



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/40/307

S/17184

14 May 1985

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/  
SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Fortieth session  
Item 34 of the preliminary list\*  
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Fortieth year

Letter dated 8 March 1985 from the Permanent Representative of India  
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the Final Document adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held in New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985 and to request that this be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 34 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. KRISHNAN  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative  
of India  
to the United Nations

\* A/40/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Final document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the  
Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question  
of Namibia held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In pursuance of a decision taken by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries at its meeting of 22 February 1985 held in New York, on the basis of an earlier recommendation of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly of October 1984, an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries was convened in New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985 to evaluate the situation in and relating to Namibia and to consider ways and means by which the Non-Aligned Countries could further intensify its solidarity with and assistance to the heroic freedom struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following Members of the Co-ordinating Bureau:

Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of, Algeria, Angola, People's Republic of, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Gambia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somali Democratic Republic, South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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3. Also participating at the meeting were representatives of the following Members of the Movement:

Argentina, Botswana, Colombia, Comoros, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritius, Niger, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.

4. The following delegations attended the meeting in the capacity of Observers:

Brazil, Mexico, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations.

5. Also present as Guests were delegates from the following countries and organizations:

Austria, Finland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Holy See, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations General Assembly, United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization.

6. The Meeting was opened at a solemn session by the Prime Minister of India and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, His Excellency, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. His inspiring inaugural address was welcomed by the participants as a significant and valuable contribution to the Meeting. In view of the announcement on 18 April 1985 by the racist régime in South Africa of the installation of an "interim government" in Namibia, the Prime Minister of India suggested and the meeting decided that a special message be transmitted urgently to the President of the Security Council on the matter. It was decided that the text of the address of the Prime Minister be circulated as a working document of the Meeting.

7. The Ministers also heard an important and enlightening statement by Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, regarding the latest situation in and around Namibia and the progress of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the personal presence at the meeting of the SWAPO leader coinciding with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of SWAPO. His statement was deemed by the participants to be of great value in making possible a well-informed and comprehensive assessment of the current situation with regard to the Namibian question as well as an inspiration to the Movement to further intensify its active support for the Namibian cause. The statement of the President of SWAPO was circulated as a working document of the Meeting.

8. The Meeting observed two minutes silence in tribute to the late Chairperson of the Movement and Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It recalled with deep respect and admiration the exemplary leadership that she provided to the Movement and, in particular, her intense personal commitment and dedication to the cause of Namibia's independence.

9. The Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau was convened against the backdrop of the continuing obstacles in the efforts of the United Nations and the international community to bring about the independence of Namibia in accordance with the United Nations Plan, as well as of renewed and brazen attempts by the racist Pretoria regime to subvert that Plan and impose an "internal settlement" on Namibia. The Meeting reflected both an expression of grave concern at the impediments that the racist regime of South Africa, abetted by its allies, has defiantly strewn in the path towards genuine independence for Namibia as also a manifestation of the unflinching solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the valiant people of Namibia in their struggle for national independence and against colonial occupation, a struggle which has now spanned an entire century.

10. The Ministers met also against the background of past as well as latest attempts by the racist regime in Pretoria to acquire international respectability while, at the same time, further consolidating its obnoxious system of apartheid and its illegal hold over Namibia. The year 1984 witnessed the spectacle of fraudulent "elections" in South Africa which under the guise of so-called constitutional reform, aimed at further dividing the oppressed majority in South Africa. It also witnessed official visits by the Premier of the racist regime to several western countries which include Portugal, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Italy, the Vatican, and private visits to France and Austria, carried out with the objective of undermining the international campaign to isolate that regime. South Africa also continued its efforts to destabilize the economies and undermine the security of the independent African states in the region, aided by its allies and in particular by the United States policy of "constructive engagement".

11. The Bureau stressed the historical contribution of the Policy of Non-Alignment to the struggle against all forms of foreign domination and for the liberation of African peoples from colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism, imperialism, racism and apartheid.

12. In the wake of and in contrast to these disturbing developments, there has now emerged an intensified and well co-ordinated public campaign, specially in certain Western countries, directed against apartheid South Africa. The association with this campaign of eminent political and other personalities and the public at large, and the legislative and other measures being advocated in this context for disinvestment in South Africa as well as the continued support from certain other countries has lent impetus to the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and efforts to liberate Namibia.

13. The coincidence of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the UN Declaration on Decolonisation also provided an appropriate setting to the Meeting. The Ministers were, in particular, conscious of the fact that 1985 also marked the fortieth year of infructuous efforts at the UN to bring independence to Namibia.

