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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 38/36 A to E of 1 December 1983 on the question of Namibia.
2. By paragraph 62 of the resolution 38/36 A relating to the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution. By paragraph 11 of resolution 38/36 B relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 28 September 1978, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution.
3. By a note verbale dated 1 March 1984, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolutions to all States and invited them to submit information on action taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions, for inclusion in the report.
4. The replies received by the Secretary-General are reproduced in section II below. Any additional replies received will be issued in addenda to the present report.
5. With regard to the information received by the Secretary-General from specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on action taken or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 38/36 A, C and E, the Secretary-General wishes to draw attention to his report submitted under the terms of Assembly resolution 38/51 of 7 December 1983 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/39/293 and addenda).

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BENIN

[Original: French]

[24 April 1984]

1. Benin participated in the drafting, negotiation and adoption of General Assembly resolutions 38/36 A to E as an interested party.
2. In order to ensure that the resolution is strictly implemented, Benin has taken or envisages taking the following measures:

(a) Benin has never maintained relations with the racist Pretoria régime. The Beninese Government objects to the racist entity which is oppressing the indigenous inhabitants of South Africa, who make up more than 80 per cent of the population;

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(b) Benin, in common with most African countries, maintains no trade or economic relations with South Africa;

(c) Benin is observing the voluntary embargo on the supply of oil to South Africa. Benin is also working actively to promote the strict implementation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 concerning the arms embargo against South Africa and of resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 concerning the exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

(d) Benin stands ever ready to join in any efforts or collective measures to promote the strict and full implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions.

CHILE

[Original: Spanish]

[10 April 1984]

1. Chile has participated in the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia since its origin and, as a member of the Council, has given its support to and repeatedly expressed its solidarity with the Namibian people, underlining in its statements its desire that Namibia achieve its independence as soon as possible, in accordance with United Nations decisions, especially the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 and 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983.
2. In addition, Chile has made a major effort to publicize the cause of the Namibian people, providing the communications media with relevant information to keep the Chilean people adequately informed on the subject and to give them an active role in this just cause, to which the United Nations is committed and which has Chile's full support.
3. Chile has made symbolic contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Although those contributions impose a strain on Chile because of its limited resources, they are an expression of its solidarity and a demonstration of its interest in the aspirations of the Namibian people.

CHINA

[Original: Chinese/English]

[28 March 1984]

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China has all along resolutely opposed and strongly condemned the South African racist régime for its illegal occupation and colonial rule of Namibia and stood for resolving the Namibian

question in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) so that the independence of Namibia can be achieved at an early date. The Chinese Government, while resolutely supporting the Namibian people in their undaunted struggle under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) for national independence and liberation, will continue to render political and diplomatic support and material assistance to that organization and to make contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia. China consistently and strictly observes the relevant United Nations resolutions on sanctions against South Africa and abides by Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 1/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974. As a member of the Council, China will continue to make unswerving efforts for the cause of the Namibian people for liberation.

2. The Chinese Government firmly supports the African front-line States and other southern African countries in their struggle for national independence, State sovereignty and territorial integrity and provides those countries with assistance to the best of its capabilities.

3. The Chinese Government is convinced that under the leadership of SWAPO and with the solid support of the African people and all peace-loving and justice-upholding peoples of the world, the Namibian people will surely overcome every obstacle set up by the South African racist régime and achieve the independence of Namibia.

COLOMBIA

[Original: Spanish]

[25 April 1984]

1. Colombia, which has been a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia since its establishment in 1967, has always clearly demonstrated its solidarity with the cause of the Namibian people.

2. In statements made by its authorized representatives in various international forums, Colombia has vigorously supported the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council because it considers them to be the most appropriate means of achieving Namibia's independence and its unimpeded admission into the universal community of nations.

