biology, political science, history, pharmacy, architecture, medical technology, communications, computer science, electrical engineering, marketing, sociology, industrial education urban studies and planning management, secretarial studies, public administration, polymer science/plastic engineering, mineral engineering, economics, business administration, medicine, nursing, chemistry, electronics, health science, primary and secondary education, community health and nutrition	125

<u>Country</u>	<u>Field of study</u>	<u>No. of students</u>
Zambia	Primary, secondary and vocational education, dressmaking and designing, advance engineering and technical training, tailoring and dressmaking, dairy training	42
Zimbabwe	Social work	2

It should also be noted that Namibians continued to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) and that, during the period from 1 October 1985 to 30 June 1986, 91 new scholarships were awarded to Namibians by UNETPSA.

#### Training projects

756. As requested by the Committee on the Fund, all new training activities under the Fund are constituted as projects. During the period under review, nine projects were financed by the General Account. A group of new students commenced training in various fields, such as tailoring in the United Republic of Tanzania and weaving in India, under a project to upgrade the skills of SWAPO women. In addition, a project that would provide administrative support to the assistance programmes of the Council was approved.

757. Training continued for nine students in various degree programmes in Guyana while one student in Barbados continued to pursue his law degree. UNIN graduates enrolled in higher-level education continued their studies. One student completed his in-service training with the Zambian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

#### Social and relief assistance

758. The Fund also provides medical care, social assistance and relief aid to Namibians. During the period under review, assistance was provided to 31 individual Namibians in need of emergency medical treatment and other forms of humanitarian assistance.

#### Emergency assistance

759. A sum was made available from the Fund for emergency assistance to be allocated by the Commissioner. The field offices of the Commissioner's Office were given a small imprest from these emergency funds to be used in accordance with the approved guidelines for the funds.

#### Books and periodicals

760. Subscriptions to various publications on Namibia and southern Africa, as well as books and library materials, were made available to Namibian refugee camps and to SWAPO offices.

#### Representation

761. Funds were provided to facilitate the attendance of 22 Namibians at 11 international seminars and conferences.

## **Financing**

762. Expenditures on educational, social and relief assistance amounted to \$1,174,447 in 1985 and to \$1,607,419 during the first six months of 1986. The total income of the General Account of the Fund was \$2,701,071 in 1985 and \$2,703,459 during the first six months of 1986. Detailed information on the General Account is presented in tables 8 and 9 below.

Table 8

United Nations Fund for Namibia: General Account

(US dollars)

1. Statement of income and expenditure for the period  
1 January-31 December 1985

INCOME

Pledged contributions	1 410 045
Subventions	1 009 800
Interest income	271 226
	<hr/>
TOTAL INCOME	2 691 071

EXPENDITURE

Staff and other personnel costs	140 882
Travel	38 739
Operating expenses	24 213
Acquisitions	12 302
Fellowships, grants, other	958 311
	<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1 174 447

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	<u>(1 516 624)</u>
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Table 8 (continued)

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1985

ASSETS

Cash	2 753 663
Pledged contributions unpaid	438 205
Accounts receivable	131 691
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	294 503
Deferred charges and other assets	298 358
	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS	3 916 420
	<hr/>

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	425 169
Unliquidated obligations	551 146
Reserve for allocations	52 305
Due to the United Nations General Fund	55 583
Deferred income	113 889
	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1 198 092
	<hr/>

FUND BALANCE

Balance available 1 January 1985	702 634
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	1 516 624
Add: Transfer to reserves	499 070
	<hr/>
Balance available 31 December 1985	2 718 328
	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	3 916 420
	<hr/>

Table 9

United Nations Fund for Namibia: General Account

(US dollars)

I. Statement of income and expenditure for the period  
1 January-30 June 1986

INCOME

Pledged contributions	1 019 617
Subvention	1 500 000
Miscellaneous income	183 842
	<hr/>
TOTAL INCOME	2 703 459

EXPENDITURE

Staff and other personnel costs	104 129
Travel	19 091
Contractual services	23
Operating expenses	29 625
Acquisitions	31 407
Fellowships, grants, other	1 423 144
	<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1 607 419
Less: Adjustment to prior year's income	(305 000)
	<hr/>
ADJUSTED EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	791 040

Table 9 (continued)

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 1986

ASSETS

Cash	4 288 029
Pledged contributions unpaid	121 235
Accounts receivable	104 535
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	201 629
	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS	4 715 428
	<hr/>

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	136 973
Unliquidated obligations	894 931
Reserve for allocations	52 305
Due to the United Nations General Fund	121 851
	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1 206 060
	<hr/>

FUND BALANCE

Balance available 1 January 1986	2 718 328
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	791 040
	<hr/>
Balance available 30 June 1986	3 509 368
	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	4 715 428
	<hr/>

## 5. Fund-raising missions

763. The Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund and the Commissioner for Namibia undertook fund-raising missions to Western Europe.

764. The Missions visited Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Finland, as well as the Commission of the European Communities, from 24 to 29 April 1986, and Austria, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands from 1 to 4 and 11 to 14 July 1986.

765. In all the countries visited, the Missions were received at a high political level. This provided a valuable opportunity to remind the Governments concerned of the pressing needs of the Namibian people and to clarify some important technical points.

766. In their discussions with representatives of the various Governments and of the Commission of the European Communities, the Missions explained the origin and purposes of the Fund and described the various projects and activities being financed by the three accounts of which it was composed, as well as the financial status of the accounts. It also reviewed the priority projects for which new contributions were being sought and efforts were made not only to attract more general contributions to the Fund but also to interest donor countries in specific projects.

767. The Governments visited were unanimous in their recognition of the need to prepare the Namibian people for independence, and they expressed their continuing support for the Council's assistance programmes.

768. Fund-raising missions provide a valuable opportunity to maintain regular contacts with donors to the Fund for Namibia on the assistance programmes. Up-to-date information on the plans for future assistance is given to the donors to help them to determine their level of contribution, and the visits offer an opportunity for a thorough exchange of views and information on many aspects of the Namibian situation.

## P. Activities of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

### 1. General

769. By its 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.

770. The programme of work of the Council, defined by General Assembly resolution 40/97 C, forms the basis and framework for the activities carried out by the Office of the Commissioner under the authority of the Council. The Council's programme of work has been further elaborated in the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989. 110/

771. During the period under review, the Commissioner, acting through his Offices at Headquarters, Gaborone, Luanda and Lusaka, was involved in the protection of Namibian interests principally by means of the travel-documents programme and by



attempts to implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 2/ The Commissioner was engaged in the provision of assistance to Namibians by means of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and in the mobilization of international support for the cause of the Namibian people by means of a programme of dissemination of information. The Offices of the Commissioner, during the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986, also issued 985 new travel documents in Africa, North America and Western Europe and renewed 1,599 travel documents.

772. The Office of the Commissioner also continued to collect and analyse information relating to Namibia and closely followed internal, political, economic and legal developments in South Africa concerning Namibia.

773. The Office of the Commissioner continued to provide services to the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia. A staff member of the Office of the Commissioner served as Secretary of the Committee.

## 2. Assistance to Namibians

774. The Office of the Commissioner administers the assistance programmes under the United Nations Fund for Namibia. The Fund, as described earlier, has three major components: (a) educational, social and relief activities; (b) the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; and (c) the United Nations Institute for Namibia. The substantive activities of the Fund have been described in the preceding chapter. The present section describes the arrangements by which the Office of the Commissioner administers the various programmes under the Fund.

### Education, social and relief assistance

775. During the period under review, the Office of the Commissioner continued to co-ordinate and manage, in accordance with the approved guidelines for the administration of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, programmes of educational, social and relief assistance for Namibians. At the present time, the Office of the Commissioner executes nine projects. This includes project identification, preparation, implementation and evaluation. The Office of the Commissioner prepares project proposals for consideration by the Committee on the Fund and reports semi-annually to the Committee on the activities financed from the General Account of the Fund. A detailed report on these activities is included in paragraphs 756 and 757.

776. Arrangements have been made for the Office of the Commissioner to administer the scholarship programme under the Fund (see para. 755).

### Nationhood Programme for Namibia

777. In its capacity as the co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme, 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 institutions of the United Nations system.

778. Review meetings are held on a regular basis between the Office of the Commissioner and SWAPO in order to ensure effective planning, co-ordination and resource utilization. At these meetings, ongoing assistance activities are

reviewed and available funds are earmarked for new projects and project revisions. Following review meetings, the Commissioner reports to the Committee on the Fund on the proposed resource allocation in order to facilitate planning by the Committee.

779. 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. According to the agreed guidelines, the transmission of funds from the United Nations Fund for Namibia to the executing agencies is effected by means of a "UNDP Supplementary 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 makes allocations and remittances to the executing agencies from this Fund to meet the project expenditures and reports on them to the Office of the Commissioner.

780. The General Assembly has repeatedly requested executing agencies to waive their support costs for projects in favour of Namibia and, thus far, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC), FAO, UNESCO and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) have done so for 11 projects. Moreover, all the executing agencies have adopted the proposal by UNDP to treat certain types of expenditures as government cash counterpart contributions for which overhead costs are only charged at a rate of 3.5 per cent. Finally, ILO has agreed to a general reduction of its overhead charges from 13 per cent to 3.5 per cent with effect from 1 January 1984, and has also granted a partial waiver in respect of the Vocational Training Centre.

781. At the present stage of the implementation of the Nationhood Programme, one of the major tasks undertaken in the project cycle is the evaluation of selected projects in order to ensure that the objectives of the project are being met.

782. During the period under review, the Office of the Commissioner conducted consultations regarding the implementation and evaluation of the Nationhood Programme with SWAPO, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and specialized agencies of the United Nations system. Further consultations were held with authorities of the institutions where Namibians are undergoing training.

783. The activities of the Nationhood Programme have continued to expand over the years. Most of the sectoral survey projects have now been completed or are in their final stages. To an increasing extent, emphasis is being placed on training activities, and large numbers of trainees continue to be selected to benefit from various training opportunities under the Programme. During 1985, some 750 Namibians benefited from training programmes being conducted in a variety of fields at different levels.

784. The comprehensive study on Namibia, requested by General Assembly resolution 37/233 C of 20 December 1982, was completed at the end of 1985 and published in May and June 1986. The study covers all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia and will form a sound basis for the further development of the Nationhood Programme.

#### United Nations Institute for Namibia

785. The Commissioner is a member of the Senate of the Institute. The Office of the Commissioner is not directly involved in the administration of the Institute;

it provides assistance to the Institute, however, through its fund-raising activities and administration of the Institute account at Headquarters, as well as by serving in an advisory capacity as requested.

786. During the period under review, in addition to fund-raising missions, the Office of the Commissioner maintained regular contacts with Member States through their permanent missions to the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations and other organizations, in order to ensure the financing of the Institute's activities under the Fund (see paras. 742 to 753).

#### Fund-raising activities

787. During the period under review, in addition to fund-raising missions, the Commissioner for Namibia maintained regular contacts with the permanent missions of Member States, non-governmental organizations and other organizations, in order to ensure the financing of the activities under the Fund (see paras. 763 to 768 above).

### 3. Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia

#### Institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States to further the implementation of the Decree

788. As reported previously, the Commissioner's office had engaged practising lawyers to prepare reports on the feasibility of instituting legal proceedings in domestic courts against firms and individuals engaged in trade in Namibian products in violation of the Decree in Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. After receipt of these reports, the Commissioner submitted to the Council, in October 1984, a comprehensive report entitled "Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia: Study on the possibility of instituting legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States" (A/AC.131/194). During the period under review, the Commissioner received a study on the feasibility of instituting legal proceedings within the framework of EEC legislation and rules. Taking this material as a basis, the Commissioner submitted to the Council an addendum to the comprehensive report.

789. At its 443rd meeting, on 7 June 1985 at Vienna, in the course of its extraordinary plenary meetings, the Council took the following decision:

"The Council decides to promote actively the implementation of the Decree through legal action in the domestic courts of States and through political action and consultations intended to put an end to the plunder of all Namibia's natural resources; it requests the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to take necessary steps towards that end after consultations with the President of the Council." 3/

790. After consultations with the Acting President of the Council as reported previously, the Commissioner retained the services of lawyers in the Netherlands to institute appropriate legal proceedings.

791. In February 1986, pursuant to a decision of the Steering Committee of the Council, a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, composed of

Mr. Sinclair, Acting President of the Council, and Mr. Ali Sarwar Naqvi (Pakistan), Chairman of Standing Committee II of the Council, visited the Netherlands for consultations with the lawyers. The Commissioner also participated in the consultations. Further information on these consultations is to be found in paragraphs 230 to 247 of the present report.

792. During the consultations, the Commissioner also held discussions with non-governmental organizations in the Netherlands on ways of strengthening the dissemination of information on Namibia in that country.

#### Seminars and other meetings

793. The Council undertook a number of activities, including securing of the implementation of the Decree. During the period under review, the Commissioner or his representative participated in various seminars and meetings. The Commissioner participated in the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986. A senior officer of the Office of the Commissioner spoke on the implementation of the Decree to a group of students drawn from different countries who were conducting a study on the United Nations under the Department of Public Information Graduate Student Intern Programme, in July 1986 in New York. A representative of the Commissioner also addressed diplomatic service trainees at the Pakistan Foreign Service Training Institute at Islamabad, in October 1985, on the implementation of the Decree.

#### 4. Studies

794. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/233 D of 20 December 1982, the Office of the Commissioner has prepared a reference book on transnational corporations operating or investing in Namibia. The purpose of the study was to identify the commercial and investment practices of foreign companies in Namibia and the extent of their exploitation of Namibian resources. The study, which was conducted in three parts (Western Europe, North America and South Africa), was eventually published as a United Nations sales publication in December 1985.

795. By its resolution 37/233 E of 20 December 1982, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Institute for Namibia to prepare, in co-operation with SWAPO, the Office of the Commissioner and UNDP, a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia. The Secretary-General was requested to provide substantive support through the Office of the Commissioner for the preparation of the study. Accordingly, the Office of the Commissioner prepared a project (NAM/83/004), which provided funding for the study under the United Nations Fund for Namibia (see para. 730). The study entitled "Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development", was completed at the end of 1985 and published in May and June 1986.

796. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/233 E, the Office of the Commissioner carried out a demographic study of the Namibian population. The purpose of the study was to analyse the demographic structure and socio-economic characteristics of the Namibian population, and to make size estimates and growth projections that would be the basis for the Council's assistance to Namibia. The basic work was completed in 1984 and the revised version of the draft report has been finalized. The study is due to be submitted to the Council for its consideration during the third quarter of 1986.

797. By its resolution 35/227 H of 6 March 1981, the General Assembly requested the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia. The map has been prepared by the United Nations Cartographic Unit with data inputs being provided by FAO and the Office of the Commissioner. The Office of the Commissioner also prepared project documents to provide the necessary funding for the preparation of the map. The map was published in January 1986, as a United Nations sales item.

798. In accordance with its continuing mandate, the Office of the Commissioner collected and analysed data, during 1985 and the first half of 1986, on the socio-economic and legal situation prevailing in Namibia as a result of the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa.

##### 5. Participation in international conferences and meetings

799. During the period under review, the Commissioner participated in a number of international conferences and meetings.

800. The Commissioner held consultations with the Governments of Angola, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

801. The Commissioner and his staff held meetings with SWAPO, in order to review the various projects and programmes of assistance for Namibians.

802. The Commissioner is a member of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia. Representatives of the Commissioner participated in the twenty-first meeting of the Senate, held in New York in August 1985, and in the twenty-second meeting of the Senate and the seventh graduation ceremony of the Institute, held at Lusaka in January 1986.

803. The Commissioner is also a member of the Governing Board of the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia. In January 1986, he participated in a ceremony held at Cuacra, Angola, to mark the first anniversary of opening of the Centre, and in a meeting of the Governing Board, held in New York in October 1985.

804. The Commissioner participated in the meetings of the Governing Council of UNDP at its thirty-second session, at Geneva in June 1986, while his representative took part in the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its thirty-sixth session, at Geneva in October 1985.

805. The Commissioner participated in the following activities: consultations with lawyers in the Netherlands on 6 and 7 February 1986; a seminar on health and its relationship to the struggle for Namibian independence, held at Los Angeles from 4 to 7 April 1986; the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 6 to 19 April 1986; the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986; the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986; and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986.

806. As in the past, the Commissioner and his staff participated in meetings with a number of specialized agencies and other institutions that are executing projects

in favour of Namibians, notably the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), ILO, FAO, UNESCO and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

6. Offices of the Commissioner at Luanda, Lusaka and Gaborone

**Luanda**

807. The work-load of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia at Luanda continued to expand during the period under review. The overall responsibility of the Office continues to be its primary function of serving as a liaison point between the Commissioner's Office at the United Nations Headquarters and SWAPO headquarters, as well as maintaining close and frequent consultations with the Government of Angola on all matters of mutual concern in line with the policies and decisions of the Council.

808. The Office was also responsible for all liaison and co-ordination with other agencies of the United Nations system represented in Angola, i.e., UNICEF, UNDP, World Food Programme (WFP), UNHCR, FAO and WHO, in order to ensure a sound inter-agency approach with respect to their programmes of assistance to Namibia especially on projects in which the Commissioner was also partially involved and more directly on those projects being executed by some of the above-mentioned agencies. In this context, the Office also organized inter-agency meetings on key programme activities and in connection with some missions to Angola on matters concerning Namibia.

809. The bulk of the activities of the Office at Luanda involved the facilitation of work relating to the implementation of some 30 Nationhood Programme projects and eight projects under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia. In practice, however, the location of the Office at Luanda necessitates its involvement to a varying extent in the implementation of all the Nationhood Programme and General Account projects.

810. The Office also provided some support on various other important projects not directly under the Nationhood Programme or General Account, including the Namibian Technical Secondary School at Loudima, Congo, training courses provided by other agencies through the Office of the Commissioner and some training opportunities that were secured directly by the Luanda Office. In the latter category, during the period under review, some 15 SWAPO nominees were trained in the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute, five of whom were awarded free tuition scholarships through the Institute.

811. Some project activities under the Luanda Office require special mention because of their immediate and long-term significance to Namibians. Such projects include the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia (UNVTC) and training in radio broadcasting and assistance to the SWAPO Women's Council.

812. UNVTC, at its first anniversary celebrations under the auspices of the Luanda Office, familiarized a large number of foreign representatives with the Centre's operations and problems. The effort has thus far generated financial pledges amounting to a total of \$US 229,000. In operational terms the Luanda Office continues to support the Centre, which is gradually attaining full operational status having achieved its maximum intake of 200 trainees and 27 members of

administrative/support staff in addition to 20 technical instructors, of whom 13 are Namibians.

813. With regard to radio broadcasting, the construction of a multi-purpose recording studio for the Voice of Namibia, which was begun in 1985, was completed during the period under review. The complex comprises two recording studios, one control room, a video-editing room, a photographic laboratory, a workshop and offices. The studio will serve as a training centre for Namibian broadcasters, studio operators and technicians, as well as for the production of radio programmes, educational, cultural, drama and musical programmes for distribution to Voice of Namibia and other interested radio stations or institutions for their transmission. Under the project, Namibian technicians are also gaining job training and experience in establishing and operating the studio, including the rehabilitation, repair and testing of old equipment which was used in a project that ended in 1979 but is being used in the new project to reduce expenditure on the current programme. The Office also continued to support on-the-job-training with Radio Nacional de Angola for Namibian broadcasters, and other training activities on the production of radio programmes.

814. During the period under review, an expanded programme of assistance to the SWAPO Women's Council covering basic training in crucial areas such as nutrition and in various skills in small-scale industries took place through the co-ordination of the Luanda Office. The need for increased assistance and attention to priorities of the Women's Council cannot be overemphasized in view of the fact that such assistance continues to contribute to improving the standard of living of a vast majority of Namibians, i.e. women and children, through SWAPO, both in the short and long term.

815. Pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 39/50 E of 12 December 1984, on practical work experience for Namibians, the Office at Luanda assumed an increased work-load during the period under review in terms of facilitating the selection process of candidates for the programme. The Office also undertook jointly with SWAPO a project-evaluation mission for some regionally-based projects.

816. The Office at Luanda continues to perform its function of co-ordinating and facilitating travel arrangements for SWAPO officials to conferences and seminars under the sponsorship of the Council and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as other travel arrangements for training or programme purposes.

#### Lusaka

817. During the year under review, the rapidly developing situation in South Africa and Namibia and the general accentuation of the external dimension of liberation struggles in the region gave the Office at Lusaka a strengthened role. In particular, the visits to the front-line States by the Chairman of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government; the Joint Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Front-line States and Member States of EEC; the visits of the Commonwealth eminent persons group; the frequent trips of senior United States envoys to the region; and the negotiations between Angola and United States officials at Lusaka, together with meetings of Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), the Preferential Trade Area and Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute enabled the Office to establish useful contacts with international groups and personalities actively seized of the problems of the region, including Namibia.

818. Some of these contacts led to offers of financial assistance by EEC and the European Parliament for projects, such as teacher education training and preparatory assistance for strengthening agricultural activities in SWAPO settlements. Other contacts with visiting official delegations from donor countries and organizations including Sweden, Finland, Nigeria, the Otto Benecke Foundation, Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, World University Service, and agencies of the United Nations system, such as UNDP, ILO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF and FAO, led to fruitful exchanges of views and enhanced support. It is to be hoped that these contacts will result in improved material offers, as well as preparation and delivery of assistance programmes to SWAPO in particular.

819. The Office at Lusaka continues to operate as a regional centre for political, administrative, informational and other activities of the Commissioner. These functions and responsibilities assumed increasing importance when United Nations agencies at Lusaka resolved to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations in a manner that would demonstrate the role and contribution of the Organization to the decolonization and development processes of the region. Television and press programmes were prepared and implemented. An appropriate publication to which the Office made a contribution is also envisaged. The Office continues not only to help to prepare Namibians for independence but also to monitor and follow developments inside the territory.

820. During the two recent visits to the region by Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Office played an active supporting role to UNDP in hosting and briefing him on the local situation and perceptions. Owing to the fact that the Zambian Head of State was current Chairman of the front-line States, the Office at Lusaka considers itself a major listening post with respect to the rapidly evolving situation in southern Africa as a whole. Accordingly, the representative was invited to address specialized bodies, such as the Diplomatic Club of Geneva, the United Nations Information Centre at Lusaka and the Institute of Humanitarian Law at San Remo, interested in specific aspects of the Namibian problem. He also served as a resource expert to UNITAR during its two-week seminar in diplomacy for senior SWAPO officials and to the African Association of International Lawyers, during its inaugural meeting at which Namibia was extensively discussed within the context of international law.

821. During the period under review, the Office at Lusaka performed its main task of providing aid and assistance to Namibians and counselling those in need in many areas. Besides managing and reporting on the various projects under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the General Account of the Fund for Namibia, the Office also oversaw, monitored and co-ordinated other programmes of assistance offered to Namibians by donor Governments and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations and voluntary organizations. Over the period, its working relationships with the specialized agencies were close. Agencies such as the Economic Commission for Africa/Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and United Nations information centres actively involved in the assistance programmes were continually consulted and harmonious relationships developed with them.

822. The Office at Lusaka has established and continues to maintain close and friendly working relations with regional organizations, such as SADC, ECA/MULPOC, PTA and ESAMI, as well as many non-governmental and voluntary organizations concerned with regional problems of southern Africa and assistance to SWAPO. It



also co-ordinated the Commissioner's activities and contacts with the Governments of several front-line and other African States, as well as with OAU and its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. Attending their meetings on behalf of the Commissioner, the Office has served as liaison office with Governments and organizations concerned.

823. The consular and related functions of the Office at Lusaka have also expanded. It maintains constant contact with the Government of Zambia and diplomatic missions accredited to Zambia concerning issue of travel documents and visas to Namibians. Since January 1985, for instance, some 3,867 travel and identity documents of the United Nations Council for Namibia have been processed by the Office at Lusaka.

824. Another significant area of its activity has been the implementation of the Field Attachment Programme of the Commissioner, for which it has remained the point of contact with a number of African Governments and organizations. It assists in the effective placement of Namibian trainees in government services and parastatals. It also monitors their progress in training and attachment. The Office has also been active in providing information and briefings on Namibia and on the activities of the Office of the Commissioner related to Namibian issues to delegations from donor Governments and organizations visiting Lusaka. Administrative support established at the Office for implementation of the projects under the Nationhood Programme continue to be provided.

825. Special efforts have been made to maintain close liaison and good effective work relationship with the United Nations Institute for Namibia, which is the implementing agency of several Nationhood Programme projects. In addition to providing continuous management support and counselling services to many Namibian students in Zambia, the Office continued to implement and co-ordinate programmes for the training and placement of a large number of Namibians in education and training institutes in various countries around the world, especially in Africa, and to facilitate attendance by Namibians at international and regional conferences designed to assist them in their struggle for national liberation, as well as to enable them to acquire knowledge and skills. During the period under review, members of the staff of the Office at Lusaka participated in a number of seminars and review panels and collaborated in the preparation of relevant reports.

826. Guided by the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979 stating that all United Nations programmes for the benefit of the Namibian people should be carried out in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly in support of the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic liberation movement, to achieve genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia, the Office consulted and worked closely with SWAPO and its agencies with regard to implementation of relevant Council resolutions and decisions as well as projects under the Nationhood Programme. The Office at Lusaka provided, inter alia, good offices to SWAPO in order to enable it to obtain assistance from UNHCR for transportation and the initial settlement of some 120 trainees at the SWAPO Technical Institute at Loudima, Congo. It has also assisted UNIN to obtain from UNHCR the services of a legal expert for the preparation of plans for reform of the criminal justice system. The Office has successfully negotiated with the Kenyan Government the granting of gratis visas to Namibian nationals holding United Nations Council for Namibia travel and identity documents. This has opened opportunities for Namibians to visit Kenya and attend its educational and training institutions more easily.

827. Finally, during the period under review, the Office at Lusaka monitored and kept the Office in New York informed on major developments in southern Africa, particularly as they affected the Namibian question.

#### Gaborone

828. In promoting the function of mobilizing public opinion in favour of the early attainment of independence for Namibia, the Office of the Commissioner at Gaborone has continued to maintain close and regular consultative contacts with the Government of Botswana and concerned institutions in Botswana on matters vital to the welfare and interest of the oppressed people of Namibia. The prime objective of these consultations is to stimulate a proper and better understanding of the mandate and functions with which the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia is charged.

829. Furthermore, the geo-political location of the Gaborone Office makes it an ideal place for monitoring developments taking place not only in Namibia, but also in the entire southern African region. Appropriate evaluations and assessments of these developments and their implications for the United Nations efforts to secure an early implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia are made for further analysis by the New York Office.

830. The Gaborone Office has also continued to work very closely with the other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and other voluntary agencies in ensuring that all programmes of assistance to the people of Namibia are properly and effectively co-ordinated. As a result of the co-operation received from these organizations, in particular the Lutheran World Federation, the training responsibilities of the Office at Gaborone were greatly assisted.

831. The Office at Gaborone has also continued to work closely with the SWAPO Office in Botswana.

832. The Office at Gaborone has also maintained regular contacts with selected groups of people within Namibia in an effort to establish suitable areas of activity within which the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia can participate in order to demonstrate its involvement and concern for the lives of the oppressed people in Namibia. The fields of rural health and education have received sympathetic consideration from the Office. In this way, an image of some form of physical presence among them can eventually be projected.

833. The Office has received a large number of inquiries about the activities of the United Nations scholarships programme under the Fund for Namibia, as well as on the educational placement services offered by the Office. Communication has been maintained with social and cultural organizations and with some prominent community leaders. The significance of these contacts has been the total impact that they have had in arousing greater awareness and deeper understanding and appreciation of the work, responsibilities and authority of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on matters relating to the struggle for the independence for Namibia.

834. As in the case of the other field Offices, the Office at Gaborone also participated in activities carried out in support of implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and in all other programmes of assistance aimed at

benefiting individual Namibians. At present, projects on railway transport, extension of agricultural activities and field attachments have been in part referred for action by the Office at Gaborone.

835. The Gaborone Office also participates in the management and co-ordination of the United Nations scholarships under the Fund for Namibia. In fulfilling its role under this programme, the Gaborone Office maintains regular contacts with academic institutions and other training organisations in the region so as to identify the various educational opportunities offered by these institutions and to assess the levels and quality of these educational programmes in relation to the training needs already identified among the Namibians. The Office then initiates negotiations for the placement of those Namibians found to have the necessary qualifications for such training programmes.

