

countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Deeply concerned that the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem, still remain under illegal Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem,

Reaffirming further the necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

1. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and renews its call for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all these occupied territories;

2. *Reaffirms* its conviction that the question of Palestine is at the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights;

3. *Reaffirms further* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people;

4. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem must be based on a comprehensive solution, under the auspices of the United Nations, which ensures complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem, and enables the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right of return, and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent State in Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in accordance with resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980 and 35/169 A of 15 December 1980;

5. *Rejects* all partial agreements and separate treaties which violate the recognized rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of just and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

6. *Further reaffirms* its strong rejection of Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem, declare it as its "capital" and alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status, considers all

these measures and their consequences null and void, requests that they should be rescinded immediately and calls upon all Member States, specialized agencies and other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 35/169 E of 15 December 1980;

7. *Strongly condemns* Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people as well as its practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, particularly the Syrian Golan Heights, including annexation, the establishment of settlements, assassination attempts and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law;

8. *Calls* for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

*98th plenary meeting
16 December 1980*

35/227. Question of Namibia⁷⁶

A

SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY BY SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁷⁷ 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,⁷⁸

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁷⁹ delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Recalling also its resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which it, *inter alia*, recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and granted observer status to it,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraor-

⁷⁶ See also sect. I, foot-note 7; sect. X.B.1, decision 35/442; and sect. X.B.5, decision 35/451.

⁷⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24 and Corr.1 and 2).*

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1), chaps. I-V and VIII.

⁷⁹ *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.*

dinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.⁸⁰

Taking into consideration the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980,⁸¹ and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980, especially its decision reaffirming the unequivocal support of member States for the just armed struggle of liberation waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole legitimate and genuine representative of the Namibian people, and the reiteration of its earlier decision to grant to the United Nations Council for Namibia permanent observer status in the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia, held in Paris from 11 to 13 September 1980,⁸²

Stressing the grave responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its ruthless exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia, as well as its attempts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Indignant at the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and followers of the South West Africa People's Organization, the killing of Namibian patriots and other acts of brutality, including the wanton beating, torture and murder of innocent Namibians, and the arbitrary inhuman measures of collective punishment and measures designed to intimidate the Namibian people and to destroy their will to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Indignant at South Africa's 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 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 and at its decisions aimed at transferring power to illegitimate groups subservient to its interests in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and natural resources of the Territory,

Renewing its call upon the international community, especially all Member States, to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operating with any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia,

Strongly reiterating its support for the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in their struggle to achieve

self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Reaffirming its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Noting with satisfaction the persistent opposition of the Namibian people to South Africa's illegal presence in the Territory and to its oppressive racist policies and, in particular, the progress of their struggle in all its forms for national liberation under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Strongly condemning as an act of colonial expansion the decision of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay and to claim sovereignty over the Penguin and other offshore islands, thereby undermining the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia.

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration, all of which has the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its efforts to develop a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Deeply concerned by the increasing militarization of Namibia and by the continuing acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States, particularly Angola and Zambia, which have caused extensive loss of human lives 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 repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁸³ is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime,

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. *Reiterates* that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this purpose, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other off-shore islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as rec-

⁸⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24)*, vol. I, para. 91.

⁸¹ A/35/463 and Corr. 1, annex I, resolution CM/Res.788 (XXXV).

⁸² A/35/539-S/14220, annex. For the printed text of the Declaration, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/36/24)*.

⁸³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24)*, vol. I, annex II.

ognized in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), as well as in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their Territory by South Africa;

4. *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;

5. *Supports* 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;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, specialized agencies and other international organizations to render increased and sustained support and material, financial, military and other assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

7. *Welcomes* the Declaration adopted by the International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia;

8. *Strongly supports* 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;

9. *Requests* all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, in discharging the mandate entrusted to it under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;

10. *Declares* that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and against the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for the Territory until independence;

11. *Strongly condemns* the South African régime for its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly relating to Namibia;

12. *Strongly condemns* the manoeuvres of South Africa in Namibia aimed at transferring power to illegitimate groups subservient to its interests in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and natural resources of the Territory;

13. *Strongly condemns* the illegal South African administration for its decision to establish compulsory military service for all Namibians between the ages of 16 and 25, a decision which will increase the suffering of the Namibian people by disrupting their lives and forcing many to seek refuge in neighbouring countries and will thus impose an additional burden on United Nations programmes of assistance designed to ensure adequate shelter and support for Namibian refugees;

14. *Declares* that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

15. *Solemnly 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, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in all efforts to implement resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia and that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, South Africa, which is illegally occupying the