14. The Meeting also acquired special significance on account of the fact that 19 April 1985 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of SWAPO. This has provided a befitting occasion for the inauguration of the deliberations of the Co-ordinating Bureau. At the special function arranged to mark the anniversary, the Ministers paid special tribute to the leadership as well as the rank and file of SWAPO, and to the brave Namibian people that SWAPO has led and represented with such distinction for a quarter of a century. They expressed their firm conviction that the struggle waged on all fronts by SWAPO and the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), its military wing, will find culmination before long in final victory.

15. Having reviewed and analysed in depth the prevailing situation in and around Namibia, the obstacles that continue to confront the efforts to bring about the independence of the Territory, and the serious consequences on regional and international peace and security of South Africa's intransigence, and having considered possible ways and means of facilitating Namibia's independence, the Ministers adopted the following Declaration and Programme of Action:

## II. DECLARATION

16. The Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Ministerial level, reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, with complete territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other islands off the Namibian shore.

17. Recalling that South Africa's occupation of Namibia has repeatedly been declared illegal by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as by the International Court of Justice, the Bureau condemns South Africa for its arrogant defiance of the will of the international community in persisting in that occupation. It reaffirms that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes an act of aggression. It reiterates the demand that South Africa withdraw forthwith and unconditionally from the Territory.

18. The Bureau reaffirms the legitimacy of the freedom struggle of the Namibian people by every means at their disposal, including armed struggle. It expresses its admiration for the valiant struggle being waged under the leadership of SWAPO,

the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and for the successes scored therein. It reiterates the determination of the Movement to continue to extend all-round support to that struggle for justice, human dignity, freedom and genuine independence.

19. The Bureau pays tribute to SWAPO for the exemplary leadership provided to the Namibian people over the last twenty-five years. SWAPO's participation as a full member of the Non-Aligned Movement constitutes eloquent testimony to the high regard in which SWAPO is held by the Movement as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia. The Bureau salutes SWAPO also for the commendable spirit of flexibility and farsighted statesmanship displayed by it over the years in the political and diplomatic arena, in the context of the efforts to promote a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Namibian question. SWAPO's constructive attitude stands out in stark contrast to the intransigence, duplicity and prevarication displayed by racist South Africa. The Bureau reiterates to SWAPO and the Namibian people the assurance of the Movement's steadfast support.

20. The Bureau reiterates that the United Nations has primary responsibility for Namibia in accordance with resolution 2145 of the General Assembly adopted in 1966. It is therefore incumbent upon the United Nations to ensure the speedy attainment of genuine and internationally recognised independence by Namibia, just as it is the duty of the international community to facilitate the achievement of that objective. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has consistently accepted and supported the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia. The Bureau condemns the violation of these resolutions and decisions, wherever they might occur, in particular their wanton and brazen defiance by the racist Pretoria regime.

21. The Bureau renews its pledge of full support to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal administering authority for the territory until it achieves independence. It commends the continuing endeavours of the Council to help discharge this unique international responsibility of the United Nations by protecting and promoting the interests of Namibia and its people and facilitating its early accession to independence. In this connection, the Bureau notes with satisfaction the Declaration and Action Programme adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its Extraordinary Plenary Meetings held in Bangkok (Thailand) from 21 to 25 May 1984.

22. The Bureau reiterates its support for the initiatives taken by the Organization of African Unity and by its Liberation Committee for the early independence of Namibia. To that end the Bureau notes with satisfaction the Declaration of Southern Africa (AHG/Decl.2XX) and the Resolution on Namibia (Resolution AHG/Resolution 125XX) adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twentieth ordinary meeting at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) from 12 to 15 November 1984.

23. It remains the firm conviction of the Bureau that United Nations Security Council resolution 435(1978), which seeks to put into effect the United Nations Plan for Namibian independence, constitutes the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. The adoption of this Plan by the Security

Council, on the basis of its unanimous acceptance by all the parties concerned, had provided cause for hope and optimism. The continued non-implementation of SCR 435(1978) testifies to Pretoria's intransigence and bad faith and also casts a shadow of suspicion on the authors of the Plan who have charged themselves with the responsibility of facilitating its implementation.

24. The Bureau notes with grave concern that the Security Council has been prevented by vetoes exercised by one or more of the Western Countries that are Permanent Members of that body from taking effective measures against South Africa in compliance with its responsibilities under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

25. The Bureau once again condemns the linking by the USA and South Africa of the implementation of SCR 435 to elements extraneous to the independence of Namibia. Such linking has the objective of distorting the question of the independence of Namibia and of artificially transforming what is fundamentally a decolonization problem into an East-West issue. The Bureau therefore reiterates the categorical rejection of the linkage of the Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola; it considers such linkage as repugnant to the United Nations Plan and a blatant interference in the internal affairs of the Peoples Republic of Angola and designed to subvert its sovereign rights as an independent state. The Bureau recalls that the Security Council, in Resolution 539(1983), rejected that linkage.