836. Seventeen students have previously been placed in a wide range of training programmes, and the Office continues to monitor their performance and progress. During the period under review, four students were placed for training in co-operation with the Lutheran World Federation. Two went to Egerton College for a diploma course in agriculture, one was placed for a diploma course in accountancy and business studies at the Botswana Institute of Administration and Commerce and one was placed for a six-month pre-entry science programme at the University of Botswana.

837. Three students have been placed and sponsored under the Fund for Namibia for diploma courses in Business Studies at Graffins College, Nairobi. One has been placed for a certificate course in agriculture at the Botswana Agricultural College at Sebele. Four other students have been placed for a Diploma Programme in Business Studies at the Graffins College, but have not yet taken up their places.

838. Seven places successfully negotiated for Namibian refugees to participate in a non-formal skills-development programme organised by the Foundation for Education with Production are still outstanding as a result of a lack of adequate financial resources.

839. The Office at Gaborone also continued to be responsible for the administration of the Sec<sup>o</sup>ndment Programme for students from the United Nations Institute for Namibia who were on attachment to the Botswana Government for practical training. Twenty-four students ended their attachment at the end of September 1985.

840. The Office at Gaborone represented the Commissioner at the sixteenth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Harare from 29 April to 1 May 1986.

841. During the period under review, the Office at Gaborone processed the issuance of 46 United Nations Council for Namibia travel and identity documents to Namibians in Botswana. In addition, the validity of a further 15 travel and identity documents was extended.

#### Q. Resolutions, formal statements and decisions of the Council

842. The present section contains the texts of the resolutions and statements issued by the Council, its President and its missions of consultation during the period under review, as well as a summary of the major decisions taken by the Council during the same period.

## 1. Resolutions

843. During the period covered by the present report, the Council adopted the following resolutions:

Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia\*

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Acting as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

"Having considered the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia, covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 1985,

"1. Approves the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;

"2. Commends the significant progress made in providing assistance to Namibians;

"3. Expressed its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its decision to increase the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the period from 1987 to 1991;

"4. Further expresses its appreciation to all Governments that have made contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

"5. Notes, nevertheless, with concern the serious financial situation currently confronting the United Nations Fund for Namibia, which has resulted in the lack of resources for new project activities;

"6. Appeals to all Governments to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, in order to ensure that adequate funding will be available not only to continue ongoing projects but also to embark upon new expanded activities in 1985 and 1986."

455th meeting  
11 December 1985

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/200.

Budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1986\*

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Acting as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

"Taking into account General Assembly resolution 34/29 A of 12 December 1979, by which the Assembly approved the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, 109/ article 5 (a) of which provides that the Council shall consider and endorse the annual budget estimates of the Institute.

"Having considered the report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia on the proposed expenditure budget of the Institute for 1985,

"Endorses, subject to the availability of funds, the expenditure budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1986."

455th meeting  
11 December 1985

Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia\*\*

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Acting as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

"Having considered the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia, covering the period from 1 July to 31 December 1984,

"Noting that virtually all financial resources under the Fund for Namibia have been fully committed, thus limiting the possibilities of expanding the assistance of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

"1. Approves the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;

"2. Commends the significant progress made in providing assistance to Namibians;

"3. Noting with appreciation the progress made in providing in-service training to Namibians as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/50 E of 12 December 1984;

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/201.

\*\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/209.

"4. Decides to intensify its fund-raising efforts in collaboration with the Commissioner, with a view to enlarging the number of donors to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and attracting increased contributions from present donors."

460th meeting  
5 June 1986

## 2. Formal statements

844. During the period covered by the present report, the President or Acting President of the Council issued the following statements:

(a) United Nations Council for Namibia condemns mass arrests of Namibians meeting at Windhoek to commemorate Namibia Day (27 August 1985)

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with profound shock and indignation of the mass arrest at Katatura township, Windhoek, of 70 Namibian patriots, including leaders and members of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), at a peaceful open-air meeting on 25 August, held to commemorate Namibia Day.
2. The arrests and the use by the South African police of tear-gas and baton-charge tactics to disperse the meeting demonstrate how the South African régime is using its recently imposed puppet administration of the so-called Multi-Party Conference to oppress further the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, and thereby continue its illegal occupation and brutal repression in Namibia. This aggressive action and the arrests which were made under the notorious Notification of Meetings Act enacted by the illegal South African administration in 1981, clearly indicate the continuing systematic denial of the human rights of Namibia's people, including the right of free assembly and free movement, under the South African-established puppet administration.
3. The meeting, which was held to observe Namibia Day, a day that commemorates for Namibia's people the launching of the armed struggle by SWAPO against occupying illegal South African forces 19 years ago on 26 August 1966, was faced from its outset with harassment and repeated arrests, which commenced with the arrest of a number of the meeting organizers and several of those attending. Further arrests and attempts to disperse the peaceful gathering throughout the day led to resistance at the harassment by the several hundred people who had joined the meeting. Reinforcements by police and their resort to baton-charge tactics, as well as the repeated use of tear-gas, nevertheless, failed to stem the determination of the Namibian people to continue with their meeting. Eyewitness reports from observers of the police action confirm that, although having been dispersed, many of those attending continued to return to the meeting for several hours after its commencement.
4. In declaring its full and total support for this act of courage and determination by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO to

commemorate Namibia Day in the face of such brutalization, the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority of the Territory until its independence, expresses its strong condemnation of this heinous act of aggression by the South African police against the Namibian people. In doing so, the Council calls for the immediate and unconditional release of all those arrested and detained.

5. It has been learned that 52 of those detained are to be tried on 30 September 1985 at Windhoek. The United Nations Council for Namibia therefore calls upon the United Nations Security Council to convene immediately in order to consider appropriate measures to compel South Africa to end its illegal administration of Namibia. The United Nations Council for Namibia also calls upon all members of the international community to take immediate and appropriate action to compel South Africa to comply with the decisions of the United Nations with respect to Namibia.

(b) United Nations Council for Namibia condemns South Africa's attack against Angola (19 September 1985)

1. On the eve of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, on 17 September 1985, the racist régime of South Africa launched a massive air and ground attack against the People's Republic of Angola by using the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for such aggression...
2. The United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemns racist South Africa's aggression against Angola as a blatant violation of international law and a serious threat to international peace and security.
3. The Pretoria régime, which occupies Namibia illegally in defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, has continued with impunity its policies of economic and political destabilization and aggression against the neighbouring African States.
4. Three months ago, the racist régime sent its armed forces to commit economic sabotage in Angola and to murder innocent men, women and children who had sought refuge in Botswana from the repression and exploitation of apartheid in South Africa. These callous and cowardly acts by the Pretoria régime were universally condemned. The international community also reiterated its call for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter, so as to force that régime to abandon its policies of apartheid and to withdraw unconditionally from Namibia.
5. Racist South Africa's latest act of aggression against Angola should serve as yet another notice to Pretoria's apologists that the régime has no intention of joining the international efforts to create peaceful, just and stable social, economic and political conditions in southern Africa.
6. The creation of such conditions require, first and foremost, the eradication of apartheid and the unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). As long as the racist régime of South Africa refuses to co-operation in such efforts, peace and stability will not come to the region.

7. The United Nations Council for Namibia reiterates its unswerving support for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola. It also reaffirms its unequivocal support for the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole and authentic representative.

(c) United Nations Council for Namibia condemns act of arson against National Council of Churches of Namibia headquarters, at Windhoek (28 January 1986)

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with the utmost indignation that the headquarters offices of the National Council of Churches of Namibia at Windhoek were destroyed by fire in the early hours of 23 January. The staff of the Council of Churches reported that the fire had been deliberately set.

2. Less than a week before, on 18 January, a bomb explosion at the Oshigambo Lutheran High School in northern Namibia caused extensive damage to the engine-room, housing the school's generator.

3. The National Council of Churches of Namibia has been unequivocal in its opposition to South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia and has been an ardent advocate of the unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan, contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), leading to Namibia's independence.

4. These terrorist and cowardly acts of arson and sabotage were without doubt perpetrated at the behest of the illegal South African occupation régime in Namibia and its agents in the so-called interim administration imposed by Pretoria last June. They also serve as yet another indication of the extent to which Pretoria will go to terrorize and repress Namibians who assert to live as free human beings in an independent Namibia.

5. The United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemns the racist régime and its agents for these latest acts of repression and terrorism perpetrated against the Namibian people. It calls upon the international community to condemn these acts in the strongest terms and to exert maximum pressure on the Pretoria régime to co-operate in the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

6. The Council solemnly reaffirms its unswerving support and solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia led by SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. It reiterates its conviction that the Namibian people will ultimately triumph over their oppressors and will be free.

(d) United Nations Council for Namibia denounces imprisonment and trial of seven SWAPO members in Namibia (5 February 1986)

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia views with profound indignation and grave concern the trial of seven Namibians, members of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which started today at Windhoek.



2. These opponents of South Africa's colonial occupation of Namibia have been charged under the so-called security legislation imposed by the Pretoria régime. The charges are related to their activities against the illegal occupation régime and its agents in Namibia. The accused were refused bail and imprisoned for over one year.

3. The Council declares that the illegal detention and trial of these Namibian patriots constitutes yet another act of ruthless repression in a long history of violations of the fundamental human and political rights of the Namibian people by the racist régime in Pretoria. The Council strongly denounces the imprisonment and trial of the seven freedom-fighters, as well as all other Namibian political prisoners, and demands their immediate and unconditional release. It is incumbent upon the entire international community to act decisively towards this end and to demonstrate its solidarity with the struggle for self-determination and independence in Namibia.

4. The Council for Namibia reaffirms its unqualified support for the heroic struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

(e) President of the United Nations Council for Namibia issues statement concerning legislation proposed in United Kingdom to expedite Namibian independence (8 May 1986)

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with satisfaction of the introduction of a bill on Namibia yesterday by Lord Fitch in the United Kingdom House of Lords. The Council is informed that the bill would direct the Secretary of State to take action against South Africa in respect of Namibia if, after 1 August 1986, South Africa continues to insist on linking Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The purpose of such action would be to expedite progress towards Namibia's independence in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978), incorporating the United Nations plan for Namibia.

2. The United Nations Council for Namibia hopes that his bill will attract universal support in Parliament and will strengthen United Kingdom action in support of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The United Nations Council for Namibia believes that concerted pressure by all States is essential in compelling South Africa to withdraw its illegal administration from Namibia and to transfer power to the people of Namibia in accordance with the United Nations plan.

3. The United Nations Council for Namibia takes this opportunity to reaffirm its support for Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia. It recalls that South Africa's insistence on "linkage" and its persistent refusal to co-operate in the implementation of this resolution have frustrated efforts for the immediate independence of Namibia.

4. The United Nations Council for Namibia urges all States that have not yet done so to take the strongest possible measures, including comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, in support of Namibia's immediate accession to independence.

(f) United Nations Council for Namibia cond South Africa's  
aggression against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe  
(20 May 1986)

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with profound indignation and grave concern about the premeditated and unprovoked acts of aggression led by the racist régime of South Africa against the independent African States of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
2. The Council strongly condemns these brazen military attacks as callous and cowardly acts perpetrated by a fascist and racist régime desperately clinging to the tottering apartheid system, which the international community has long declared a crime against humanity.
3. Racist South Africa's allies and collaborators, in particular the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom, should be held equally responsible for Pretoria's acts of aggression since the policies and practices of those Governments have emboldened and encouraged the racist régime to continue to commit such acts of aggression against neighbouring States with impunity.
4. Pretoria's continued illegal occupation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations is yet another manifestation of the racist régime's complete disregard for the will of the international community and a consequence of the close support and encouragement it continues to receive from some of its Western allies.
5. The imperative need to isolate the racist régime completely through the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter becomes ever more evident in light of the racist régime's latest acts of aggression against the three African States Members of the United Nations. In this regard, the United Nations Council for Namibia strongly reiterates its call for such sanctions against the Pretoria régime so as to force its unconditional and immediate withdrawal from Namibia and to create the necessary conditions for peace and stability in southern Africa.
6. The United Nations Council for Namibia expresses its unequivocal and unstinting support for, and solidarity with, the Governments and peoples of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It emphasizes its deep conviction that the eradication of apartheid and the racist minority rule in South Africa remain the necessary and imperative conditions for peace and security in southern Africa.

3. Statements of missions of Consultation

845. The Mission of the Council to Western Europe on the Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) issued the following statements:

(a) Joint statement by the Mission of the Council to Western Europe and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 15 May 1986

1. A Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, led by Mr. Iltter Türkmen (Turkey), held consultations in the Federal Republic of Germany from 13 to 15 May 1986. The Mission was received by Mr. Juergen W. Moellemann, Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. Discussions centred on the present situation with regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.
3. Agreeing with the United Nations Council for Namibia that a peaceful transition to the independence of Namibia could only be achieved through the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed its determination to continue to play a significant role within the context of the Western contact group in order to achieve that objective.
4. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany further reiterated its commitment to Namibian independence, not only from the point of view of historical and political ties with the Namibian people, but also from a humanitarian point of view.

(b) Joint statement by the Mission of the Council to Western Europe and the Government of Italy, on 20 May 1986

1. The Mission of Consultation, led by Mr. Iltter Türkmen (Turkey), was received by Mr. Guilio Andreotti, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and held consultations with a delegation led by Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi, Deputy Director-General for Political Affairs.
2. Discussions centred on the present situation with regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on Namibia. The Government of Italy agreed with the United Nations Council for Namibia that this resolution constituted the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and should be immediately and unconditionally implemented.
3. The two sides had an exchange of views on the prospects of the revitalization of the contact group and stressed the need that South Africa fully co-operated in the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia.

#### 4. Decisions

##### Election of officers

846. The election of officers is described in paragraphs 110 to 115.

Report of the Council to the General Assembly at its fortieth session

847. At its 449th to 455th meetings, between 12 November and 3 December 1985, the Council approved its draft annual report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia

848. At its 457th meeting, on 27 March 1986, the Council adopted the guidelines for the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986 (A/CONF.138/1).