Territory and committing aggression against the people, and, on the other, the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, supported by the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for the Territory until independence;

16. *Calls upon* the international community, especially all Member States, to continue to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operation with any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council;

17. *Reiterates* that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and that any decision by South Africa to annex Walvis Bay is therefore illegal, null and void;

18. *Affirms* that the off-shore islands of Namibia, including Penguin, Ichaboe, Hollamsbird, Mercury, Long, Seal, Halifax, Possession, Albatross Rock, Pomona, Plum Pudding and Sinclair's are an integral part of Namibia and that any decision by South Africa to claim sovereignty over those islands is illegal, null and void;

19. *Strongly condemns* the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, with the intention of establishing an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a political arrangement aimed at undermining the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as well as perpetuating the systematic plunder of the natural resources of the Territory;

20. *Demands* 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;

21. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its ever-increasing military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of other agents to carry out its policy of military attacks against independent African States, particularly Angola and Zambia, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against these countries and the forcible and massive displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes;

22. *Calls upon* all States to take effective legislative measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

23. *Declares* that South Africa's consistent defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia and its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African States, its present policy of colonial expansion, its policy of *apartheid* and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

24. *Condemns* those Western and other States which have assisted South Africa in developing a nuclear capability and urges again all Member States, individ-

ually and collectively, to frustrate the attempts by South Africa to develop nuclear weapons:

25. *Strongly condemns* the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia under the illegal South African administration which are exploiting illegally the resources of the Territory and demands that transnational corporations and others engaged in such exploitation comply with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations by immediately abstaining from any new investment or activities in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

26. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) 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;

27. *Demands* that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Namibia;

28. *Calls upon* 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, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, for self-determination and national liberation, as well as at negating the achievements of their just struggle;

29. *Solemnly calls upon* the Security Council to convene urgently to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure South Africa's immediate compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia.

*111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981*

B

INTENSIFICATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF UNITED NATIONS ACTION IN SUPPORT OF NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁷⁷ 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,⁷⁸

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as its subsequent resolutions relating to Namibia,

Recalling Security Council resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 by which the Council, *inter alia*, called upon all States to discourage their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control from investing or obtaining concessions in Namibia and, to this end, to withhold protection of such investments against claims of a future lawful Government of Namibia,

Bearing in mind Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁸³

Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,⁸⁰

Affirming 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 repressive illegal South African administration is in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁷⁹ continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration, all of which has the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

Strongly condemning the support which the illegal South African administration continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with it in its exploitation of the human and natural resources of, and in the further entrenchment of its illegal and colonialist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of the human and natural resources of Namibia, which contributes to the perpetuation of the illegal South African occupation of Namibia,

1. *Calls upon* those States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

2. *Urges* those States which have not yet done so to break off economic relations with South Africa whenever they concern Namibia and to take measures to compel the Government of South Africa to withdraw immediately from Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V), as well as subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia;

3. *Reiterates* 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 repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

4. *Strongly condemns* the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal South

African administration which are exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory, and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith:

5. *Appeals* to Governments to discourage private investors from their countries from participating in business ventures in Namibia which, by making available additional resources, enables the South African régime to finance the military costs of its repressive policies in Namibia;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to communicate with corporations supplying arms and ammunition to South Africa and urge them to cease such activities;

7. *Requests once again* all Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue its efforts to ensure the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, an indexed handbook on transnational corporations operating in Namibia;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia:

(a) To notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and of the position of the Council in this regard;

(b) To send missions of consultation to Governments whose corporations have investments in Namibia in order to review with them all possible action to discourage the continuation of such investments;

(c) To contact administering and managing bodies of foreign corporations operating in Namibia to warn them of the illegal basis on which they are operating in Namibia and of the position of the Council in this regard;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to draw the attention of the specialized agencies to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia in order that those agencies may assist the Council in promoting its full implementation;

12. *Further requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to examine the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium by foreign economic interests and to report on its findings to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

*111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981*

C

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁷⁷ 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,⁷⁸

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 of Namibia until independence,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,⁸⁰

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,

Convinced of the need to continue 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,

Bearing in mind the need to reaffirm the solemn commitment of the United Nations in support of self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia,

Reaffirming the territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other off-shore islands,

Convinced of the need to intensify co-operation between the United Nations Council for Namibia and those non-governmental organizations which are actively involved in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia,

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. *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 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 against the United Nations, as well as against the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

(c) Denounce and reject all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its system of colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia;

(d) Endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia, conducted on a territory-wide basis, under the supervision and control of the