26. The Bureau calls upon the Security Council to act in a decisive manner in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations with regard to Namibia and to take urgent measures in order to ensure that the United Nations Plan as contained in Resolution 435(1978) is immediately and effectively implemented, without modification or preconditions.

27. The Bureau has also consistently expressed its grave concern at the persistent attempts by South Africa to undermine the United Nations Plan by promoting puppet political institutions and seeking to impose an internal settlement in Namibia in direct violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). The Bureau consequently strongly condemns Pretoria's decision to instal a so-called "internal administration" in Windhoek. This development makes it all the more imperative that the Security Council meet forthwith and assume its responsibilities fully and ensure the speedy and unconditional implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435(1978).

28. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries believes that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its massive militarization of the Territory, its use of Namibia as a launching pad for aggression and subversion against independent African States, as well as other aspects of the situation in Southern Africa in general, and Namibia in particular, pose a serious threat to peace and security. The international community has shown exemplary patience with an arrogant and intransigent regime. If South Africa persists in its intransigence, there can be no other option but the imposition against it of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The Bureau hopes that all members of the Security Council, particularly those western permanent members who have shielded South Africa in the past, will display the necessary political will in this regard.

29. The Bureau expresses its sincere appreciation to the United Nations Secretary General for his deep personal commitment to the Namibian cause and his untiring efforts aimed at the implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council Resolution 435(1978). It encourages the Secretary General to continue his efforts and reiterates to him the full support and co-operation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

30. The Bureau expresses its indignation at and condemns the reported new military offensive launched by South Africa on a massive scale in northern Namibia, under the code name 'Operation Iron Fist'. This new development must be seen as part of Pretoria's continuing designs to suppress Namibians through brute force, a strategy doomed to failure. The Bureau also expresses its grave concern at reports regarding the massing of South African forces in northern Namibia and the parts of Southern Angola occupied by South Africa, presaging another possible act of massive aggression against, and the destabilization of, the People's Republic of Angola.

31. In the context of the ever-increasing militarization of Namibia, the Bureau also notes with grave concern and deplores the conscription by South Africa of Namibians in the armed forces of the racist regime and the creation of tribal armies. It is convinced that such coercive measures aimed at precipitating fratricidal conflict will not succeed in breaking the will of Namibian patriots. The Bureau recalls that the General Assembly has in its Resolution 39/58 of 12 December 1984 declared all measures adopted by racist South Africa to enforce military conscription in Namibia as illegal, null and void.

32. The Bureau welcomed the release of Andimba Toivo Ya Toivo, SWAPO Secretary General and other leaders and considered it a victory for the international campaign for their release. It demanded once again the immediate and unconditional release of all the Namibian political prisoners held in racist prisons, detention and concentration camps in Namibia and apartheid South Africa, as well as the according of prisoner-of-war status to all captured freedom fighters.

33. The Bureau reiterates that the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of its people and is gravely concerned at the rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory, especially its uranium deposits, as a result of shameful plundering by South Africa and western and other foreign economic interests, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Security Council, the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and Decree No. 1 on the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

34. The Bureau strongly condemns the activities of all foreign interests in Namibia which illegally exploit the resources of the Territory and urges transnational corporations indulging in such exploitation to respect all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, immediately cease all new investments and other activities in Namibia, withdraw from its Territory and end their co-operation with the illegal South African administration.



35. The Bureau considers that the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia by foreign economic interests is a serious obstacle to the independence of Namibia. It urges the United Nations Council for Namibia to take urgent measures with a view to enforcing Decree No. 1 by instituting appropriate legal proceedings against the offending parties.

36. The Bureau deplores the continuing collaboration of certain western countries and Israel with the racist regime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. It reiterates its conviction that such collaboration undermines the international solidarity against the apartheid regime and helps perpetuate that regime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

37. The Bureau notes with grave concern the escalating collaboration between the racist regimes in Tel Aviv and in Pretoria. It notes the similarity of aggressive measures such as the "Iron Fist" policy and "Hot Pursuit" adopted by both regimes against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia as well as Palestine, South Lebanon and other Arab territories occupied by Israel. It, further, condemns the persistence of both regimes in continuing and increasing their collaboration in the political, economic, military, and nuclear fields as such collaboration constitutes a threat to international peace and security. It calls upon the governments of the United States of America and the members of the EEC to review and rescind the market facilities granted through so-called Free Trade Agreements with Israel as such facilities and agreements help facilitate the marketing of South African products in the US and EEC markets. Such facilities, furthermore, undermine the effectiveness of the relevant decisions of the United Nations, and encourage the racist regime of South Africa to persist in its policies and practices.