Reports of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

849. At its 455th meeting, on 3 December 1985, the Council approved the report of the Committee on the Fund on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia (A/AC.131/200), as well as the report on the budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1986 (A/AC.131/201), and adopted the draft resolutions contained therein (see para. 843).

850. At its 460th meeting, on 5 June 1986, the Council approved a further report on the Nationhood Programme and educational, social and relief activities under the Fund (A/AC.131/209) and adopted the draft resolution contained therein (see para. 843).

PART TWO

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR  
NAMIBIA FOR ADOPTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CHAPTER I

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

851. The United Nations Council for Namibia recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions on the question of Namibia:

A

SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION  
OF THE TERRITORY BY SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Recalling further its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 111

Having examined also the relevant chapters of the report 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, 112/

Recalling further other resolutions and decisions declaring the illegality of the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in particular Security Council resolutions 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971, and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,

Bearing in mind that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia by the General Assembly, and expressing its grave concern that, in the period of time that has elapsed, South Africa has continued its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the Assembly,

Recalling also its resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which, inter alia, it recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and granted observer status to it,

**Recalling further** its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, by which it called upon States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order to isolate it totally, politically, economically, militarily and culturally,

**Taking note** of debates held in the Security Council, from 13 to 15 November 1985 113/ calling for the imposition of mandatory selective sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as those held in the Council from 5 to 13 February 1986 and on 22 May 1986, on the situation in southern Africa, 114/

**Welcoming** the special communiqué 103/ and the final communiqué 104/ of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the Fortieth Session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 1 October 1985, the Final Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, 10/ the communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 25 November 1986 115/ regarding the situation in southern Africa following the repeal of the Clark Amendment by the United States Congress, the Political Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, 116/ the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-first Session of the General Assembly held in New York on 2 October 1986, 117/ the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 118/ the Final Communiqué of the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986, 119/ the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, and the Appeal for the Immediate Independence of Namibia by the eminent persons participating in the International Conference, 1/ the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986, on the refusal of the United States Government to impose sanctions on South Africa, 120/ and the Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986, on the involvement of the United States Administration in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, 121/

**Recalling** the debates of the special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia and resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, adopted at that session,

**Strongly reiterating** that the continuing illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in defiance of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and a challenge to the authority of the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for Namibia until independence,

**Stressing** the solemn responsibility of the international community to take all effective measures in support of the Namibian people in their

liberation struggle under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Noting that 1986 marks the twenty-sixth anniversary of the creation of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reaffirming its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, and recognizing that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by the South West Africa People's Organization against South Africa's colonial occupation,

Indignant at South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, and at its manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia and its brutal exploitation of the Namibian people,

Deeply concerned at the decision of the European Economic Community not to extend its economic sanctions imposed against South Africa on 16 September 1986 to Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the racist régime of South Africa,

Deploring South Africa's continued intransigence and insistence on irrelevant and unacceptable pre-conditions to the independence of Namibia, its attempts to bypass the United Nations and its designs aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of the Territory through the establishment of puppet political institutions,

Deeply concerned at South Africa's increasing militarization of Namibia, the forced conscription of Namibians, the creation of tribal armies, including the so-called South West Africa Territorial Forces, and the use of aggression against neighbouring States,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for developing a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola by South African troops, which has been facilitated by the support extended by the United States of America to the racist régime and to bandits of União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to destabilize Angola,

Expressing its strong condemnation of South Africa's use of Namibian territory as a springboard for its continuing acts of aggression against independent African States, particularly Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, resulting in loss of human life and destruction of economic infrastructures,

Reaffirming that the resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the illegal colonial régime of South Africa, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, is illegal and encourages the occupation régime to be even more intransigent and defiant,

Recalling the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia of 2 May 1985 to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

Deeply deploring the continued collaboration between certain States and South Africa in the political, military, economic and nuclear fields, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the continued assistance rendered to the racist Pretoria régime by certain international organizations and institutions, particularly the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Indignant at the continuing arbitrary imprisonment and detention of leaders, members and supporters of the South West Africa People's Organization, and the killing, torture and murder of innocent Namibians, as well as other inhuman measures by the illegal occupation régime designed to intimidate the Namibian people and to destroy their determination to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Noting with grave concern that the Security Council has been prevented, on account of the vetoes cast by two of its Western permanent members, from carrying out its responsibility under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
2. Endorses the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, and urges the international community to implement them;
3. Takes note of the important debate held in the Security Council from 13 to 15 November 1985 on the question of Namibia;



4. Further takes note of Security Council resolution 566 (1985) by which the Council, inter alia, condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and further condemned that régime for its obstruction of the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) by insisting on conditions contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as embodied in that resolution;

5. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI) and in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all the means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa;

6. Strongly condemns the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

7. Declares that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, and supports the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

8. Reiterates that, in accordance with its resolution 2145 (XXI), Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this reason, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence under its resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly;

9. Reaffirms its decision that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of its mandate and in view of racist South Africa's arrogant refusal to withdraw from the Territory, should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia in 1967, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 40/97 A of 13 December 1985 and S-14/1;

10. Reaffirms that the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

11. Further reaffirms that the genuine independence of Namibia can be achieved only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization in all efforts to implement the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

12. Commends the South West Africa People's Organization for its continued intensification of the struggle on all fronts, including the armed struggle, and for its commitment to embrace all Namibian patriots in an effort to strengthen further national unity so as to ensure the territorial integrity

and sovereignty of a united Namibia, and welcomes the consolidation of unity in action by the patriotic forces in Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, during the critical phase of their struggle for national and social liberation;

13. Reaffirms its solidarity with, and support for, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and pays tribute to that organization for the sacrifices that it has made in the field of battle and also for the spirit of statesmanship, co-operation and far-sightedness that it has displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria régime;

14. Reaffirms that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demands its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification;

15. Expresses its dismay at the failure to date of the Security Council to discharge effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security in southern Africa, owing to the vetoes of two of its Western permanent members;

16. Urges the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure that the United Nations plan, as embodied in Council resolution 435 (1978), is not undermined or modified in any way and that it is fully respected and implemented;

17. Reiterates its conviction that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations, its brutal repression of the Namibian people, its acts of destabilization and aggression against independent African States and its policies of apartheid constitute a threat to international peace and security;

18. Strongly condemns South Africa for the imposition of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declares this measure to be null and void, affirms that it constitutes a direct affront and a clear defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978), and further affirms that this manoeuvre by South Africa of creating puppet institutions subservient to the interests of the racist régime is intended to consolidate Pretoria's stranglehold over Namibia;

19. Denounces all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the illegal racist régime of South Africa attempts to perpetuate its colonial domination of Namibia, and, in particular, calls upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people in violation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council;

20. Reaffirms that all such manoeuvres are fraudulent and null and void and that they must be rejected categorically by all States as called for in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;

21. Declares that all so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

22. Strongly urges the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national liberation under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

23. Reiterates that there are only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia;

24. Further reiterates that Member States must exert all efforts to counter any manoeuvres by racist South Africa and its allies aimed at circumventing the United Nations and undermining its primary responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia;

25. Calls upon the South African régime to desist from linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, as such "linkage" is incompatible with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

26. Strongly rejects the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which have served to encourage the racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and calls for their abandonment so that the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia can be implemented;

27. Welcomes and endorses the universal and categorical rejection of the "linkage" advanced by South Africa between the independence of Namibia and irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that such "linkage", in addition to delaying the decolonization process in Namibia, constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

28. Welcomes and endorses the world-wide and justified condemnation of the policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa as one which, in addition to encouraging South Africa's intransigence and thereby delaying Namibia's independence, has been discredited and made bankrupt by the very actions of the Pretoria régime both within South Africa and in the southern African region as a whole;

29. Expresses its appreciation to the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization for their statesmanlike and constructive attitude in the efforts aimed at implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

30. Reaffirms its conviction that the solidarity and support of the front-line States for the Namibian cause continues to be a factor of paramount importance in the efforts to bring genuine independence to the Territory;

31. Strongly urges the international community to increase, as a matter of urgency, financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which are largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves better against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them;

32. Requests Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Angola and other front-line States in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity against South Africa's acts of aggression;

33. Calls upon Member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render sustained and increased support, as well as material, financial, military and other assistance, to the South West Africa People's Organization so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

34. Urges all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who have been forced by the oppressive policies of the apartheid régime to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States;

35. Solemnly reaffirms that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands, and reiterates that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978 and General Assembly resolutions S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and 35/227 A of 6 March 1981, any attempt by South Africa to annex them is, therefore, illegal, null and void;

36. 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;

37. Strongly condemns South Africa for obstructing the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of these resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

38. Strongly condemns the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, diplomatic and financial fields, and expresses its conviction that such collaboration helps to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia;

39. Deplores, in this context, the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibia Information Offices in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America aimed at legitimizing its puppet institutions in Namibia, in particular the so-called interim government for which the racist régime has been condemned by the Security Council and the international community, and demands their immediate closure;

40. Notes with appreciation the measures taken by some States, international organizations, parliamentarians, institutions and non-governmental organizations in order to exert pressure on the racist régime of South Africa and calls upon them to redouble and intensify their efforts to force the racist régime to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and South Africa;

41. Calls once again upon all Governments, especially those that have close links with South Africa, to support, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the actions of the United Nations to defend the national rights of the Namibian people until independence and to isolate the racist régime of South Africa;

42. Urges Governments not to exercise their veto in the Security Council in regard to the question of the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and thus to respond positively to the international call to isolate racist South Africa;

43. Calls upon the members of the European Economic Community to strengthen, as a matter of urgency, the economic sanctions they recently imposed against the Pretoria régime and to extend them to include illegally occupied Namibia;

44. Strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States and its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States, as well as for the forcible displacement of the Namibians from their homes;

45. Strongly condemns South Africa for its imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between seventeen and fifty-five years of age into the occupying colonial army, in yet further sinister attempts to suppress the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and to force Namibians to kill one another, and declares that all measures taken by racist South Africa by which the illegal occupation régime attempts to enforce military conscription of Namibia are illegal, null and void;

46. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a springboard for perpetrating armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States;

47. Denounces the latest acts of aggression by the racist régime, against Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, declares that Pretoria's policy of aggression and destabilization not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern Africa region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and calls upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against the neighbouring African States;

48. Expresses its grave concern at the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa and declares that such acquisition constitutes a threat to peace and security in Africa while posing a danger to all mankind;

49. Condemns and calls for an immediate end to the continuing military collaboration on the part of certain Western countries with the racist régime of South Africa, and expresses its conviction that such collaboration, in addition to strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, is also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977;

50. Declares that such collaboration encourages the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructs efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and calls for the immediate cessation of such collaboration;

51. Calls upon all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977);

52. Calls upon the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to tighten the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Council resolution 418 (1977) and to ensure strict compliance with the embargo by all States;

53. Further calls upon the Security Council to implement, as a matter of urgency, the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of Council resolution 421 (1977); 122/

54. Calls upon all States to comply with Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa;

55. Condemns all collaboration with the Pretoria régime in the nuclear field, and calls upon all States that do so to terminate such collaboration, including refraining from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials or reactors;

56. Reiterates its call upon all States to take legislative and other appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

57. Strongly condemns the illegal occupation régime of South Africa for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in an attempt to intimidate and terrorize them into submission;

58. Demands once again that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

59. Demands that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release any who are still alive, and declares that South Africa shall be liable to compensate the victims, their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained;

60. Endorses the decision taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia and contained in paragraph 59 of the Final Document adopted by the Council at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985, 123/ that it will, in the exercise of its rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 108/ proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles, and states that any action for the implementation of that decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the representative of the people of Namibia;

61. Reaffirms that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, and expresses its deep concern at the depletion of these resources, particularly its uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

62. Declares that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are illegal under international law and that all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia;

63. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of the relevant provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, to continue in its efforts to take the necessary steps to compile statistical information on the wealth illegally extracted from Namibia with a view to assessing the extent of compensation eventually due to an independent Namibia;

64. Strongly condemns the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia that are illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory, and demands that these interests comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

65. Declares that, by their incessant exploitation of the human and natural resources of the Territory and their continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its independence;

66. Once again requests all Member States, particularly those States whose corporations are engaged in the exploitation of Namibian resources, to take all appropriate measures, including legislative and enforcement action, to ensure the full application of, and compliance by all corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

67. Calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;

68. Approves the continued efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

69. Requests the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, 124/ which regulates the activities of the Urenco plant;

70. Urges the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, to consider the promulgation of additional legislation in order to protect and promote the interests of the people of Namibia and to implement effectively all of its legislation;

71. Calls upon all specialized agencies, in particular the International Monetary Fund, to terminate all collaboration with, and assistance to, the racist régime of South Africa, since such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it not only to continue the brutal repression in Namibia and South Africa itself, but also to commit acts of aggression against independent neighbouring States;

72. Reiterates its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures individually and collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 and 36/121 B, and resolution 37/233 A of 20 December 1982;



73. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its implementation of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and of the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 36/121 B and 37/233 A, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a comprehensive report on all contacts between Member States and South Africa, containing an analysis of the information received from Member States and other sources on the continuing political, economic, financial and other relations of States and their economic and other interest groups with South Africa and of measures taken by States to terminate all dealings with the racist régime of South Africa;

74. Requests all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the fulfilment of its task concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2, 36/121 B and 37/233 A and to report to the Secretary-General by the forty-second session of the Assembly on the measures taken by them in the implementation of those resolutions;

75. Declares that the liberation struggle in Namibia is a conflict of an international character in terms of article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I 125/ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 126/ and, in this regard, demands that the Conventions and Additional Protocol I be applied by South Africa, and in particular that all captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status as called for by the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War 127/ and the Additional Protocol thereto;

76. Declares that South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the international 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 capability constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

77. Strongly urges the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter;

78. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his personal commitment to the independence of Namibia and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and urges him to continue those efforts;

79. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 435 (1978)

The General Assembly,

**Recognising** that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility over the Territory,

**Indignant** at South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and at its manoeuvres aimed at gaining recognition for the illegitimate groups which it has installed in Namibia and which are subservient to Pretoria's interests, in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and natural resources of Namibia,

**Reaffirming** the imperative need to proceed, without further delay, with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) which, together with Council resolution 385 (1976), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia,

