



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/31/437
16 December 1976

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-first session
Agenda item 85

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. A. Majid MANGAL (Afghanistan)

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1976, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its thirty-first session the item entitled:

"Question of Namibia:

"(a) 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;

"(b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

"(c) United Nations Fund for Namibia: report of the Secretary-General;

"(d) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia"

and to allocate subitems (a), (b) and (c) to the Fourth Committee. Subitem (d) was retained for consideration by the General Assembly in plenary meeting.

2. The Fourth Committee considered the question of Namibia at its 30th to 41st and 43rd to 45th meetings, between 22 November and 10 December.

3. At the 30th meeting, on 22 November, the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations, in its capacity as Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, introduced the report of the Council (A/31/24). 1/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24).

4. At the same meeting, the Rapporteur 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 introduced chapters VII and IX of the report of that Committee (A/31/23/Add.1 and 3) relating to the item.

5. In connexion with its consideration of the item, the Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General relating to the United Nations Fund for Namibia (A/31/392), submitted in pursuance of paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 3400 (XXX) of 26 November 1975. The Committee also had before it the following communications addressed to the Secretary-General:

- (a) Letter from the Libyan Arab Republic dated 22 January 1976 (A/31/45-S/11939);
- (b) Letters from the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia dated 18 May, 20 August and 14 September 1976 (A/31/92-S/12079, A/31/181-S/12185 and A/31/213-S/12201);
- (c) Letters from the Federal Republic of Germany dated 20 July and 31 August 1976 (A/31/155 and A/31/190 and Corr.1);
- (d) Letter from Sri Lanka dated 1 September 1976 (A/31/197);
- (e) Letter from Turkey dated 30 September 1976 (A/31/237).

In addition, the Committee had before it a letter dated 9 November 1976 addressed to its Chairman by the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia (A/C.4/31/10).

6. During the Fourth Committee's consideration of the item, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the national liberation movement of the Territory, participated in an observer capacity in the proceedings of the Committee in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 3412 (XXX) of 28 November 1975.

7. Mr. Gurirab made statements at the 30th and 45th meetings, on 22 November and 10 December.

8. At its 30th meeting, on the proposal of the representative of Yugoslavia and following a statement by the Secretary of the Committee concerning the related administrative and financial implications, the Fourth Committee decided without objection that the statement made by the representative of SWAPO at that meeting should be reproduced in extenso in the record of the meeting.

9. At its 10th meeting, on 26 October, the Fourth Committee granted a request for a hearing relating, inter alia, to the item submitted by Mr. Romesh Chandra, Secretary-General of the World Peace Council (A/C.4/31/6). No representatives of the World Peace Council appeared before the Committee.

10. At its 29th meeting, on 19 November, the Fourth Committee decided not to grant a request for a hearing on the item submitted by Mr. Kuaima Riruako of the National Convention of Namibia (A/C.4/31/9).

11. The general debate on the item took place at the 31st to 40th meetings, between 24 November and 6 December.

12. At the 32nd meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Saudi Arabia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.4/31/L.29), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Taking into account all the resolutions on the question of Namibia adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council,

"Considering that over half a century has elapsed since South Africa assumed the responsibility of preparing the people of Namibia to govern themselves, during which period all other mandated Territories have acceded to full independence,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to invite without undue delay representatives of South Africa and the South West African People's Organization to meet him at United Nations Headquarters for discussions as to the composition and agenda of a conference to be convened by the United Nations in order to agree upon the modalities necessary to ensure the holding of free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision;

"2. Further requests the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to work as a liaison officer and co-ordinator among all the parties concerned with the liberation of Namibia."

13. At the 41st meeting, on 7 December, the representative of Mauritius introduced seven draft resolutions relating to various aspects of the question of Namibia (A/C.4/31/L.30, L.31, L.32, L.33, L.34, L.35 and L.36), which were finally sponsored by the following Member States:

(a) A/C.4/31/L.30:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(b) A/C.4/31/L.31:

Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(c) A/C.4/31/L.32:

Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(d) A/C.4/31/L.33:

Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(e) A/C.4/31/L.34:

Algeria, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(f) A/C.4/31/L.35:

Algeria, Australia, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya,

Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(g) A/C.4/31/L.36:

Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

14. At the same meeting, the representative of Finland introduced a further draft resolution relating to the item (A/C.4/31/L.37), which was finally sponsored by the following Member States: Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

15. At the 41st, 43rd and 44th meetings, on 7, 9 and 10 December respectively, the Chairman drew attention to statements by the Secretary-General (A/C.4/31/L.38, A/C.4/31/L.39, A/C.4/31/L.40, A/C.4/31/L.41, A/C.4/31/L.42, A/C.4/31/L.43 and A/C.4/31/L.44), submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, concerning the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions referred to in paragraphs 13 (a) to (f) and 14 above.