38. The Bureau is convinced that the policy of so-called "constructive engagement" with South Africa, being pursued by the current United States Administration is in principle aimed at and is in fact strengthening and giving encouragement to the racist regime and that the regime's deepening intransigence, continued aggressive policy, and blackmail against neighbouring independent states, are reinforced by that Administration's "constructive engagement" policy. It urges that this policy, which has come under sharp criticism from several quarters, including within the United States itself, be abandoned.

39. The Bureau is gratified that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has continued to maintain a consensus on its determination to oppose any attempt to subvert the United Nations plan for the immediate independence of Namibia. In the face of South Africa's obvious challenge to the international community it has become even more urgent for the Non-Aligned Movement to intensify its efforts. The Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting presents a timely opportunity for all members of the Movement to implement faithfully all its decisions on Namibia especially with respect to the diplomatic isolation of apartheid South Africa.

40. The Bureau notes with satisfaction the pressures being exerted by non-governmental organizations in a number of western countries including in particular the United States to promote the severance of economic and other links with racist South Africa, as part of a concerted public campaign against

the scourge of apartheid; it believes that these efforts at the public level are of crucial importance in the mobilisation of universal support for the Namibian cause and the struggle against apartheid. The Bureau pledges the support, co-operation and encouragement of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for this campaign and invites all other states and the United Nations to do likewise. It also urges the campaign to work for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, pending which all countries should be pressed to abide scrupulously by relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions and to impose voluntary sanctions against South Africa in order to isolate the racist regime.

41. The Bureau expresses its appreciation to all those Governments which have taken legislative and other measures in compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions, aimed at bringing about the isolation of the racist regime. The Bureau calls upon the Governments of other member States of the United Nations to take appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, unilaterally and collectively, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in order to isolate it effectively in the political, economic, military and cultural fields according to the relevant United Nations resolutions.

42. The Bureau underscores the special position and role of the Frontline States of Southern Africa in the struggle against South Africa. The continuing solidarity and support of these states remains a sine qua non for success in international efforts to liberate Namibia as also the majority of South Africans themselves. The Bureau salutes the Frontline States for their steadfast support to the Namibian cause. It renews the Movement's pledge of support to the Frontline States. It notes the predicament in which some of these States which are particularly vulnerable find themselves, and lays emphasis on the need for concrete assistance to them in order to help alleviate their economic problems. It reiterates its support to the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and calls upon all states to offer concrete assistance through that forum as well as through other channels.

43. The Bureau notes that the convening, in September 1985, of the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries in Luanda, Angola, will provide a concrete manifestation of the Movement's solidarity with and support for the countries of Southern Africa and, in particular, with the Government and people of the People's Republic of Angola.

44. The Bureau recalled the decision of the Ministerial Conference of the Organization of African Unity which took place in Addis Ababa from 25 February to 5 March 1985 and expressed support for the political platform presented by the President of the People's Republic of Angola to the Secretary General of the United Nations. The Bureau endorsed this constructive and flexible position of the Angolan Government, the objective of which is to secure the independence of Namibia through the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435(1978) and the attainment of international guarantees for its security, territorial integrity and for the establishment of lasting peace in Southern Africa.

45. The Bureau expresses its appreciation to those member States that have announced, in the course of this Meeting, pledges and contributions to the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia. It urges other member States as well to contribute to that Fund as an earnest of their commitment and support to the

Namibian cause. The Bureau also calls upon the Board of Directors of the Fund to take steps, in consultation with SWAPO, to make appropriate use of the resources available in the Fund.

46. The Bureau furthermore calls upon all member States of the Movement as well as all other states and the United Nations to intensify their political, diplomatic, military and material assistance to SWAPO, with a view to facilitating the freedom struggle of the Namibian people at this crucial stage of its progress. In this connection, the Bureau expresses its full support for the Programme of Action adopted by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa during its Meeting at Accra (Ghana) in February 1985.

47. On the basis of its comprehensive review of the situation in and relating to Namibia, and the foregoing Declaration, the Bureau decides upon the following Programme of Action:

### III. PROGRAMME OF ACTION

48. The Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries will request, on behalf of the Movement, an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to resume its consideration of the question of Namibia and to give effect to its own resolutions in this regard, in particular Security Council Resolution 435(1978).