**Reaffirming** the inalienable right of the Namibian people to freedom, self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

**Strongly condemning** racist South Africa for its continued denial to the Namibian people of the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence,

**Reaffirming** that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and on the other, the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia,

**Strongly condemning** racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its manoeuvres aimed at obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978),

**Recalling** that the "linkage" insisted upon by South Africa of the independence of Namibia with totally irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, has been rejected by the General Assembly and the Security Council and has been condemned world wide,

**Reaffirming** that the Cuban forces are in Angola by a sovereign act of the Government of Angola, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and that any attempts to link their presence in that country with Namibia's independence constitute a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola,

Expressing its dismay at the fact that the Security Council has been prevented by two Western permanent members from adopting effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter against South Africa in the discharge of its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling its call upon all States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that country in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, 128/

Commending the South West Africa People's Organization for its preparedness to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative, including its expressed readiness to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa, in the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, as embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its installation and maintenance of a so-called interim government in Namibia, in violation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978), 439 (1978) and 566 (1985),

Expressing grave concern at the lack of progress in implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978), as indicated in the further reports of the Secretary-General dated 29 December 1983, 129/ 6 June 1985, 130/ 6 September 1985 8/ and 26 November 1985, 131/ concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),

Gravely concerned at the use of the Territory of Namibia by the racist Pretoria régime as a springboard of aggression against, and destabilization of, front-line States, particularly against Angola,

Recalling Security Council resolution 566 (1985) by which the Council, inter alia, demanded that South Africa co-operate fully with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in the implementation of that resolution and warned that failure to do so would compel the Council to meet forthwith to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter,

Recalling its request to the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, in particular Security Council resolutions, and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, in fulfilment of its responsibilities under the Charter and in response to the overwhelming demand of the international community,

1. Strongly condemns South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985) and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

2. Reaffirms the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia pending its achievement of self-determination and national independence;

3. Reiterates that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constitute the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, and demands their immediate and unconditional implementation;

4. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for the installation of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, in defiance of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, declares this measure null and void, and calls upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people;

5. Demands that the racist régime of South Africa immediately rescind the aforementioned illegal and unilateral action;

6. Further demands that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Namibia;

7. Emphasizes once again that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa which illegally occupies Namibia;

8. Rejects all manoeuvres by racist South Africa and its allies aimed at diverting attention from the central issue of the decolonization of Namibia by introducing an East-West confrontation to the detriment of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence;

9. Strongly condemns and rejects the persistent attempts by the United States Administration and South Africa to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia, in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that all such attempts are designed to delay further the independence of Namibia and that they constitute a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

10. Strongly rejects the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which have served to encourage the racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and calls for their abandonment so that resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia can be implemented;

11. Strongly condemns the use of the veto by two Western permanent members of the Security Council on 15 November 1985, as a result of which the Council was prevented from taking effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against South Africa and calls upon the Western permanent members of the Council to support the imposition of enforcement measures by it in order to ensure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions of the Council;

12. Strongly urges the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985), and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter;

13. Requests the Security Council to meet urgently in order to exercise its authority with regard to Namibia and to undertake decisive action in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia, and to take, without further delay, appropriate steps to ensure that Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia are implemented without any pre-conditions;

14. Reiterates that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter are the most effective peaceful measures to ensure the compliance of racist South Africa with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia;

15. Calls upon all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system and other institutions, as well as corporations, non-governmental organizations and individuals, pending the imposition by the Security Council of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, to cease all co-operation with that régime in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other fields;

16. Welcomes the world-wide support that has been given to the call for sanctions against South Africa and commends those States that have adopted sanctions against the illegal occupation régime;

17. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his personal commitment to the independence of Namibia and for his efforts aimed at the implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and urges him to continue those efforts;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 111/

Reaffirming that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence in a united Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations.

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Recalling its resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, by which it called upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to take immediate practical measures to establish its Administration in Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2248 (S-V) and 40/97 A of 13 December 1985,

Recognizing that 1987 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence,

Taking into consideration the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, and the Appeal issued by the eminent persons at that Conference, 1/

Convinced of the need for continued consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people,

Deeply conscious of the urgent and continuing need to press for the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to put an end to its repression of the Namibian people and its exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation;

2. Expresses its strong support for the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it, both as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations;

3. **Requests** all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;

4. **Decides** that the United Nations Council for Namibia, bearing in mind that 1987 marks the twentieth anniversary of its establishment as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall take immediate practical measures to establish its Administration in Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2248 (S-V), 40/97 A and S-14/1;

5. **Decides** that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall:

(a) Continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the speedy withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

(b) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and the United Nations, as well as against the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

(c) Denounce and seek the rejection by all States of all kinds of schemes through which South Africa attempts to perpetuate its illegal presence in Namibia;

(d) Ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed in Namibia not ensuing from free elections conducted under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985;

(e) Make a concerted effort to counter the attempts to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and extraneous issues, such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola;

6. **Decides** that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall send missions of consultation to Governments in order to co-ordinate efforts for the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to mobilize support for the Namibian cause;

7. **Decides further** that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall represent Namibia in United Nations conferences and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences in order to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are adequately protected;

8. **Decides** that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, shall participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States or, in the case of regional conferences and meetings, all African States are invited;

9. Requests all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians are discussed, and to consult closely with the United Nations Council for Namibia before submitting any draft resolution that may involve the rights and interests of Namibians;

10. Reiterates its request to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, in the work of those agencies, organizations and institutions;

11. Reiterates its request to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

12. Again requests all intergovernmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected and to invite Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate as a full member whenever such rights and interests are involved;

13. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to accede to any international conventions, as it may deem appropriate in close consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

14. Takes note of the Final Communiqué of the Seminar on World Action for Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986 119/ and the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, as well as the Appeal issued by the eminent persons participating in the Conference;

15. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to promote and secure the implementation of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the Conference;

16. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Consult regularly with the leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization by inviting them to New York and by sending high-level missions to the provisional headquarters of that organization, which will visit Namibian refugee centres whenever necessary;

(b) Review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia in its political, military and social aspects and prepare comprehensive and analytical periodic reports relating thereto;

(c) Review the compliance of Member States with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of



21 June 1971, 4/ prepare annual reports on the subject with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly, in order to counter the support that those States give to the illegal South African administration in Namibia;

(d) Take all measures to ensure the full implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 2/ including the initiation of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States in accordance with paragraph 68 of recommendation A;

(e) Consider the illegal activities of foreign economic interests, particularly the transnational corporations operating in Namibia, including the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium, with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly, in order to put an end to such activities;

(f) Take measures to ensure the closure of the so-called information offices created by the illegal South African occupation régime in certain Western countries for promoting its puppet institutions in Namibia, in violation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia;

Notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and urge them to take measures to end such operations;

(h) Consider sending missions of consultation to Governments of States whose corporations have investments in Namibia in order to persuade them to take all possible measures to terminate such investments;

(i) Contact institutions and municipalities in order to encourage them to divest themselves of their investments in Namibia and South Africa;

(j) Contact specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations, in particular the International Monetary Fund, with a view to protecting Namibia's interests;

(k) Continue to draw the attention of States, the specialized agencies and private corporations to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, with a view to ensuring their compliance with the Decree;

(l) Organize international and regional activities, as required, in order to obtain relevant information on all aspects of the situation in and relating to Namibia, in particular the exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, and to expose such activities, with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause;

(m) Prepare and publish reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia;

(n) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands of Namibia;

17. Decides to make adequate financial provision in the section of the programme budget of the United Nations relating to the United Nations Council for Namibia for the financing of the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia at the United Nations through the South West Africa People's Organization;

18. Decides to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so decides;

19. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as on all matters of interest to the Namibian people;

20. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to facilitate the participation of the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in meetings of the Council away from United Nations Headquarters, whenever such participation is deemed necessary;

21. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall hold extraordinary plenary meetings in southern Africa during the week of 19 May 1987 and that these meetings shall be provided with verbatim records;

22. Decides that, in order to expedite the training of personnel required for an independent Namibia, qualified Namibians should be given opportunities to develop further their skills in the work of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, and authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, to take, on an urgent basis, necessary action towards that end;

23. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the personnel requirements and the facilities of all units that service the Council, so that the Council may fully and effectively discharge all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources in order for it to strengthen, under the guidance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the assistance programmes and services for Namibians, the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, the preparation of economic and legal studies and the existing activities of dissemination of information undertaken by the Office.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND MOBILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL  
PUBLIC OPINION IN SUPPORT OF THE IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE OF  
NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia 111/ and the relevant chapters of the report 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, 112/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as all other resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to Namibia,

Underlining the fact that, twenty years after the termination by the General Assembly of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility for the Territory, the racist régime of South Africa continues illegally to occupy the Territory in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Underlining that 1987 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Taking into consideration the Final Communiqué of the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986, 119/

Taking into consideration also the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 1/

Gravely concerned at the total black-out of news on Namibia imposed by the illegal South African régime,

Gravely concerned at the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence led by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

Stressing the urgent need to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia in the achievement of self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reiterating the importance of intensifying publicity on all aspects of the question of Namibia as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recognizing the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing in the dissemination of information on Namibia and in the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia,

1. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence:

(a) To continue to consider ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia in order to intensify the international campaign in favour of the cause of Namibia;

(b) To focus its activities towards greater mobilization of public opinion in Western States, particularly the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany;

(c) To intensify the international campaign for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(d) To organize an international campaign to boycott products from Namibia and South Africa, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations;

(e) To expose and denounce collaboration with the racist South African régime in all fields;

(f) To organize exhibitions on Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people for independence;

(g) To prepare and disseminate publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, on legal matters, on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia and on contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(h) To produce and disseminate radio and television programmes designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in and around Namibia;

(i) To produce and disseminate both in the English language and in the local languages of Namibia radio programmes, designed to counter the hostile propaganda and disinformation campaign of the racist régime of South Africa;

(j) To produce and disseminate posters;

(k) To ensure full coverage through advertisements in newspapers and magazines, press releases, press conferences and press briefings of all activities of the United Nations regarding Namibia in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(l) To prepare and disseminate a thematic atlas on Namibia;

(m) To reproduce and disseminate the comprehensive economic map of Namibia;

(n) To produce and disseminate booklets on the activities of the Council;

(o) To update and disseminate widely a compendium of resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to Namibia and relevant documents of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity, as well as decisions, declarations and communiqués of the front-line States on the question of Namibia;

(p) To publicize and distribute the indexed reference book on transnational corporations that plunder the human and natural resources of Namibia, and on the profits they extract from the Territory;

(q) To produce and disseminate widely, on a monthly basis, a bulletin containing analytical and updated information intended to mobilize maximum support for the Namibian cause;

(r) To produce and disseminate, on a weekly basis, an information newsletter containing updated information on developments in and relating to Namibia, in support of the Namibian cause;

(s) To acquire books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for dissemination;

(t) To prepare, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, a list of Namibian political prisoners;

(u) To assist the South West Africa People's Organization in the production and distribution material on Namibia;

2. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to organize, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, media encounters on developments relating to Namibia particularly prior to the activities of the Council during 1987;

3. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to redouble its efforts to inform international public opinion of developments in Namibia in order to counteract the total news black-out on Namibia imposed by the illegal South African régime, which forbids foreign journalists from entering and reporting from the Territory;

4. Further requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to exert all efforts to counteract the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle in Namibia carried out by South

African agents from the so-called information centres established in several Western countries;

5. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to co-operate closely with relevant intergovernmental organizations in order to increase the awareness of the international community of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the continued illegal occupation of that Territory by the racist régime of South Africa;

6. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to co-operate with non-governmental organizations in its efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

7. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare, update and disseminate lists of non-governmental organizations, in particular those in the major Western countries, in order to ensure better co-operation and co-ordination among non-governmental organizations working in support of the Namibian cause and against apartheid;

8. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize workshops for non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, trade unionists, academics and media representatives at which the participants will consider their contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia;

9. Decides to allocate the sum of \$500,000 to be used by the United Nations Council for Namibia for its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions of the Council in each individual case taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

10. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to contact leading opinion makers, media leaders, academic institutions, trade unions, legislators and parliamentarians, cultural organizations, support groups and other concerned persons and non-governmental organizations about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization;

11. Appeals to non-governmental organizations, associations, institutions, support groups and individuals sympathetic to the Namibian cause:

(a) To increase the awareness of their national communities and legislative bodies concerning South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, the gross violation of basic human rights by the South African régime in Namibia and the plunder of the Territory's resources by foreign economic interests;

(b) To mobilize in their countries broad public support for the national liberation of Namibia by holding hearings, seminars and public presentations on various aspects of the Namibian question, as well as by producing and distributing pamphlets, films and other information material;

(c) To expose and campaign against the political and economic collaboration of certain Western Governments with the South African régime, as well as diplomatic visits to and from South Africa;

(d) To intensify public pressure for the immediate withdrawal from Namibia of foreign economic interests that are exploiting the Territory's human and natural resources;

(e) To continue and develop campaign and research work, in order to expose the involvement and operations of Western-based oil companies in the supply of petroleum products to Namibia and South Africa;

(f) To step up their efforts to persuade universities, local governments and other institutions to divest themselves of all investments in firms doing business in Namibia and South Africa;

(g) To intensify the campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners and the granting of prisoner-of-war status to all Namibian freedom fighters, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War 127/ and the Additional Protocol thereto;

12. Requests Member States to broadcast programmes on their national radio and television networks and to publish material in their official news media, informing their populations about the situation in and around Namibia and the obligation of Governments and peoples to assist in the struggle of Namibia for independence;

13. Requests all Member States to observe Namibia Day in a befitting manner, by giving the widest possible publicity to and dissemination of information on Namibia, including the issuance of special postage stamps for the occasion;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information and to ensure that all activities of the United Nations on dissemination of information on the question of Namibia follow the policy guidelines laid down by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Council for Namibia with the work programme of the Department of Public Information for the year 1987 covering the activities of dissemination of information on Namibia, followed by periodic reports on the programme undertaken, including details of expenses incurred;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to group under a single heading in the section of the proposed programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987 relating to the Department of Public Information, all of the activities of the Department relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia and to direct the Department to submit to the United Nations Council for Namibia a detailed report on the utilization of the allocated funds;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to disseminate, in 1987, the list of Namibian political prisoners, in order to intensify international pressure for their immediate and unconditional release;