16. At the 44th meeting, on 10 December, the Fourth Committee took decisions on the draft resolutions referred to in paragraph 13 above as follows:

(a) Draft resolution A/C.4/31/L.30 was adopted by a recorded vote of 108 to 6, with 12 abstentions (see para. 18 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico,

/...

Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.4/31/L.31 was adopted by a recorded vote of 123 to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 18 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

/...

(c) Draft resolution A/C.4/31/L.32 was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to none, with 7 abstentions (see para. 18 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Malawi, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(d) Draft resolution A/C.4/31/L.33 was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to none, with 7 abstentions (see para. 18 below, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,

/...

Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(e) Draft resolution A/C.4/31/L.34 was adopted by a recorded vote of 124 to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 18 below, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

/...

(f) Draft resolution A/C.4/31/L.35 was adopted without objection (see para. 18 below, draft resolution VI).

(g) Draft resolution A/C.4/31/L.36 was adopted by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 13 abstentions (see para. 18 below, draft resolution VII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

(h) Draft resolution A/C.4/31/L.37 was adopted without objection (see para. 18 below, draft resolution VIII).

17. The draft resolution referred to in paragraph 12 above (A/C.4/31/L.29) was not pressed to a vote. However, at its 44th meeting, on 10 December, the Committee, at the request of the sponsor, decided that the Rapporteur should bring the text of the draft resolution to the attention of the General Assembly when presenting the report of the Committee on the item.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

18. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

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 Namibia 2/ 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, 3/

Having heard the statements of the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization, who participated in an observer capacity in the consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, 4/

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 both the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to the question of Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 5/ delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Taking into consideration the relevant resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, 6/ and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirteenth ordinary session, held at Port Louis in July 1976,

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24).

3/ A/31/23 (Parts I-V), chaps. I, II and IV-VI; A/31/23/Add.1, chap. VII; and A/31/23/Add.3, chap. IX.

4/ A/C.4/31/SR.30 and 45.

5/ 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.

6/ A/31/196 and Corr.1, annex, resolution 500 (XXVII).

Also taking into consideration the political declaration and the resolution relating to Namibia adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo in August 1976, 7/

Reaffirming that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia,

Strongly deploring South Africa's continued refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Strongly condemning attempts by South Africa, through the convening of a so-called constitutional conference, to perpetuate its colonial exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by misrepresenting the genuine aspirations of the Namibian people,

Gravely concerned at the militarization of Namibia by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, its threats and acts of aggression against independent African countries and the forceful removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes,

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,

Recognizing that the situation in Namibia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Noting with satisfaction the 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 supporting the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

7/ A/31/197, annex I, paras. 52-55; and ibid., annex IV, NAC/CONF.5/S/Res.3.

1. 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 in resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), as well as subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly relating to Namibia, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of their Territory by South Africa;
2. Recognizes that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;
3. Supports the armed struggle of the Namibian people, led by the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;
4. Appeals to all States Members of the United Nations to grant all necessary support and assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization in its struggle to achieve independence and national unity for Namibia;
5. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and within their respective spheres of competence, programmes of assistance to the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization;
6. Decides to increase the financial provisions 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 due and proper representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;
7. Decides to continue to defray the expenses of a representative of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so requires;
8. Strongly condemns South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for its manoeuvres to consolidate its illegal occupation of the Territory;
9. Strongly condemns the illegal South African administration for its aggression against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement;
10. Strongly condemns the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their liberation movement with the intention of establishing, among other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a bogus constitutional structure aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless policy of racial segregation;

11. Strongly condemns South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its threats and acts of aggression against independent African countries and the forceful removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes;
12. Strongly condemns South Africa for organizing the so-called constitutional talks at Windhoek, which seek to perpetuate the apartheid and homelands policies as well as the colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by misrepresenting the genuine aspirations of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;
13. Urgently calls upon the international community, especially all States Members of the United Nations, to refrain from according any recognition to, or co-operation with, any authority which the illegal occupation régime may install under the current fraudulent constitutional talks or any other circumstances in Namibia;
14. Strongly condemns the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa which are exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory, and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith;
15. Reaffirms that the activities of those corporations are illegal;
16. Decides that any independence talks regarding Namibia must be between the representatives of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization, under the auspices of the United Nations, for the sole purpose of discussing the modalities for the transfer of power to the people of Namibia;
17. Requests all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in discharging the mandate entrusted to it under the terms and provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V);
18. Condemns South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976;
19. Demands that South Africa put an end to extending apartheid in Namibia and to its policy of "bantustanization" of the Territory, aimed at destroying the national unity and the territorial integrity of Namibia;
20. Demands that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connexion with offences under so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are held without charge and whether held in Namibia or South Africa;
21. Declares that, in order that the people of Namibia shall be enabled freely to determine their own future, it is imperative that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations be held urgently in the whole of Namibia as one political entity;

