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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

Note verbale dated 13 September 1984 from the Permanent  
Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed  
to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith a note verbale dated 13 September 1984 from the former addressed to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

It would be highly appreciated if that note verbale were distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under item 29 of the provisional agenda.

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\* A/39/150.

ANNEX

Note verbale dated 13 September 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and, in reference to the document of the Council for Namibia, dated 26 April 1984 (A/AC.131/117), containing the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar held at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, from 16 to 20 April 1984, has the honour, upon instructions from his Government, to state the following:

1. In paragraph 27 of the above-mentioned document, it is recommended that "the Council urge the Government of Japan to stop the purchase of Namibian uranium by Japanese companies and to announce publicly that it has taken measures to prevent this trade, thus setting an example to other nations";
2. As the representative of Japan stated at the extraordinary plenary meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia at Bangkok on 24 May 1984 and on a number of other occasions, the Government of Japan, recognizing the importance of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia of 1974, has brought it to the attention of all Japanese companies concerned by publishing it in an official Japanese trade bulletin. Since that time, there has been no official record of Namibian uranium having been imported to Japan. Thus, Japan has already "set an example to other nations";
3. It is most regrettable that, despite frequent reaffirmation by the Japanese Government of the policy described above, allegations of this sort continue to be made. In fact, as recently as four months ago, in May, such an unfounded allegation appeared in one of the reports of the Council adopted at the above-mentioned extraordinary meeting at Bangkok (A/AC.131/115, para. 49 and table 4 following para. 54), despite the fact that the Japanese delegation, which was participating in that extraordinary meeting as an observer, refuted it. It is the strong feeling of the Japanese Government that whenever a Member State is criticized for non-compliance with a resolution or decision of the United Nations, concrete evidence supporting the charge must be presented.

The Permanent Representative of Japan would appreciate having this note verbale circulated to the members of the Council and would like to state that a copy of this letter was sent to the Secretary-General for circulation as a United Nations document.

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