3. In fulfilment of the aforementioned provisions, the Government of Colombia closed on 24 January 1983 the honorary consulate which had been operating in Johannesburg. Colombia has thus had no consular or diplomatic relations of any kind with South Africa since then.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[30 March 1984]

1. On the question of Namibia, Czechoslovakia has always proceeded and will continue to proceed from its principled foreign policy line of struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid. It is convinced that the speedy and just exercise by the people of Namibia of their right to self-determination and independence is the primary task of the United Nations. The solution to the question of Namibia must be accomplished on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and it must respect the unity and territorial integrity of that country, including Walvis Bay. A prerequisite for the solution to the question of Namibia is the complete and unconditional withdrawal of all national, administrative and military institutions of South Africa from the territory of Namibia.
2. Czechoslovakia fully respects the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence 2/ and General Assembly resolution 38/36. It fully supports and will continue to support all specific measures adopted by the United Nations with a view to securing the inalienable rights of the Namibian people. In that context, it denounces the obstructions raised by South Africa, supported by imperialist circles, in particular the United States of America, aimed at achieving a neo-colonialist solution to the problem. It categorically opposes an artificial linkage of problems which are not at all interrelated, by making the solution to the question of Namibia conditional on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, or on other demands. Czechoslovakia is equally against any attempts by South Africa and the West to resolve the question outside the framework of the United Nations. It condemns the military co-operation of Western States, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with South Africa, including co-operation in the nuclear field. The resulting increase in Pretoria's military strength, in Czechoslovakia's view, constitutes a direct threat to international peace and security.
3. Czechoslovakia encourages United Nations actions to support and assist SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).
4. Czechoslovakia will continue to provide all-round support to the Namibian people and SWAPO. This support is reflected in its consistent respect for the observance of all sanctions imposed on South Africa, in its support for and implementation of the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, as well as in its support for the demand that the Security Council impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
5. Czechoslovakia provides very significant and extensive material assistance along governmental lines. Further assistance was pledged during the talks between

Mr. Gustáv Husák, the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Mr. Sam Nujoma, the President of SWAPO during the latter's visit to Czechoslovakia in October 1983.

6. As an example of specific assistance provided along this line, Czechoslovakia has been systematically assisting SWAPO in the training of cadres. In academic year 1983/84, 67 Namibian students were studying in Czechoslovakia. Assistance is also provided to the Namibian people by Czechoslovak social organizations. In November 1983, for instance, the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia provided footwear valued at 500,000 korunas. In 1982/83, significant material assistance, amounting to 1.4 million korunas was provided to Namibia.

7. Almost every year, the Central Trade Union Council extends assistance to Namibian trade unions. In October 1983, it delivered a significant amount of sports and office equipment and in 1982 the value of the Council's donations to Namibia, consisting of footwear, medicaments, office equipment, radio receivers and photographic cameras, amounted to 65,000 korunas.

8. In addition, the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth has provided material assistance to Namibian youth.

9. Various other organizations use different opportunities and extend invitations to representatives of SWAPO and its partner organizations to visit Czechoslovakia for studies or medical treatment.

EGYPT

[Original: English]

[10 April 1984]

1. The Government of Egypt has always reaffirmed its principled and firm commitment to support the struggle of the Namibian people to achieve independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. Egypt has always reiterated this position in the different international and regional forums, including the United Nations, the movement of non-aligned countries and OAU. Egypt also maintains that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) represents the only acceptable basis for a peaceful solution for the Namibian question and calls for its immediate implementation without qualification or modification.

2. In accordance with paragraph 22 of General Assembly resolution 38/36 A, Egypt, in whose capital SWAPO opened its first office in 1963, has always provided SWAPO with moral support and material, financial and other assistance, both on a bilateral basis and through the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

3. Egypt hosts a number of Namibian youths who were forced to leave their homeland due to the repressive policies of the apartheid régime and provides them

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with scholarships in Egyptian educational institutions. Egypt has also sent eight medical doctors to the African front-line States to provide medical care for Namibian refugees residing in those States. The cost of providing the doctors has exceeded \$US 960,000 to date.