22. Demands that South Africa accord unconditionally to all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons full facilities for their return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment;

23. Reiterates that the illegal occupation of Namibia and the war being waged there by South Africa constitute a threat to international peace and security;

24. 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 as the legal authority to administer the Territory until independence;

25. Urges the Security Council to take up again the question of Namibia, which is still on its agenda, and, in view of South Africa's failure to comply with Council resolution 385 (1976), to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

26. Requests all States to cease and desist from any form of direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa;

27. Requests all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries for service in Namibia or South Africa;

28. Requests all States to take steps to ensure the termination of all arms licensing agreements with South Africa and to prohibit the transfer to South Africa of all information relating to arms and armaments;

29. Requests all States to cease and prevent:

(a) Any supply of arms and ammunition to South Africa;

(b) Any supply of aircraft, vehicles or military equipment for the use of the armed forces and paramilitary or police organizations of South Africa;

(c) Any supply of spare parts for arms, vehicles or military equipment used by the armed forces and paramilitary or police organizations of South Africa;

(d) Any supply of so-called dual-use aircraft, vehicles or equipment which could be converted to military use by South Africa;

(e) Any activities in their countries which promote or are calculated to promote the supply of arms, ammunition, military aircraft or military vehicles to South Africa and the supply of equipment or materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa and Namibia;

(f) Any co-operation or activities by public or private corporations in conjunction with South Africa in the development, directly or indirectly, of nuclear technology, including the development of a nuclear capability by the racist régime in South Africa;

30. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

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 Namibia, 8/ 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, 9/

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,

Reaffirming that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia,

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

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 10/ including the recommendations contained therein, 11/ and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation;

2. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), shall, among other functions required for the full implementation of its mandate, continue to exercise the following functions and responsibilities:

(a) As an organ of the United Nations:

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24).

9/ A/31/23 (parts I-V), chaps. I, II and IV-VI; A/31/23/Add.1, chap. VII; and A/31/23/Add.3, chap. IX.

10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24).

11/ Ibid., paras. 272-273.

- (i) Review annually the political, military, economic and social conditions affecting the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia, and submit reports on the above with appropriate recommendations for consideration and action by the General Assembly;
 - (ii) Represent Namibia to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected, as appropriate, in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences;
 - (iii) Consult with Member States to encourage compliance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia;
 - (iv) Co-ordinate aid for Namibia provided by United Nations agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system;
 - (v) Act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and in this capacity administer and manage the Fund;
- (b) As Administering Authority for Namibia:
- (i) Examine periodically the deleterious consequences of the illegal South African administration in Namibia;
 - (ii) Formulate projects and programmes of assistance to Namibians;
 - (iii) Consult with the South West Africa People's Organization, as appropriate, in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work;
 - (iv) Propose to the United Nations Development Programme projects of assistance to Namibians in accordance with the resources made available through the indicative planning figure for Namibia;
 - (v) Review and approve the annual budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka, to be submitted to the Council by the Senate of the Institute, and make recommendations on the general direction of its work;
 - (vi) Formulate a policy of intensive dissemination of information on Namibia, in consultation with the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to strengthen the units which service the Council in accordance with its requirements so that it may fully discharge all additional tasks and functions arising out of the new situation concerning Namibia;

4. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to authorize the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to appoint a resident representative of the Commissioner in Botswana in order to enhance the effectiveness of assistance to Namibians by the Council.

/...

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

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 Namibia, 12/ 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, 13/

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 relating to 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, 14/ 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 racist domination over, the international Territory 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 concerning Namibia and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24).

13/ A/31/23 (parts I-V), chaps. I, II and IV-VI; A/31/23/Add.1, chap. VII; and A/31/23/Add.3, chap. IX.

14/ 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.

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

3. 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, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, 15/ and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare updated lists of foreign corporations operating in Namibia, accompanied by a summary of the major operations, including an historical note on their involvement in Namibia;

5. Commends the inauguration of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and requests all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to make adequate financial contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia so that the United Nations Council for Namibia can meet the additional costs of the Institute;

6. Authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia to hold hearings and to continue to seek information regarding the exploitation and purchase of Namibian uranium and to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

7. Authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia to notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and the position of the Council in this regard;

8. Authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia to contact administering and managing bodies of foreign corporations operating in Namibia, with particular emphasis on those which are not under direct governmental control, to warn them of the illegal basis on which they are operating in Namibia and of the position of the Council in this regard;

9. Calls upon those States which have resident or non-resident consular representation in Namibia, whether ordinary or honorary, to terminate such representation.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Action by intergovernmental and non-governmental
organizations with respect to Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia 16/ 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, 17/

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia with the responsibility of administering Namibia until independence,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Taking into account the statements of the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization, 18/ who participated in an observer capacity in the consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, and conscious of the urgent and pressing need of Namibians outside Namibia for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

16/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24).

