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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 10 August 1989 from the Permanent Representative  
of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the final communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries after its meeting of 10 August 1989 on the situation in Namibia, with the request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 36 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) I. S. G. MUDENGE  
Ambassador/Permanent Representative

\* A/44/150.

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ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 10 August 1989 by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the situation in Namibia

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held an urgent meeting in New York on 10 August 1989 to consider developments in Namibia relating to the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibian independence. The meeting heard a statement from the representative of SWAPO regarding the continuing serious irregularities in the implementation of the independence plan resulting from South Africa's persistent refusal to comply with some key aspects of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

The Bureau was deeply concerned that, at this late stage, more than half-way through the timetable for Namibia's independence, the minimum conditions for holding a free and fair election did not yet exist in Namibia. South Africa has still not dismantled Koevoet, whose elements continue to murder, harass and intimidate the Namibian people in a reign of terror clearly designed to disrupt SWAPO's election campaign and enhance the electoral chances of Pretoria's puppets in Namibia. In addition, SWATF's command structures have not been fully dismantled in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and that force could be rapidly remobilized by the Pretoria régime at short notice.

The Bureau was also deeply disturbed that the adopted procedures for the registration of voters allowed South Africans to register as voters and that the proposed electoral law lacked proper provision for secrecy in the ballot. The Bureau equally finds totally unacceptable the proposed constituent assembly proclamation, which, if enacted in its current form, would allow apartheid South Africa to continue in its colonial hold over Namibia.

The Bureau was deeply concerned that members of SWAPO remained imprisoned and that the repeal of repressive and discriminatory laws had only been partial.

The Bureau expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in ensuring that the Namibia independence plan is faithfully implemented. It urged him to continue with his efforts to compel South Africa to comply with all the provisions of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

The Bureau was, however, surprised that the Security Council had still not taken action to compel South Africa to fulfil its obligations under resolution 435, despite the substantiated reports on the serious situation in Namibia. It, therefore, called upon the Security Council to convene urgently so that it could carry out its responsibility of ensuring that South Africa complies with all its obligations under resolution 435 and that conditions for conducting a free and fair election are established in Namibia without delay.

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