4. As for the call to take measures unilaterally and collectively in order to isolate South Africa, more than 20 years ago Egypt severed all relations with the apartheid régime and prohibited corporations and individuals within its jurisdiction from any economic, cultural, sports or tourist contacts with South Africa. Egypt also co-operates with other countries through the different organs of the United Nations and OAU to achieve the complete isolation of the South African régime.

IRAQ

[Original: English]

[12 April 1984]

1. Iraq supported and voted for General Assembly resolution 38/36.
2. The positive position of the Government of Iraq towards the question of Namibia stems from its adherence to the principle of supporting the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its continued refusal to comply with repeated resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.
3. The Government of Iraq decided to allocate three scholarships to SWAPO for the 1984/85 academic year. This decision was based on Iraq's full support for SWAPO.
4. As for the policies of South Africa, the Iraqi Government strongly condemns the policies of apartheid in all its forms and manifestations. In compliance with numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Iraqi Government has never established diplomatic or any other form of relations with the racist régime of South Africa. The Government of Iraq has already taken the necessary measures to impose comprehensive sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa.

LESOTHO

[Original: English]

[12 April 1984]

Lesotho is fully committed to the letter and the spirit of General Assembly resolution 38/36 and to the best of its ability has implemented the relevant parts of the resolution. Because of its invidious geographical, economic and financial position, Lesotho has only been able to give political, diplomatic and moral support to the heroic struggling people of Namibia, under their sole and legitimate leader, SWAPO. Specifically, Lesotho has reserved places in its educational institutions for deserving refugees from Namibia.

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MALDIVES

[Original: English]

[2 April 1984]

In marking Namibia Day in the Maldives, the Government decided to issue a commemorative stamp on 26 August 1984.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[10 May 1984]

1. Mexico, by unanimous decision of the General Assembly, has been a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia since 1972, and held its vice-presidency in 1977 and 1978. In the Council, Mexico has championed the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and has condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions. Moreover, in accordance with its traditional support for the struggle against colonialism and racial discrimination, and in accordance with the purposes of the Charter, Mexico will continue to lend its strongest support to the just cause of the Namibian people.
2. Mexico resolutely supports the national liberation movement, SWAPO, recognized by the United Nations as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. It also recognizes the validity of the travel documents issued by the Council to nationals of the Territory.
3. In response to General Assembly resolution 2671 F (XXV) of 8 December 1970, Mexico closed its consulate in Pretoria on 1 March 1974; it therefore does not issue visas to South African nationals (Assembly resolution 3324 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974) and has broken off all exchanges with the racist régime of South Africa.
4. Mexico feels that the plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) should be implemented as soon as possible. In this connection, Mexico opposes the effort to link Namibia's independence to extraneous issues, the sole objective of which is to delay the process of decolonization.
5. Measures adopted by the Government of Mexico include the following:
 - (a) The Government of Mexico has repeatedly denounced the flagrant violation of international law represented by the occupation of Namibia;
 - (b) The Mexican Government feels that the United Nations Fund for Namibia is an effective means of helping the Namibian people. For this reason, Mexico has regularly contributed to the Fund since 1978, and in 1984 will contribute \$US 5,000;

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(c) The Federal Radio and Television Act prohibits any kind of broadcast aimed at inciting racial discrimination, since it is the State's responsibility to uphold and monitor the proper fulfilment of the mass media's social function;

(d) By resolution 37/69 J of 9 December 1982, the General Assembly established a Group of Experts on the Supply of Oil and Oil Products to South Africa, composed of representatives of the countries that have imposed an oil embargo, to consider appropriate means of increasing its effectiveness. Mexico is a member of the Group and has scrupulously complied with the oil embargo;

(e) In relation to the arms embargo, the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977), which Mexico chaired in 1981, has accused the Western Powers of violating that embargo. Mexico also feels that there should be a total embargo on nuclear collaboration.

PHILIPPINES

[Original: English]

[8 May 1984]

1. The Philippine Government reaffirms its total and unequivocal support to the Namibian people who, under the leadership of SWAPO, are waging a heroic struggle against South African illegal occupation for the attainment of national independence. The Philippines welcomed the proclamation by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/182 C of 21 December 1978, of the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.