United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, and subsequent relevant resolutions in their entirety;

(e) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other off-shore islands;

(f) Represent Namibia in intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be adequately protected;

(g) Take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁸³ and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

(h) Conduct hearings in order to obtain relevant information from all available sources to denounce in depth South African schemes of ruthless exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia, including the exploitation of labour, the militarization of the Territory and the plunder of its natural resources;

(i) Formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system;

(j) Review the destructive effects of South African policies on Namibian children and formulate, in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, an appropriate programme of action to assist Namibian children outside Namibia and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

(k) Formulate and direct a world-wide programme of dissemination of information on the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, on its schemes to perpetuate its exploitation and control of the people and resources of the Territory and on the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

(l) Inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions and other concerned non-governmental organizations of Member States 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 and also hold consultations with, and seek the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberations of the Council, thereby ensuring the most effective mobilization of public opinion in support of the cause of the Namibian people;

(m) Act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(n) Co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

(o) Provide broad guidelines and formulate the principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for

Namibia and include in its annual report to the General Assembly a chapter on the activities of the Institute;

(p) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to formulate a programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations which are actively engaged in supporting the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, in order to intensify international action in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people;

4. *Decides* to allocate the sum of \$200,000 to be used by the United Nations Council for Namibia to establish contacts with non-governmental organizations, to attend conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, to disseminate information on the conclusions of such conferences and to engage in such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people;

5. *Decides* to make adequate financial provision in the budget of the United Nations Council for Namibia to finance the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

6. *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;

7. *Declares* that the United Nations is committed to genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia and that all United Nations programmes for the benefit of the Namibian people will 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 the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic liberation movement, to achieve genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the requirements of the units which service the Council so that the Council may fully discharge all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate.

*111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981*

D

ACTION BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁷⁷ 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,⁷⁸

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for

Namibia to administer the Territory until independence,

Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,⁸⁰

Bearing in mind the Declaration adopted by the International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia, held in Paris from 11 to 13 September 1980,⁸²

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the people of Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

Convinced of the need to grant all possible material assistance to Namibians who are victims of South Africa's repressive and discriminatory policies,

1. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences within the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia so that it may participate as the Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences;

2. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

3. *Requests* all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be protected and to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate, in its capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia, as a full member whenever such rights and interests are involved;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their assistance to Namibia and requests them to give priority to the allocation of funds for material assistance to the Namibian people.

*111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981*

E

SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁷⁷

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it decided to terminate the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until independence, and its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Mindful that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations accepted a solemn obligation to grant all possible support to the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Convinced of the need to grant all possible material assistance to Namibians who are victims of South Africa's repressive and discriminatory policies,

Recalling its resolution 3296 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, by which it endorsed the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia to establish the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka to enable Namibians to undertake research, training, planning and related activities, with special reference to the struggle for the freedom of Namibia and the establishment of an independent State of Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which it approved the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia,⁸⁴

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations Council for Namibia to provide broad guidelines and formulate the principles and policies of the Institute,

Commending the Institute for its effective contribution in promoting the acquisition of skills by young Namibians, thus enabling them to contribute to the administration of a future independent Namibia,

Taking note of the annual report submitted by the Senate of the Institute to the United Nations Council for Namibia⁸⁵ in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the Institute,

Deeply conscious of the critical need of the people of Namibia for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

1. *Affirms* its support of the United Nations Institute for Namibia in its efforts to enable Namibians to develop and acquire the necessary skills required for staffing the public services of an independent Namibia;

2. *Commends* the efforts of the Institute to undertake research activities into the various political, economic and social aspects of Namibia, which contribute to the struggle for the emancipation of Namibia and assist in the formulation of policies and programmes of an independent Namibia;

3. *Commends also* the efforts of the Institute to organize an information and documentation centre on Namibia;

4. *Further commends* the efforts of the Institute to provide substantive support for the struggle for freedom of the Namibian people and the establishment of an independent State of Namibia;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare and publish, through the Institute, a handbook on Namibia, covering aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations since its inception;

6. *Decides* to amend the Charter of the Institute to include in the membership of the Senate a representative of the University of Zambia;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24)*, vol. IV, annex XXXII.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24)*, vol. I, paras. 339-344.

system which have endeavoured to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in supporting the programme of the Institute;

8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have not done so to review with the Institute ways and means of strengthening its programme of activities;

9. *Recommends* that the Institute should continue contacts with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in order to review ways and means of developing closer co-operation between the two institutions in conformity with their respective policies and objectives;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the account of the Institute in the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

11. *Requests* the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to renew his appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the account of the Institute in the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to include in its annual report to the General Assembly a chapter and recommendations on the activities of the Institute.