17/ A/31/23 (parts I and V), chaps. I and VI; A/31/23/Add.1, chap. VII and A/31/23/Add.3, chap. IX.

18/ A/C.4/31/SR.30 and 45.

1. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and within their respective spheres of competence, programmes of assistance to the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for the indicative planning figure granted to Namibia and requests it to continue to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the elaboration of programmes of assistance to Namibians;
3. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences within the United Nations system to consider granting full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia so that it may participate in that capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences;
4. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to consider favourably granting a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which Namibia is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;
5. Requests all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected and to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate, in its capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia, whenever such rights and interests are involved;
6. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Dissemination of information on Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 19/ 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, 20/

Recalling 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 the question of Namibia,

Stressing the urgent need to arouse world 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 widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia, guided by their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization,

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 Office 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 United Nations Council for Namibia to send a mission to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to discuss the question of dissemination of information and assistance to Namibians;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia:

(a) To acquire and distribute appropriate films on Namibia, including the new film on Namibia which was shown at United Nations Headquarters on Namibia Day, 26 August 1976;

19/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24).

20/ A/31/23 (parts I, II and V), chaps. I, II and VI; A/31/23/Add.1, chap. VII; and A/31/23/Add.3, chap. IX.

(b) To prepare, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, a film on the contemporary situation inside Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people for genuine national independence;

(c) To continue publicity through television, radio and other media;

(d) To continue to give publicity to the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization on television in the United States of America and other major Western countries, in order to mobilize support in those countries for the genuine national independence of Namibia;

3. Requests Member States and the United Nations Postal Administration to issue commemorative stamps on Namibia until genuine national independence for Namibia is achieved;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia;

5. Decides to make adequate budgetary provision in order to meet the additional costs required to expand the circulation of the Namibia Bulletin and to add German to the languages in which it is published;

6. Decides to observe the week of 27 October as a week of solidarity with the people of Namibia and its liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, as proposed by the President of Senegal at the Dakar International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, 21/ and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare a commemorative programme for that purpose;

7. Requests the Secretary-General urgently to undertake, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the preparation of a comprehensive United Nations map of Namibia reflecting therein the territorial integrity of the Territory of Namibia;

8. Further requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

21/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24), vol. II, annex II, para. 25.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

United Nations Fund for Namibia

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling further 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,

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

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 and their dependants who are victims of South Africa's repressive and discriminatory policies,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, 22/

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the activities of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and approves the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 23/
2. Expresses its appreciation to all those who have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;
3. Decides to allocate to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$US 300,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1977;
4. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and private individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

22/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24), vol. II, annex XIII.

23/ Ibid., paras. 89-106.

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

6. Appeals to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as other organizations having a special interest in Namibia, to make financial contributions to the United Nations Institute for Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

7. Expresses its appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system for their assistance to Namibians and requests them, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to give priority to the allocation of funds for material assistance to the Namibian people;

8. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render all necessary assistance to the United Nations Council for Namibia in implementing its programme of work;

9. Calls upon all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system - in particular the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - to assist the United Nations Institute for Namibia, in all possible ways, including the provision of specialists, lecturers and researchers;

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

11. 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;

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Observer status for the South West Africa People's Organization

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Recognizing the crucial phase reached in the struggle of the Namibian people and the added demands and critical tasks imposed upon their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization,

Taking into consideration the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia 24/ and the recommendations contained therein, 25/

Reaffirming the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the question of Namibia,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the authentic representative of the Namibian people,

Noting that the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned countries have recognized and invited the South West Africa People's Organization to participate in their meetings in an observer capacity,

1. Invites the South West Africa People's Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;
2. Invites the South West Africa People's Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;
3. Considers that the South West Africa People's Organization is entitled to participate as an observer in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of other organs of the United Nations;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the present resolution and to accord all the facilities as may be required.

24/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24).

25/ Ibid., vol. I, paras. 272-273.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Nationhood Programme

The General Assembly,

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

Aware of the decisive stage achieved in the struggle of the Namibians 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 of assisting the people of Namibia morally and materially,

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

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 26/

Welcoming the inauguration of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka,

Commending the steps taken by various specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to provide assistance to Namibia,

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

1. Decides to launch, in support of the nationhood of Namibia, a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the present period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia and including:

(a) The review and planning of measures for assistance to Namibians by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system;

(b) The consolidation of all measures in a comprehensive and sustained plan of action;

(c) The implementation of the plan of action;

2. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the Administering Authority of the Territory, to elaborate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the guidelines and policies for such a programme, to be known as the Nationhood Programme, and to direct and co-ordinate the implementation of the Programme;

3. Invites all States to participate in the Nationhood Programme by supporting measures for assistance to Namibians and by contributing to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

4. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to participate, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the United Nations Council for Namibia for the effective implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.