2. In furtherance of the international struggle for the decolonization of southern Africa, the Philippine Government contributes to the following specialized funds:

- (a) Solidarity Fund for the Liberation of Southern Africa;
- (b) United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;
- (c) United Nations Fund for Namibia;
- (d) United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka.

3. The Philippine Government opposes the attempts by South Africa to dismember Namibia through the separation from it of Walvis Bay. The Philippines considers Namibia as a special and direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved.

4. The Philippine Government supports the call by the Security Council for the imposition of sanctions and other enforcement measures against South Africa in order to ensure its compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia.

5. The Philippine Government will continue to implement all appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations for the decolonization of southern Africa.

POLAND

[Original: English]

[30 March 1984]

1. The Government and people of Poland have consistently proclaimed their unequivocal support for the lofty cause of independence of all countries and peoples. For many years, Poland was an active member 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. Since 1972, Poland has been a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia. Poland considers the independence of Namibia to be a matter of utmost urgency and very important.
2. Unfortunately, Namibia has been turned into an international political, strategic, decolonization, racial and human rights problem which, due to its gravity, poses a serious threat to international peace and security. Therefore, Poland has given its full support to all United Nations resolutions aimed at achieving a just and lasting solution to the Namibian problem, including General Assembly resolutions 38/36 A to E. Poland is also playing and will continue to play an active part in the valuable efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia, in defending and promoting the cause of the Namibian people. The Polish Government has given and is prepared to continue giving its assistance to the Namibian people through their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, particularly in the area of education and training.
3. In 1983, Mr. Stefan Olszowski, the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited Angola. The joint communiqué issued after the visit reaffirmed Poland's unconditional support for the struggle of the Namibian people for independence, carried out under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. On that occasion, he also had a meeting with Mr. Peter Mueshahange, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of SWAPO, during which he again restated Poland's support for SWAPO and its struggle.
4. Poland also voiced its support for Namibian independence at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held at Paris, in April 1983, where Mr. Henryk Jaroszek, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, restated Poland's consistent position concerning the solution to the Namibian problem. Polish representatives have also given their full support to the Namibian cause in the Security Council, of which Poland was a non-permanent member in 1982 and 1983.
5. In the opinion of the Government of Poland, in the very complex international situation existing today, it becomes more important than ever for all United Nations resolutions concerning Namibia's independence to be fully implemented. It

is high time not only to condemn but to stop manoeuvres on the part of the racist régime of South Africa, backed by its Western protectors, aimed at perpetuating its colonial rule in Namibia.

6. The Polish Government has been pursuing a consistent policy of strict and full compliance with the letter and spirit of those resolutions and it strongly supports all relevant steps leading to their fulfilment.

QATAR

[Original: Arabic]

[27 April 1984]

1. Qatar proclaims its commitment to General Assembly resolution 38/36 on the question of Namibia. It will be recalled that Qatar does not co-operate with South Africa at any level, whether political, military, commercial, financial, etc.

2. Qatar considers that Namibia continues to be subjected to illegal occupation, which constitutes a violation of all international laws. Qatar remains constant in recognizing the legal authority of the United Nations with regard to this Territory. It has often condemned the measures taken by the Pretoria régime to prevent Namibia from achieving its independence, and has endorsed Security Council resolutions 431 (1978) and 435 (1978).

3. Qatar is doing everything in its power to ensure that Namibia obtains its independence in accordance with the terms laid down in the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions and stresses that there is no place for postponement or procrastination or, in more emphatic terms, for anything other than Namibia achieving its independence.

4. Qatar considers that the policy of apartheid followed by South Africa represents a permanent danger threatening international peace and security. In order to perpetuate this policy and to intimidate its neighbours, South Africa has proceeded, in an illegal fashion, to transform its territory and the occupied Territory of Namibia into bases from which, on an almost daily basis, armed hostilities are launched against the neighbouring States of Angola, Zambia and Mozambique. Such brutal acts of aggression, which constitute a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations require international action under Chapter VII of that Charter.