*111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981*

F

NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁷⁷

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it decided to terminate the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until independence, and its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia to administer the Territory until independence,

Recalling also the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Recalling further its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,⁸⁰

Aware of the decisive stage achieved in the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and independence under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Recognizing that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations and its Member States

have also assumed the responsibility for assisting the people of Namibia morally and materially,

Commending the steps taken by various specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to provide assistance to Namibia in the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

Noting with appreciation the contribution of the United Nations Development Programme in the implementation of projects related to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

Reaffirming its determination to fulfil its responsibility towards the people and Territory of Namibia,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, to continue to direct and co-ordinate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance to Namibians by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme of the United Nations system;

2. *Commends* the progress made in bringing the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia to the stage of implementation and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to elaborate and consider in due course policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies 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) Preparing new project proposals at the request of the Council;

(c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

4. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, when planning and initiating new assistance measures for Namibia, to do so to the extent feasible within the context of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme 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;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its substantial contribution to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in particular for its emphasis on the cultural identity of the Namibian people and the preparation and implementation of an educational programme for the benefit of the Namibian people in close co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its substantial contribution to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in particular for its emphasis on the development of agricultural skills of Namibians in close and continuous co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and appeals to them to make further financial contributions to the Programme through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* in particular to the Government of Angola for its decision to offer a site for the establishment, with the assistance of the International Labour Organisation, of a pilot vocational training centre for Namibians;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for additional financial contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of its responsibilities, entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the co-ordinating authority in the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

111th plenary meeting
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G

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia,⁸⁶

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it decided to terminate the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until independence, and its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Reaffirming its determination to continue to discharge its responsibility with regard to the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,⁸⁰

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. I, paras. 311-355.

Mindful that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations accepted a solemn obligation to grant all possible support to the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Convinced of the need to grant all possible material assistance to Namibians who are victims of South Africa's repressive and discriminatory policies,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and approves the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. *Decides* that the utilization of the resources of the United Nations Fund for Namibia should be considered also in the context of the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

4. *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 generous voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

5. *Invites* Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their assistance to Namibians and requests them to give priority to the allocation of funds for material assistance to the Namibian people;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* of the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist Namibian refugees;

8. *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;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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6 March 1981

H

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁷⁷ 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,⁷⁸

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia,

Recalling also the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and

National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978.

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,⁸⁰

Stressing the urgent need to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia to achieve 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, their sole and authentic representative,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia 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,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in addition to its responsibilities relating to southern Africa, to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information in order that the United Nations may intensify its efforts to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia;

2. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify the dissemination of information on Namibia in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia;

3. *Decides* to launch a world campaign to support United Nations resolutions for a free and independent Namibia and, to this end, requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations, to formulate a programme of activities on dissemination of information, including the following:

(a) Preparation of publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

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

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

(d) Placement of advertisements in newspapers and magazines;

(e) Production of films on Namibia;

(f) Production 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;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General urgently to undertake, in consultation with the United Nations Council

for Namibia, the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia.

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I

QUESTION OF NAMIBIAN URANIUM

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969, 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969, 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970, 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁷⁹

Recalling the enactment of the United Nations Council for Namibia, on 27 September 1974, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,⁸³

Recalling its request, contained in its resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, that all States should comply with Decree No. 1.

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,⁸⁰

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the hearings on Namibian uranium conducted by the Council from 7 to 11 July 1980,⁸⁷

Recalling its resolution 35/28 of 11 November 1980 on the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the hearings on Namibian uranium and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms* that the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory as a result of the systematic plunder by foreign economic interests, in collusion with the illegal South African administration, is a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

3. *Declares* that any State which deprives the Namibian people of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the right and interests of that people to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Declares* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources and the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its political independence;

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. III.