E

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, 132/

Recalling its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it established the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which it approved the charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and its resolution 37/233 E of 20 December 1982, by which it approved amendments to the charter, 109/

1. Takes note of the relevant parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Continue to formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

(b) Continue to act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(c) Continue to provide broad guidelines and formulate principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

(d) Continue to co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization,



with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme;

(e) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of assistance programmes for Namibians;

(f) Report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the programme and activities undertaken through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. Decides that the United Nations Fund for Namibia, which comprises the General Account, the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account and the Nationhood Programme Account, shall be the primary source of development assistance to Namibians;

4. Expresses its appreciation to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to support the activities under the General Account, the activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to increase their assistance to Namibians through those channels;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for more generous voluntary contributions to the General Account, the Nationhood Programme Account and the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia in view of the increased activities undertaken through the Fund for Namibia, and, in this connection, emphasizes the need for contributions in order to increase the number of scholarships awarded to Namibians under the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

6. Invites Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

7. Decides to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$1.5 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1987;

8. Requests the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in order to mobilize additional resources, to continue to formulate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, projects of assistance to the Namibian people to be co-financed by Governments and non-governmental organizations;

9. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in the light of the urgent need to strengthen the programmes of assistance to the Namibian people, to make every effort to expedite the execution of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia projects and other projects in favour of Namibians on the basis of procedures that will reflect the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

J. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:

(a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(b) Planning and initiating new project proposals in co-operation with, and at the request of, the Council;

(c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

11. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue and to intensify its field attachment programme, enabling Namibians trained under various programmes to gain practical on-the-job experience in governments and institutions in diverse countries, particularly in Africa;

12. Appeals to all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia in order to support the field attachment programme and to meet the financial requirements;

13. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the financing of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and calls upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the implementation of the projects within the Nationhood Programme and for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

14. Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme to increase the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the 1987-1991 programming cycle, and, taking into consideration that Namibia remains a unique responsibility of the United Nations, to exercise maximum flexibility and understanding in financing projects funded from the indicative planning figure;

15. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance provided by the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to Namibian refugees, and requests them to expand their assistance in order to provide for the basic needs of the refugees;

16. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have waived agency support costs in respect of projects in favour of Namibians, financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other sources, and urges those that have not yet done so to take appropriate steps in this regard;

17. Decides that Namibians shall 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;

18. Commends the progress made in the implementation of the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to elaborate and consider policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

19. Commends the United Nations Institute for Namibia for the effectiveness of its training programmes for Namibians and its research activities on Namibia, which contribute substantially to the struggle for freedom of the Namibian people and to the establishment of an independent State of Namibia;

20. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in strengthening its programme of activities;

21. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, through the United Nations Institute for Namibia, to finalize, publish and disseminate at an early date a comprehensive reference book on Namibia covering all aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations since its inception;

22. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, to finalize and publish, at an early date, a demographic study of the Namibian population;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, as well as other assistance programmes.

## CHAPTER II

### DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES THAT WILL REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF A STATEMENT OF PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

#### A. General

852. In the light of the foregoing recommendations and subject to further directives that might be given by the General Assembly at its forty-first session, the United Nations Council for Namibia, established in pursuance of Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), will continue to carry out its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence.

853. The Council notes that, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, certain of its recommendations contained in chapter I above will require preparation by the Secretary-General of a statement of programme budget implications. In order to assist with the preparation of this statement, the Council has decided, as in the past, to provide further information regarding some of its recommendations.

#### B. Activities of the Council regarding compliance by States with General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and other relevant resolutions relating to Namibia

854. In order to fulfil its responsibilities for the monitoring of the boycott and the preparation of a comprehensive report for the General Assembly at its forty-second session as mentioned in paragraph 73 of recommendation A, as well as the activities envisaged in paragraph 16 (c) of recommendation C, regarding the compliance of Member States with resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia, the Council would request the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary resources.

855. The preparation of the necessary reports would include the compilation of information, preparation of questionnaires to be sent to all States, analysis of replies and follow-up on activities undertaken by States in compliance with resolutions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

856. Paragraph 16 (c) of recommendation C indicates that the Council would prepare annual reports reviewing the compliance of Member States with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly and would request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources.

#### C. Missions of Consultation with Governments, legislative bodies and non-governmental organizations, and representation of Namibia at international conferences and other forums

857. In pursuance of paragraphs 6 and 16 (h) of recommendation C, it is expected that during 1987 the Council would undertake two missions to conduct consultations with the Administration and Congress of the United States.

858. By paragraph 10 of recommendation D, the Council would send up to three missions to consult with parliamentarians in Western Europe and non-governmental organizations in Europe and North America, in order to determine ways and means of improving co-operation between the United Nations and these organizations towards concerted action for the cause of Namibia.

859. In fulfilment of paragraph 6 of recommendation C, it is expected that during 1987 the Council would send high-level missions to consult with the current Chairman and officials of OAU and the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as well as with the Chairman of the Front-line States. It is expected that these consultations would be held at the time of the participation of the Council's delegation in activities of those organizations, as well as during the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council.

860. It is anticipated that each mission mentioned in paragraphs 857, 858 and 859 above would consist of three Council members and a representative of SWAPO. The missions would be serviced by a principal secretary and a secretary. The duration of each mission would be from one to two weeks.

861. In the implementation of paragraph 16 (a) of recommendation C, the Council would dispatch a high-level mission to the headquarters of SWAPO for consultations with the leaders of that organization. The mission would also visit the Namibian refugee settlements in the front-line States and would consist of up to three members of the Council and a representative of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia. The mission would be serviced by a principal secretary and a secretary. The duration of the mission would be two weeks.

862. The Council would also invite up to three leaders of SWAPO to New York for a period of two weeks, in order to review the situation in and relating to Namibia and consider ways in which the Council could assist further the struggle of the Namibian people.

863. In the implementation of paragraph 7 of recommendation C, it is expected that the Council would represent Namibia in meetings of OAU, where it has permanent observer status, and in meetings of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, where it has guest status. The Council would also participate in meetings of the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, United Nations conferences and other international conferences and meetings according to the priorities of its programme of work. These missions would include up to three Council members, a representative of SWAPO and not more than two staff members at conferences of those specialized agencies of which the Council is a full member (approximately 10); and at international conferences in which the Council is not a full member (approximately 30), up to two Council members, a representative of SWAPO and up to one staff member. The composition of the Council delegation, as well as that of the supporting Secretariat staff, would be decided on a case by case basis, in accordance with the needs of the particular meeting. It is anticipated that there would be 40 such missions in 1987 with a duration of seven days of meetings where the Council has observer or guest status or participates as an associate member, and up to three weeks for meetings where the Council participates as a full member.

864. In accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of recommendation C, full membership would be sought in various organizations for Namibia. If Namibia, represented by the Council, acquires full membership in new organizations, this could entail

payment of the appropriate membership fee or contribution and attendance. In order to fulfil its responsibilities as a member of specialized agencies, the Council would request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources.

865. Furthermore, paragraph 13 of recommendation C requests the Council to accede to international conventions as appropriate. By acceding to the conventions, the Council assumes certain obligations which, in some cases, include the preparation of periodic reports.

D. Studies and reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia

865. Paragraphs 16 (b) and 16 (m) of recommendation C indicate that the Council would require up to five draft reports to be prepared by the secretariat of the Council on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia. In order to carry out these activities, the Council would request the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary resources.

E. Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and activities in respect of foreign economic interests in Namibia

867. In accordance with paragraph 68 of recommendation A and paragraph 16 (d) of recommendation C, the Council would take measures to ensure the full implementation of the Decree, including the institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources as part of its efforts to give effect to the Decree. In this respect, it is expected that the implementation of the decision of the Council with regard to such legal proceedings will continue to require provision for legal fees and would also include provision for the opinions of high-level experts, for the statements of experts, including experts in uranium, and for the evidence of other experts such as, for example, those versed in international trade, shipping and contracts. It will also be necessary to acquire specialized journals and to prepare publications on the Decree. The Council would request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources for this purpose.

F. International and regional activities on major issues concerning Namibia

868. As envisaged in paragraph 16 (1) of recommendation C, during 1987 the Council would organize one international activity in Latin America, in order to exchange and disseminate relevant information on all aspects of the situation in and relating to Namibia, with a view to intensifying international action for sanctions against South Africa and support for the Namibian struggle.

869. In this connection, the Council would require budgetary allocations to cover expenditures relating to one five-day international seminar for the production of transcripts of proceedings, the provision of meeting services and the production of pre-session, in-session and post-session documentation, and to the cost of inviting at least 30 experts to the seminar, the majority of whom will be from Latin America

and the Caribbean region. In addition, provision would be required for the travel of a delegation of the Council comprising the President and up to five members, a representative of SWAPO and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, as well as the appropriate Secretariat staff (not more than three Professional and three General Service staff and one Administrative/Finance Officer).

870. By paragraph 18 of resolution C, the Council would defray the cost of inviting representatives of the liberation movements recognized by OAU to attend seminars and workshops, as well as the extraordinary plenary meetings.

871. By paragraph 1 (c) and (d) of recommendation D, the Council is requested to intensify the international campaign for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter and to organize an international campaign to boycott products from Namibia and South Africa, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations. In fulfilment of this request, it is envisaged that the Council would include the question of sanctions and the boycott of Namibian and South African goods in its activities with non-governmental organizations, trade unionists and parliamentarians.

872. As envisaged in paragraph 16 (1) of recommendation C and paragraph 8 of recommendation D, during 1987 the Council would organize, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations, four workshops in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan, in order to obtain, exchange and disseminate relevant information on all aspects of the situation in and relating to Namibia with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause and for the imposition of sanctions against South Africa, as well as for the boycott of Namibian and South African products.

873. In this connection, the Council will require budgetary allocations to cover expenditures relating to three days of the workshops, for the production of documentation and the cost of inviting at least 20 experts to the workshops. In addition, provision would be required for the travel of a delegation of the Council comprising the President and three members, a representative of SWAPO and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, as well as of the appropriate Secretariat staff (not more than two Professional and two General Service staff).

G. The establishment of the Council for Namibia as the Administering Authority in Namibia and the holding of extraordinary plenary meetings

874. By paragraphs 4 of recommendation C and of General Assembly resolution S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, the General Assembly would decide that, during 1987, the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence should take practical measures to establish itself in the Territory.

875. The Council would therefore request the Secretary-General to make funds available for this purpose at the appropriate time.

876. By paragraph 21 of recommendation C the General Assembly would decide that during 1987 the Council would hold extraordinary plenary meetings in southern Africa. It is expected that the meetings would last five working days. Provision should be made for travel expenses of the members of the Council, its President, representatives of SWAPO and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia or his

representative. Since the extraordinary plenary meetings would, as recommended by paragraph 4 of recommendation C, coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory, it is expected that the Council would invite the current Chairman of OAU, the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Chairman of the front-line States.

877. The Steering Committee of the Council would meet immediately preceding the extraordinary plenary meetings.

878. The Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat should make appropriate arrangements for pre-, in- and post- session documentation and meeting services. Interpretation into six languages would be required for 12 plenary meetings held during the five-day period and also for one of the working groups which would meet simultaneously with the plenary. The Department of Public Information would provide a publicity programme relating to the Conference.

#### H. Support for the South West Africa People's Organization

879. In accordance with paragraph 17 of recommendation C, the General Assembly would decide to continue to defray the expenses of the SWAPO office in New York in order to ensure the proper representation of the people of Namibia by SWAPO at the United Nations. The requirements of SWAPO for 1987 would remain at the same level as in 1986, taking into account the inflation correction factor established for the regular budget of the United Nations, for the following items: (a) salaries; (b) rent; (c) telex; (d) telephone; (e) news agency service; (f) utilities (electricity, water, etc); (g) rental of copying equipment; (h) stationery; (i) postage; (j) printing; (k) films, books, newspapers and periodicals (information purposes); (l) supply and delivery of official United Nations documents to the SWAPO offices; and (m) official travel (expenses of the Permanent Observer, his Deputy and an assistant).

880. The General Assembly would also, by paragraph 18 of recommendation C, decide to continue to defray the cost of travel to New York and subsistence of other SWAPO members, for the purpose of representing Namibia at the United Nations.

881. The Council would continue to invite, whenever necessary, SWAPO officials based outside Headquarters to attend meetings dealing with matters of interest to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, to the extent not otherwise covered by the budget for 1986 and 1987 with regard to the representation of SWAPO in missions of consultations of the Council and missions of the Council to attend conferences and meetings. It is expected that approximately 20 persons would be invited to such meetings, each for an approximate duration of two weeks.

#### I. Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the just cause of Namibia

882. By paragraph 14 of recommendation D, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to assist the Council in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information. It is expected that the Department of Public Information would, from its general budget, provide press, radio and television coverage and produce general



publications, as appropriate, for regular, commemorative, and extraordinary meetings of the Council, as well as prepare and publish pamphlets on the results of the extraordinary plenary meetings and the seminar held by the Council. The Department would also provide press coverage, including a press officer who would accompany the missions of consultation of the Council. The duration of the missions would be from one to two weeks.

883. The Council in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, would organize encounters for mass media invited from all regions of the world, for 15 journalists in advance of the international seminar and for 30 journalists preceding the extraordinary plenary meetings, provided for in paragraphs 18 and 26 above, respectively. Provision should be made for the travel of a delegation of the Council conducting the encounters, consisting of up to three members, a representative of SWAPO, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia or his representative and the journalists invited to the encounters, as well as the appropriate staff (not more than one Professional and one General Service staff member).

884. It will be recalled that for 1985, the General Assembly had approved 12 months of temporary assistance at the P-4 level and 12 months of temporary assistance at G-5 level, to organize and service the journalists' encounters. For 1986, it also approved 12 months of temporary assistance at the P-4 level and 12 months of temporary assistance at the G-3/G-4 level for the same purpose. Since the holding of journalists' encounters has become an ongoing activity in the programme of the United Nations Council for Namibia for the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the Namibian cause, and taking into account the need for savings, the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 2 of recommendation D, would request, in lieu of the 12 months of temporary assistance at P-4 and G-3/4 levels, the Secretary-General to up-grade one P-3 post to the P-4 level in the secretariat of the Council and provide the secretariat with one G-3/G-4 post for the purpose of organizing and servicing the journalists' encounters.