5. Desirous of performing its duty with respect to what it regards as an international ethical obligation, Qatar has continued to match words with deeds. It promulgated Decree No. 130/73 which imposed economic sanctions on South Africa by requiring the suspension of oil exports to South Africa. It also promulgated Decree No. 140/73, by virtue of which it decided to break off all economic, commercial and cultural relations with South Africa. Qatar has, moreover, continued to work side by side with fraternal Arab oil-producing States in order to reinforce the oil embargo with more effective measures aimed at closing loopholes

and preventing fraud, as is shown by the results of the ministerial conferences of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) held in Algeria in June 1980 and in Kuwait in 1981. The Qatar information media do all in their power to expose the violations of human rights and to combat the propaganda put out by the apartheid régime of South Africa with the aim of deceiving world public opinion and frustrating the efforts made in the international communications field to combat apartheid.

6. Qatar also participated in the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981, as well as in the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983. Qatar unreservedly supports the resolutions issued by those conferences. It proclaims, moreover, its feelings of sincere solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian and South African nationalists for freedom and independence and for the complete eradication of the apartheid régime and the establishment of a truly democratic society.

7. Qatar also wishes to indicate that the situation in South Africa is reminiscent of the denial of rights, displacement, oppression and deprivation from which the Palestinian people is suffering. This does not differ from the situation in the southern part of the African continent.

SUDAN

[Original: Arabic]

[28 March 1984]

1. The assistance of the Sudan to the peoples of southern Africa has been and continues to be one of the priorities of the Sudan's foreign policy, and in that context the Sudan gives its support to SWAPO in its struggle to attain freedom and independence for the people of Namibia.

2. The Sudan has pursued its efforts throughout the past decade for the realization of those objectives, whether on the basis of its bilateral relations with the African liberation movements recognized by OAU or on a collective basis through OAU and its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the Committee of 19 on the strategy of liberation, of which the Sudan is a member. Within these committees, the Sudan has extended both moral and material support to SWAPO. The Sudan has continued to make a financial contribution to the budget of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

3. In addition, the Sudan has given diplomatic support to the liberation movements in international and regional forums and has supported their struggle. By the same token, the Sudan has been observing the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, Namibia Day and African Martyrs' Day in collaboration with the National Council for Friendship and Peace and related committees and organizations.

4. Against the background of recent international developments, the Sudan has continued to follow the events which have occurred in the arena of the African struggle, as well as the efforts exerted to achieve a peaceful solution to the problem of Namibia, including the efforts of the Western contact group to bring about the desired settlement.
5. In the context of its support for SWAPO, the Sudan has given military support on a bilateral basis. The Sudan has also been selected to participate in the peace-keeping forces in Namibia during the transitional period.
6. In addition, the Sudanese information media have also provided support for the purpose of publicizing the just cause of the Namibian people.
7. In the context of joint consultations between SWAPO and the Sudan, Mr. Sam Nujoma, the President of that organization, visited the Sudan in January 1984, where he met with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and held discussions with Sudanese officials about the possibility of the Sudan's supporting the organization; the Sudan has in fact given appropriate material support to the movement.
8. Finally, there is continuing contact between the movement and the Sudanese Government with a view to the Sudan's providing all forms of assistance that are within its capacity.

THAILAND

[Original: English]

[10 April 1984]

1. The Government of Thailand reaffirms its consistent policy of supporting the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the unremitting efforts of the United Nations to bring independence to Namibia. Moreover, Thailand, as a member of the United Nations, has strictly adhered to all relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia and will continue to do so in the future.
2. Thailand has consistently supported the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia, particularly in seeking to attain the goals of independence, sovereignty and national integrity for the Namibian people on the basis of the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations. Hence, in demonstrating this support, the Government of Thailand is pleased to host the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia in Bangkok, Thailand, between 21-25 May 1984.
3. Despite its other preoccupations, Thailand made contributions to the United Nations Institute for Namibia in 1983 and 1984.

Notes

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

2/ International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.