5. *Calls once again upon* all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in Namibia to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments or prospecting in the Territory;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the fact that the hearings on Namibian uranium have shown serious violations of Council resolutions 276 (1970), 283 (1970) and 301 (1971) and requests the Council to take appropriate action;

7. *Also draws the attention* of the Security Council to the increased threat to international peace and security caused by the development by South Africa of a nuclear capability using Namibian uranium and the dangers of nuclear proliferation arising from the sale of Namibian uranium without safeguards by South Africa, and requests the Council to take action to ensure that South Africa does not continue to acquire nuclear technology from other countries;

8. *Requests* the Governments of States whose corporations are involved in Namibian uranium, in particular the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to take measures to prohibit their State-owned corporations and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from all dealings in Namibian uranium and all prospecting activities in Namibia;

9. *Notes* that the exploitation of Namibian uranium by Western countries, in particular the members of the European Atomic Energy Community, the nature of South Africa's policies regarding Namibian uranium, the collaboration with South Africa by certain Western countries, the transfer of nuclear technology to South Africa and South Africa's large-scale participation in the export of natural and enriched uranium seriously impede the early attainment of independence by Namibia;

10. *Notes with grave concern* the participation of foreign Governments and State-controlled corporations in the extraction and processing of Namibian uranium and their collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field, which contributes directly to the development of South Africa's nuclear capability, thus hindering international efforts to secure South Africa's withdrawal from the Territory;

11. *Condemns* all activities regarding Namibian uranium being carried out in the Territory by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, activities which constitute a clear violation by the Governments concerned of binding resolutions of the Security Council and are thus violations of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations;

12. *Strongly condemns* the collusion of France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel and the United States of America with South Africa in the nuclear field, and calls upon all States to refrain from supplying the South African régime, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to gather information on Namibian uranium and to take action as appropriate.

*111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981*

J

SITUATION RESULTING FROM SOUTH AFRICA'S REFUSAL TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON NAMIBIA

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 its resolutions relating to the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, and Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978,

Strongly condemning the South African racist régime for its continued refusal to implement Security Council resolutions 432 (1978), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),

Indignant at the blatant manner in which South Africa deliberately caused the collapse of the pre-implementation meeting held at Geneva from 7 to 14 January 1981,

Deploing the fact that South Africa has not accepted the principle of independence for Namibia,

Highly commending the sense of responsibility, statesmanship and positive approach demonstrated by the South West Africa People's Organization to ensure the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia, particularly at the pre-implementation meeting.

Cognizant of the heavy involvement in the exploitation of the natural resources and in other illegal economic activities in Namibia of some members of the Western contact group stated to be engaged in the promotion of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978),

Taking into consideration the relevant resolution adopted by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa at the meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 19 to 23 January 1981,

Noting the relevant parts of the New Delhi Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981,⁸⁸

Deeply concerned about the present critical situation in Namibia, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security.

1. *Declares* the urgent need to ensure the early attainment of the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

2. *Solemnly reaffirms* that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence are achieved in the Territory and renews its determination to ensure the effective and complete discharge of this responsibility;

3. *Declares* that it is incumbent upon all States to exercise fully their responsibilities in the effort to obtain genuine independence for Namibia;

4. *Strongly condemns* the persistent refusal of the South African racist régime to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia, in particular its rejection of Security Council resolutions 432 (1978), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978);

⁸⁸ A/36/116, annex.

5. *Determines once again* that the South African racist régime acted deceitfully through unilateral measures and sinister schemes within Namibia during the protracted period of talks for a negotiated settlement in Namibia to the detriment of the Namibian people and the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and in contravention of resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Solemnly reaffirms* that the parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, South Africa, which is illegally occupying the Territory and committing aggression against the people, and, on the other, the Namibian people, under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, supported by the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for the Territory until genuine independence;

7. *Reiterates* its unflinching support for the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, in its heroic struggle for the liberation of the Territory and renews its call to the international community to render all material, financial, military, political and diplomatic assistance to that organization for the immediate termination of South Africa's illegal and racist colonial occupation of the Territory;

8. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its intensification of the repression against the Namibian people and for its increasing arrests and detentions of leaders and members of the South West Africa People's Organization;

9. *Strongly condemns* the colonialist and racist régime of Pretoria for its continued acts of aggression against independent African States, in particular Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

10. *Decides* to increase the financial provision in the budget of the United Nations Council for Namibia to

finance the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York in order to ensure the expanded representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to hold a series of plenary meetings outside United Nations Headquarters during 1981 and to recommend appropriate action to the General Assembly in the light of the refusal by South Africa to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and requests the Secretary-General to defray the cost of these meetings and to provide the necessary staff and services for them;

12. *Solemnly declares* that South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its persistent defiance of the United Nations, its war of repression being waged against Namibians, its repeated acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African States, its colonialist expansion and its policy of *apartheid* constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

13. *Solemnly calls upon* the Security Council to convene urgently to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure South Africa's immediate compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

14. *Decides* that, in the event of the Security Council's inability to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to end its illegal occupation by withdrawing from Namibia, it will urgently consider necessary action in accordance with the Charter, cognizant of the fact that this is a unique instance in which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia.

*111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981*