49. In view of the importance attached by the Movement to the Namibian question, the Bureau deems it appropriate that the meeting of the Security Council should be attended by member States of the Movement with suitably high level of representation. The Bureau accordingly invites the Foreign Ministers of Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, India, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Tanzania, Yugoslavia, and Zambia to personally participate in the Meeting. The Bureau also urges participation at the political level by other members of the Movement.

50. The Ministers mandate the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to personally convey to the United Nations Secretary General the deep concern of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at the continuing failure to bring about the independence of Namibia and the latest attempts by Pretoria to create a fait accompli.

51. The Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau will remain in constant touch with the United Nations Secretary General and with the representatives of the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity as well as with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and SWAPO with a view to co-ordinating efforts aimed at expediting the attainment of independence of Namibia.

52. The Bureau invites the United Nations, in the context of observance of the fortieth anniversary of that organization, to take due cognizance of the fact that 1985 also marks the fortieth year of the consideration of the Question of Namibia by the United Nations and to appropriately reflect this in the programme of activities to be undertaken to commemorate the anniversary. The Namibian cause should similarly be highlighted in the context of the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on Decolonisation.

53. The Ministers call on the countries and friendly organizations who have always contributed to national liberation struggles to increase their assistance to SWAPO and to neighbouring African countries in order to enable them to meet the demands of the liberation struggle and defend their territory against repeated aggression and destabilization.

54. The Bureau appeals to all States to recognise and respect Decree No. I of United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The Bureau requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to take urgent steps to implement Decree No. I in order to reaffirm its validity under international law and to put an end to the unceasing plunder of Namibia's natural resources.

55. Pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Charter VII of the United Nations Charter, member states of the United Nations, in particular, members of the Non-Aligned Movement that have not done so, are exhorted to take voluntary measures to sever all links and dealings with South Africa, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions to that effect. Such measures should include:

- (i) severance of diplomatic relations;
- (ii) the observance of an oil embargo;
- (iii) disinvestment of existing interests, prohibition of new investments and application of disincentives to this end;
- (iv) the withholding of overflight and landing facilities to aircraft and docking rights to ocean vessels;
- (v) the prohibition of the sale of Krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa;
- (vi) the strict observance of the sports and cultural boycott of South Africa; and
- (vii) the ratification and implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

56. The Bureau urges members of the Movement to use their political and economic influence on the western countries in order to induce them to exert effective pressure on South Africa with a view to facilitating the early liberation of Namibia.

57. The Bureau calls for the strict enforcement by the United Nations, and observance by member States, of the mandatory arms embargo imposed against South Africa by Security Council Resolution 418(1977). It calls upon the Security Council to consider the Report of the Security Council Committee established under Resolution 421(1977) with a view to strengthening the embargo and its implementation. The Bureau further calls for the scrupulous observance by all states of Security Council Resolution 558(1984) enjoining upon them not to import armaments from South Africa.

58. The Bureau calls upon members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to contribute generously to the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia. It directs the Board of Directors of the Fund to make a review of the current financial situation of the Fund and, in consultation with SWAPO, to propose to the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York appropriate utilisation of the available resources.

59. The Bureau also urges member states of the Movement and other states to increase their diplomatic, political, material and military assistance to SWAPO with the aim of helping it intensify its armed struggle.

60. The Ministers, aware of the heavy burden placed on the Front-Line States, by their support for the liberation struggle in Southern Africa in general and in Namibia in particular, call upon the member states of the Non-Aligned Movement and the entire international community to implement the relevant resolutions relating to the strengthening of the defensive capability of the Front-Line States, whose security and sovereignty are threatened by South Africa.

61. The Ministers call upon all Non-Aligned countries to closely co-ordinate their positions and strategy during consideration of the Namibian question at the United Nations, in order to be able to give the best practical effect to their united stand on the issue.

62. The mobilisation of public pressure is of particular importance in countries whose policies and practices are at variance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions. Therefore the Bureau calls upon parliamentarians, non-governmental organizations, representatives of the media, academics and intellectuals and people the world-over to raise their voice, severally and collectively in support of the Namibian cause.

63. The Ministers also urge all Non-Aligned Countries to launch intensive mass media campaigns covering all aspects of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO as their sole and authentic representative.

64. The Bureau invites the United Nations Council for Namibia, the sole legal administering authority for Namibia, to take appropriate action with a view to help to implement this Programme of Action.

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