#### 1. Special publications, films and radio programmes

885. In the implementation of paragraph 1 of recommendation D, it is expected that, in 1987, the following activities relating to the dissemination of information on the question of Namibia would be undertaken under the guidance of the Council, with the involvement, where necessary, of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia:

(a) Preparation and dissemination of booklets, brochures and pamphlets dealing with (i) political matters; (ii) economic matters; (iii) the military situation; (iv) social conditions; (v) legal matters; (vi) the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia; and (vii) contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(b) The implementation of paragraph 1 (g) of recommendation D would require the production and wide dissemination, on a monthly basis, of a bulletin containing analytical and updated information intended to mobilize maximum support for the Namibian cause;

(c) The implementation of paragraph 1 (r) of recommendation D would require the production and dissemination, on a weekly basis, of an information newsletter containing updated information on developments in and relating to Namibia in support of the Namibian cause;

(d) Production and dissemination of four series of radio programmes in the English, French, German and Spanish languages, with each series consisting of six 15-minute programmes;

(e) Production and dissemination of radio programmes in the English language and the local languages of Namibia;

(f) Production of material for publicity through radio and television broadcasts;

(g) Placement of 16 advertisements in major newspapers in connection with special activities of the Council;

(h) Production and dissemination of four posters and dissemination of existing posters;

(i) Updating and dissemination of a booklet containing resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, together with the relevant portions of resolutions dealing with the activities of foreign economic interests and military activities in Namibia, relevant documents of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and OAU, decisions, declarations and communiqués of the front-line States on Namibia, as well as the reprinting of existing United Nations booklets;

(j) Publicity for, and distribution of, a reference book on transnational corporations operating in Namibia;

(k) Preparation and dissemination of a booklet based on a study on the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

(l) Production and dissemination of booklets on the activities of the Council, including two booklets on Namibia;

(m) Acquisition, reproduction and distribution of United Nations and non-United Nations materials. The list would include the following materials from the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia and the Department of Public Information (subject to review by the Council):

Materials required

Copies required

A. Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

Information kit

Red folders a/

Arabic	1 000
English	10 000
French	3 000
German	2 000
Portuguese	1 000
Spanish	2 000

Materials requiredCopies requiredUnited Nations Institute for Namibia  
publications on Namibia

Manpower estimates (revised edition)	English	2 000
Agricultural economics	ditto	
Agrarian reform	ditto	
New legal system	ditto	
Health sector	ditto	
Constitutional options	ditto	
Economic development	ditto	
Trade policies	ditto	

Other publications

Study series 12: Nuclear capability of South Africa (pamphlet of 40 pp.)	English	5 000
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Women in Namibia

ditto

"This is Namibia" (International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (IDAF))	English	10 000
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"Namibia: The Ravages of War" (IDAF) (booklet of 60 pp.)	English	2 000
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<u>The Workers of Namibia</u> (IDAF) (book of 135 pp.)	ditto	
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"Remember Kassinga" (IDAF) (booklet of 52 pp.)	ditto	
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<u>Apartheid's Army in Namibia</u> (IDAF) (booklet of 75 pp.)	ditto	
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<u>Namibia in Struggle</u> (IDAF)	English	5 000
	French	2 000
	German	1 000
	Spanish	ditto

<u>Namibia: The Facts</u> (IDAF) (book of 100 pp.)	Arabic	1 000
	French	2 000
	German	ditto
	Portuguese	ditto
	Spanish	ditto

<u>Namibia: Struggle for Liberation (Moleah)</u>	English	3 000
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<u>Battlefront Namibia</u> (John Ya-Otto) (book of 150 pp.)	English	2 000
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<u>Materials required</u>	<u>Copies required</u>
<u>Mines and Independence</u> (Catholic Institute of International Relations)	English 3 000
Washington Office on Africa (Information kit)	English 10 000
<u>The Political Economy of Namibia</u> (bibliography)	English 200
<u>Index on Transnational Corporations</u> (Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia)	French 5 000 German 2 500 Spanish 5 000
<u>Posters</u>	
One SWAPO poster	English 10 000
<u>Buttons</u>	
General button	5 000
Theme button	ditto
Reproduction of 1986 button	2 500
<u>Films</u>	
"Namibia: Independence Now" b/	English 50 (video)
"Remember Kassinga"	English 10 (16mm) ditto
<u>Newsletters</u>	
Namibia in the News g/	English 5 000
Namibia Bulletin d/	English 5 000 French 2 500 German 1 000 Spanish 2 500
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
Thematic atlas on Namibia	
Dissemination of information activities relating to sanctions against South Africa, a boycott of products from Namibia and South Africa and implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia	
"Our Namibia" (school text)	English 5 000

**Materials required****Copies required**

Ad hoc translations/printing/  
distribution of SWAPO publicity material e/

Acquisition of SWAPO publicity material

Dissemination charges

Packing/distribution/dispatch

**B. Department of Public Information**

Red folders f/	Arabic	1 000
	English	10 000
	French	3 000
	German	2 000
	Portuguese	1 000
	Spanish	2 000
A publication on the political, economic, legal, social and military situation in and relating to Namibia (50 pp.)	Arabic	1 000
	Chinese	ditto
	English	10 000
	French	2 000
	Russian	1 000
	Spanish	2 000
Pamphlets on seminars, workshops and conferences organized by the Council	English	10 000
Namibia student leaflet	English	10 000
	French	5 000
	Spanish	ditto

(Footnotes to table on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

a/ Contents prepared/reproduced by the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia:

SWAPO constitution (updated version)

SWAPO political programme

List of transnationals operating in Namibia (A/CONF.120/8) English 25 000

Map 16' x 16" ditto

Basic Facts (published by the Office of the Commissioner) ditto

Poster of Sam Nujoma ditto

"Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia" (booklet).

b/ Under the supervision of Standing Committee III, the Officer of the Commissioner will undertake the production of an updated half-hour version of this film to facilitate its marketing. The shortened version will be produced on video. It will be distributed commercially, as well as to United Nations information centres and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) offices world wide.

c/ The newsletter entitled "Namibia in the News" will continue to be prepared by the Office of the Commissioner on a weekly basis. In order to produce a document of better quality the production of this item will continue to be offset in the United Nations, and distributed by the Department of Conference Services in the same manner as the Namibia Bulletin. Pursuant to the decision of the Council, circulation of the newsletter will be increased to 5,000 during 1987.

d/ The Namibia Bulletin will continue to be prepared by the Office of the Commissioner on a monthly basis.

e/ Pursuant to a decision taken by the Steering Committee of the United Nations Council for Namibia to implement legal proceeding in the Netherlands, the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia has undertaken the translation and publication of a number of documents into the Dutch language. This type of activity is expected to continue during 1987.

f/ Contents prepared/reproduced by the Department of Public Information:

"A crime against humanity: Questions and answers on apartheid in South Africa" (DPI/705)

"A Trust Betrayed: Namibia"

"Namibia: A Unique United Nations Responsibility" (DPI/752)

Booklet on Walvis Bay by the Department of Public Information

"Plunder of Namibian uranium" (DPI/715)

Poster: "Stop the Plunder of Namibia's Natural Resources"

"United Nations Council for Namibia: What it is, what it does, how it works" (DPI/750).

## 2. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

886. By paragraphs 6 and 7 of recommendation D, the General Assembly would request the Council to intensify, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations, international action in support of the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia. Under the terms of paragraph 9, the Assembly would decide to allocate the sum of \$US 500,000 to be used by the Council to undertake a programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of the conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions of the Council in each case, in consultation with SWAPO.

887. The implementation of paragraph 11 (b) and (f) of recommendation D would require that the Secretary-General provide one G-3/G-4 post for the purpose of assisting in the facilitation of organizing conferences of non-governmental organizations, speaking tours, exhibits and activities on Namibia.

888. The implementation of paragraph 14 of recommendation D would require that the Secretary-General provide adequate funds to the United Nations information centres and the Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat in order to distribute information material on the question of Namibia.

## J. Strengthening the secretariat of the Council

889. By paragraph 23 of recommendation C, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the personnel requirements and the facilities of all units that service the Council, so that the Council may fully and effectively discharge all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate. In the light of the increased scope of the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Council, as well as the new political and diplomatic dimensions of the Office of the Secretary, it is proposed that the post of Secretary of the United Nations Council for Namibia be upgraded to the level of Director (D-2).

## K. United Nations Fund for Namibia

890. In accordance with paragraph 7 of recommendation E, the General Assembly would decide to allocate to the Fund, as a temporary measure, the sum of \$US 1.5 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1987.

891. The implementation of paragraph 5 of recommendation E, dealing with an appeal for voluntary contributions, implies that the Secretary-General would continue to assume administrative responsibilities in respect of the Fund as a whole and the three accounts of which it is composed (General Account, Nationhood Programme Account and United Nations Institute for Namibia Account).

892. The implementation of paragraph 5 would also require, in addition to the fund-raising activities of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, four fund-raising missions to be conducted by the Council. Such missions would consist of the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the Commissioner for Namibia and a staff member of the United Nations Secretariat.

893. Under the terms of paragraph 2 (b) of recommendation E, the Council would continue to act as trustee of the Fund and, in this capacity, to administer and manage the Fund. The Council would exercise this responsibility through its Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, subject, in the case of certain major decisions, to the approval of its recommendations by the Council as a whole. The Secretary-General retains the fiduciary responsibility which he exercises in respect of all trust funds.

#### Notes

- 1/ Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.
- 2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.
- 3/ Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24), para. 513.
- 4/ 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.
- 5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24).
- 6/ Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23).
- 7/ Ibid., Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings, 80th meeting.
- 8/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1985, document S/17442.
- 9/ Ibid., Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1983, document S/15943.
- 10/ A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annex I.
- 11/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Plenary Meetings, 2624th meeting.
- 12/ Ibid., Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17633.
- 13/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24), vol. II, paras. 33, 35 and 37.
- 14/ Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum).
- 15/ A/41/154-S/17809.



Notes (continued)

- 16/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17658.
- 17/ Ibid., document S/17892.
- 18/ The Combatant (Luanda), February 1985.
- 19/ United Nations press release NAM/807, 1 February 1985; see also Quarterly Economic Review of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, No. 1, 1985, p. 13.
- 20/ Quarterly Economic Review of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (London, the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)), Annual Supplement, 1985, p. 9.
- 21/ SWAPO Information Bulletin, April 1985.
- 22/ Quarterly Economic Review of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, op. cit., No. 1, 1985, p. 13.
- 23/ Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, vol. V, 23 July 1985.
- 24/ Africa Confidential, vol. 29, No. 18.
- 25/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, 2583rd meeting.
- 26/ Africa Confidential, vol. 29, No. 18; see also The Windhoek Advertiser, 17 April 1985.
- 27/ The New York Times, 29 March 1984; see also Financial Mail (Johannesburg), 30 March 1984.
- 28/ The Register (Journal of the Committee on South African War Resistance), No. 32, June/July 1984.
- 29/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 1 August 1985.
- 30/ Financial Mail (Johannesburg), 29 July 1983.
- 31/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24), paras. 262 and 263.
- 32/ The Guardian (London), 6 November 1985.
- 33/ World Armaments and Disarmament: SIPRI Yearbook, 1985 (Stockholm, Stockholm International Peace and Research Institute, 1985), p. 439.
- 34/ Quarterly Economic Review of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, op. cit., No. 2, 1983, p. 14.
- 35/ The Citizen (Johannesburg), 26 November 1985.
- 36/ SWAPO Information Bulletin, June 1985.

Notes (continued)

- 37/ Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, vol. V, 31 July 1985; see also The Windhoek Observer, 13 July 1985; and The Windhoek Advertiser, 29 July 1985.
- 38/ The New York Times, 14 November 1985; see also The Windhoek Advertiser, 14 November 1985.
- 39/ The Windhoek Observer, 10 November 1985.
- 40/ British Broadcasting Corporation, Summary of World Broadcasts, 22 October 1985.
- 41/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 12 July 1985.
- 42/ African Record (London), 5 June 1986.
- 43/ Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, MEA-86-087, 4 May 1986.
- 44/ SWAPO Bulletin, 24 June 1986.
- 45/ Xinhua, Dar es Salaam, 3 July 1986.
- 46/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 18 August 1986.
- 47/ The Washington Post, 20 September 1985.
- 48/ Ibid., 19 September 1985.
- 49/ Christian Science Monitor, 19 September 1985.
- 50/ Reuters dispatch, Lisbon, 30 September and 1 October 1985.
- 51/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1985, document S/17474.
- 52/ The Windhoek Observer, 7 December 1985; and Angop press statement, 20 November 1985.
- 53/ The Guardian (London), 16 December 1985.
- 54/ The New York Times, 30 December 1985.
- 55/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986, document S/18148.
- 56/ Ibid., document S/18163.
- 57/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 31 July 1986.
- 58/ Reuters dispatch, Lisbon, 10, 11 and 12 August 1986; see also Christian Science Monitor, 15 August 1986; and Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1986, document S/18282.

Notes (continued)

- 59/ A/40/1004-S/17677. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17677.
- 60/ The Guardian (London), 7 December 1985.
- 61/ Reuters dispatch, Maseru, 20 December 1985.
- 62/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 9 December 1985.
- 63/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986, document S/18072.
- 64/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986, document S/18087/Rev.1.
- 65/ Namibia in the 1980s (London, British Council of Churches and Catholic Institute of International Relations, 1981), pp. 33 and 34.
- 66/ Quarterly Economic Review of Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, op. cit., Annual Supplement, 1985, p. 16.
- 67/ The Guardian (London), 24 December 1984; see also The Sunday Times (London), 23 December 1984; and The Windhoek Advertiser, 21 and 25 January 1985.
- 68/ Quarterly Economic Review of Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, op. cit., Annual Supplement, 1984, p. 20.
- 69/ Namibia, A Survey, supplement to the Financial Mail (South Africa), 22 July 1983, p. 21.
- 70/ The Economist (London), 23 February 1980.
- 71/ The Guardian (Manchester), 18 October 1982.
- 72/ Quarterly Economic Review of Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, op. cit., No. 2, 1983, p. 14.
- 73/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. III.
- 74/ The Sunday Times (Johannesburg), 23 December 1984; see also The Guardian (London), 24 December 1984.
- 75/ The Windhoek Observer, 23 February 1985.
- 76/ Quarterly Economic Review of Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, op. cit., No. 1, 1985, pp. 19 and 20.
- 77/ Financial Times, 30 November 1979.
- 78/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 12 February 1980.

Notes (continued)

79/ J. J. Olaya, I. Miclaus and F. A. Ishengomas, "The Agricultural Economy of Namibia", United Nations Institute for Namibia (Lusaka), 1982.

80/ Quarterly Economic Review of Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, op. cit., Annual Supplement, 1985, p. 15.

81/ Ibid., No. 4, 1984, p. 25.

82/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24), paras. 368-442.

83/ The New York Times, 11 March 1985; see also The Windhoek Advertiser, 15 March 1986.

84/ SWAPO Information Bulletin, September 1985, p. 7.

85/ West Africa, 7 October 1985, p. 2125; Anti-Apartheid News, October 1985, p. 5; and SWAPO Information Bulletin, September 1985, p. 9.

86/ The Combatant, June 1985, pp. 10 to 13.

87/ SWAPO Information Bulletin, June 1985, pp. 20 and 21.

88/ See United Nations press release NAM/870, 27 August 1985.

89/ Idem, NAM/890, 5 February 1986.

90/ Namibia Communications Centre, London, from Windhoek, 11 December 1985.

91/ Namibia Communications Centre, London, 24 May 1985.

92/ Anti-Apartheid News, October 1985, p. 5.

93/ Namibia Communications Centre, London, from Windhoek, 11 December 1985; and Observer (London), 13 July 1986.

94/ Observer (London), 13 July 1986.

95/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 18 June 1986.

96/ Namibia News Briefing, August 1986, No. 38; Ibid.

97/ See United Nations press release NAM/889, 28 January 1986.

98/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 8 November 1983.

99/ Namibia: A Survey, Supplement to the Financial Times (South Africa), 22 July 1983, p. 35.

100/ See The Windhoek Observer, 4 June 1983, and Africa Confidential, 30 July 1981; see also Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, para. 91.

Notes (continued)

- 101/ Gail Hovey, Namibia's Stolen Wealth (The Africa Fund, 1982), p. 18.
- 102/ A Nation in Peril: Health in Apartheid Namibia, International Defence and Aid Fund (London), May 1985, p. 33.
- 103/ A/40/699-S/17518, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17518, annex.
- 104/ A/40/704-S/17521, annex.
- 105/ A/40/951-S/17656, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17656, annex.
- 106/ A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.
- 107/ A/41/697-S/18392, annex.
- 108/ See Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.
- 109/ For the revised text of the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, as amended, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24), annex IV.
- 110/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6), chap. IV, sect. II.
- 111/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/41/24).
- 112/ Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. VIII.
- 113/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, 2624th to 2626th, 2628th and 2629th meetings.
- 114/ Ibid., 2652nd, 2654th, 2656th to 2662nd and 2684th meetings.
- 115/ A/40/951-S/17656. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17656, annex.
- 116/ A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.
- 117/ A/41/703-S/18395, annex.
- 118/ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex.
- 119/ A/AC.131/216.
- 120/ A/41/654, annex I, resolution CN/Res.1039(XLIV)/Rev.1.

Notes (continued)

- 121/ Ibid., annex II, declaration AHG/Decl.1(XXII).
- 122/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/1179.
- 123/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24), part two, chap. III, sect. A.
- 124/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 795, No. 11326, p. 308.
- 125/ A/32/144, annex I.
- 126/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.
- 127/ Ibid., No. 972, p. 135.
- 128/ See resolution ES-8/2.
- 129/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1983, document S/16237.
- 130/ Ibid., Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17242.
- 131/ Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17658.
- 132/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/41/24), part one, chap. IV, sect. O and sect. P, paras. 774 to 787.

Annex I

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA  
FOR 1986 WITHIN THE PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987

1. In its report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, the Council made a number of recommendations and gave a description of the activities that would require the preparation of a statement of programme budget implications. a/
2. The Council's recommendations took the form of draft resolutions, which was reproduced in its report under the following headings:
  - (a) Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa;
  - (b) Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978);
  - (c) Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
  - (d) Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of Namibia;
  - (e) United Nations Fund for Namibia;
  - (f) Special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia.

The draft resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly at its 115th plenary meeting on 13 December 1985, as resolutions 40/97 A, B, C, D, E and F, respectively.

3. Prior to consideration of the draft resolutions by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, submitted a statement of their programme budget implications (A/C.5/40/87). The statement analysed the financial implications of all the draft resolutions taken together, as follows (figures are in United States dollars):

Proposed activity	Estimated cost	Section of the programme budget					
		1B	3B	3C.1	3C.2	27	29
Monitor and report the boycott of South Africa on political, economic, financial and other relations	140 600	-	140 600	-	-	-	-
Missions of consultation with Governments in Western Europe and North America	47 100	-	-	37 300	-	9 800	-
Representation of Namibia in United Nations conferences, intergovernmental and non-governmental meetings	653 500	-	-	653 500	-	-	-
Membership fees to be paid by the Council to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	30 000	-	-	30 000	-	-	-
High-level mission to the headquarters of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) for consultation with SWAPO leaders and visit the Namibian refugee settlements in the front-line States	34 700	-	-	34 700	-	-	-
Preparation of reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia	161 000	-	161 000	-	-	-	-
Mission to contact institutions and municipalities in North America to encourage the divestiture of investments in South Africa and Namibia	57 500	-	-	44 300	-	13 200	-



Proposed activity	Estimated cost	Section of the programme budget					
		1B	3B	3C.1	3C.2	27	29
Conducting a regional seminar away from United Nations Headquarters	226 000	-	-	212 200	-	13 800	-
Provision for the conference-servicing requirements for the seminar	414 900	-	-	-	-	-	414 900
Support for the SWAPO office in New York	389 900	-	-	389 900	-	-	-
Travel of SWAPO representatives to be invited to attend meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York	61 700	-	-	36 700	25 000	-	-
Travel of SWAPO representatives attending meetings held outside United Nations Headquarters	69 200	-	-	69 200	-	-	-
International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, to be held in Western Europe	760 400	14 800	82 700	496 900	-	166 000	-
Provision for the conference-servicing requirements for the International Conference	637 000	-	-	-	-	-	637 000
Publication of pamphlets on the results of the regional seminar and the International Conference	22 000	-	-	-	-	22 000	-
Dissemination of information to generate publicity and to mobilize public support for the independence of Namibia	1 236 300	-	-	-	760 400	475 900	-

Proposed activity	Estimated cost	Section of the programme budget					
		1B	3B	3C.1	3C.2	27	29
Programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations	500 000	-	-	500 000	-	-	-
Fund-raising missions	69 800	-	-	69 800	-	-	-
Temporary measure to allocate resources from the regular budget of the United Nations to United Nations Fund for Namibia	1 500 000	-	-	1 500 000	-	-	-
Provision for the organization of special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia	769 600	-	-	-	-	-	769 600
Additional staff requirements of the departments and offices arising from the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia	145 900	-	130 400	-	-	-	15 500
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 927 100</b>	<b>14 800</b>	<b>514 700</b>	<b>4 074 500</b>	<b>785 400</b>	<b>700 700</b>	<b>1 837 000</b>

Key to budget sections:

- 1B - Executive Office of the Secretary-General
- 3B - Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization
- 3C.1 - United Nations Council for Namibia
- 3C.2 - Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia
- 27 - Department of Public Information
- 29 - Department of Conference Services

Notes

a/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24), part four.

Annex II

LIST OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE COUNCIL  
(1 SEPTEMBER 1985 TO 31 AUGUST 1986)

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Documents issued in the general series</u>		
A/AC.131/186	Political developments related to Namibia: report of Standing Committee II	4 September 1985
A/AC.131/187	Social conditions in Namibia: report of Standing Committee II	3 September 1985
A/AC.131/188	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its thirty-fifth session, held at Geneva, from 8 to 19 October 1984	11 September 1985
A/AC.131/189	Georgetown Call for Action adopted by participants in the Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African Régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, held at Georgetown, from 29 July to 2 August 1985	13 September 1985
A/AC.131/190	Joint Communiqué issued on 2 April 1985 following the meeting between the Government of the Congo and the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia	19 September 1985
A/AC.131/191	Plan for the Intensification of International Action for the Independence of Namibia, adopted at conclusion of the Conference held at United Nations Headquarters, from 11 to 13 September 1985	9 October 1985
A/AC.131/192	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the eighth session of the Commission on Human Settlements, held at Kingston, from 29 April to 10 May 1985	16 October 1985
A/AC.131/193	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Atlantic Seminar on Namibia and Apartheid, held at Washington, D.C., on 22 and 23 May 1985	18 October 1985

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.131/194	Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia: Study on the possibility of instituting legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States - report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	23 October 1985
A/AC.131/195	Report of the Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People, Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, held at Sofia, from 22 to 26 April 1985	3 February 1986
A/AC.131/196	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the thirty-eighth World Health Assembly, held at Geneva from 6 to 22 May 1985	9 January 1986
A/AC.131/197	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Seminar on the Intransigence of the South African régime with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, held at Georgetown from 29 July to 1 August 1985	24 January 1986
A/AC.131/198	Report on the Symposium on a Century of Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People against Colonialism, held at United Nations Headquarters, from 31 October to 2 November 1984	30 January 1986
A/AC.131/199	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the tenth United Nations Seminar on the Question of Palestine entitled "The Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People", held at Beijing from 22 to 26 April 1985	10 February 1986
A/AC.131/200	Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia: report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	18 March 1986
A/AC.131/201	Budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia: Report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	4 March 1986

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.131/202	Programme of work of Standing Committee II for 1986	7 March 1986
A/AC.131/203	[Issued as A/CONF.138/7]	
A/AC.131/204	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the eleventh session of the Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held in Rome, from 9 to 16 April 1986	14 July 1986
A/AC.131/205	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Conference on the Intensification of International Action for the Independence of Namibia, held at United Nations Headquarters, from 11 to 13 September 1985	21 April 1986
A/AC.131/206	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the thirty-first session of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development, held at Geneva from 16 to 27 September 1985	11 April 1986
A/AC.131/207	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985	11 April 1986
A/AC.131/208	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the twentieth session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations World Food Programme, held in Rome from 30 September to 10 October 1985	11 April 1986
A/AC.131/209	Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia: report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	17 April 1986

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.131/210	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the twenty-third session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, held at Sofia, from 8 October to 9 November 1985	17 April 1986
A/AC.131/211	Guidelines for the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, to be held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May 1986	17 April 1986
A/AC.131/212	Rules of Procedure of the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia to be held at Valletta, from 19 to 23 May 1986	17 April 1986
A/AC.131/213	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the International Labour Organisation Southern African Tripartite Seminar on Wage-determination (English-speaking countries), held at Lusaka, from 7 to 11 October 1985	2 May 1986
A/AC.131/214	Participation of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the hearing on Namibia concerning "The Exploitation of Natural Resources and United States Policy", held by the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States House of Representatives at Washington, D.C., on 29 October 1985: report of the Acting President of the Council	2 May 1986
A/AC.131/215	Programme of work of Standing Committee III for 1986	16 May 1986
A/AC.131/216	Final Communiqué of the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta, from 19 to 23 May 1985	18 June 1986
A/AC.131/217	Report of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, from 20 to 30 May 1985	25 July 1986

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.131/218	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the forty-third ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa, from 25 February to 4 March 1986	27 August 1986
A/AC.131/INF.15*	List of representatives	18 March 1986
A/CONF.138/1 and Corr.1	Guidelines for the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia	8 April 1986 4 June 1986
A/CONF.138/2	Provisional agenda [of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia]	11 April 1986
A/CONF.138/3- A/AC.131/187/Add.1	Social conditions in Namibia: report of Standing Committee II	14 March 1986
A/CONF.138/4- A/AC.131/179/Add.1	Military situation in and relating to Namibia: report of Standing Committee II	3 April 1986
A/CONF.138/5- A/AC.131/186/Add.1	Political developments related to Namibia: report of Standing Committee II	30 April 1986
A/CONF.138/6	Guidelines for the workshop for non-governmental organizations, to be held on 12 July 1986 at the conclusion of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia	15 May 1986
A/CONF.138/7- A/AC.131/203	Report on the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia: report of Standing Committee II	9 June 1986
A/CONF.138/8	Appeal for the Immediate Independence of Namibia by the Eminent Persons participating in the Conference a/, b/	9 July 1986
A/CONF.138/9	Report of the Credentials Committee a/	10 July 1986
A/CONF.138/10	Report of the Committee of the Whole a/	11 July 1986
A/CONF.138/11	Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986 c/	16 August 1986
A/CONF.138/INF.1	Information for Delegations	5 June 1986

\* Issued in English only.



<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/CONF.138/INF.2 to INF.11	Messages received by the Conference a/	
A/CONF.138/INF.12 and Rev.1	List of participants a/, b/	
A/CONF.138/INF.13 to INF.15	Messages received by the Conference a/	
A/CONF.138/INF.16	SWAPO press release a/	
A/CONF.138/INF.18 to INF.20	Messages received by the Conference a/	
<u>Documents issued in the limited series</u>		
A/AC.131/L.325	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	17 October 1985
A/AC.131/L.326	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	29 October 1985
A/AC.131/L.327	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	4 November 1985
A/AC.131/L.328	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	7 November 1985
A/AC.131/L.329	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	7 November 1985
A/AC.131/L.330	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	8 November 1985
A/AC.131/L.331	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	8 November 1985
A/AC.131/L.332	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	12 November 1985
A/AC.131/L.333	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	14 November 1985
A/AC.131/L.334	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	18 November 1985
A/AC.131/L.335	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	18 November 1985
A/AC.131/L.336	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	21 November 1985

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.131/L.337	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	21 November 1985
A/AC.131/L.338	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	22 November 1985
A/AC.131/L.339	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	22 November 1985
A/AC.131/L.340	Draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly d/	26 November 1985

a/ Issued at the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986.

b/ Incorporated in the Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum).

c/ Issued in final form as a United Nations sales publication.

d/ The report of the Council to the General Assembly at its fortieth session has been issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24).

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