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REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA*

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FREQUENTLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

AFRICA Fund	Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and <u>Apartheid</u> Fund
ANC	African National Congress of South Africa
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LAS	League of Arab States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PAC	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
PLAN	People's Liberation Army of Namibia
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
SADCC	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
SWAPO	South West Africa People's Organization
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WFUNA	World Federation of United Nations Associations
WHO	World Health Organization

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Sir,

Pursuant to section V of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, I have the honour to transmit herewith the twenty-fourth report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, which the Council adopted at its 533rd meeting, on 15 December 1989. The report covers the period from 1 September 1988 to 31 August 1989.

In accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), I have the honour to request that the report be distributed as a document of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Lieutenant-General Peter D. ZUZE
President of the
United Nations Council for Namibia

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. The following year, on 19 May 1967, the Assembly, by its resolution 2248 (S-V), established the United Nations Council for Namibia to carry out, on its behalf, the administration of Namibia until the Territory achieved its independence.

2. Since its creation, the Council has spared no effort in carrying out the mandate entrusted to it. It has continued to work closely with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in the formulation of its programme of activities, aimed primarily at bringing an end to racist South Africa's illegal presence in Namibia and protecting the rights and interests of Namibia and its people.

3. In view of the commencement on 1 April 1989, of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, the Council adjusted its programme of work to focus on the mobilization of development assistance to Namibia. It organized the Seminar on Contingency Planning for Technical Assistance to Namibia during the Transition to Independence, held at Vienna from 24 to 28 July 1989 (see paras. 67-78) and decided to hold two other seminars on the role of the United Nations in providing technical assistance to independent Namibia and on the integration of Namibia in the regional structures for economic co-operation in southern Africa.

4. The activities of the Council also extended to the promotion of Namibia's interests in specialized agencies and other international organizations and conferences. In that regard, it continued to represent Namibia in the meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia participated in the session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Council also held consultations with the officials of some of those agencies and organizations regarding the reconstruction and development needs of an independent Namibia and the assistance the agencies could provide in that regard.

5. The Council also participated in meetings of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries during the period under review.

6. The Council continued to provide material assistance to Namibians through the three accounts of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, namely, the General Account for education, social and relief activities, the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

7. The Council further intensified its close co-operation with non-governmental organizations, bearing in mind the important and effective role that they continue to play in mobilizing international public opinion in support of the independence of Namibia and the welfare and development of its people.

PART ONE

DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS OVER NAMIBIA

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

8. Pursuant to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, by which the Assembly declared, inter alia, that all peoples have the right to self-determination and that all steps must be taken to transfer all powers to them "without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire", the Assembly has consistently adopted resolutions and decisions aimed at achieving the goal of ensuring 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 the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution.

9. By its resolution 2248 (S-V), the General Assembly established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia and charged it with the responsibility of, inter alia, ensuring the withdrawal of the illegal South African régime from Namibia and taking over the administration of the Territory until it achieves independence. In subsequent resolutions, the Assembly assigned a broad range of policy-making and administrative functions to the Council, to be undertaken in close consultation with SWAPO.

10. The unique responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia has been affirmed by the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 1/ in which the Court stated that Member States "are under obligation to recognize the illegality and invalidity of South Africa's continued presence in Namibia". By its resolution 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971, the Security Council agreed with the Court's opinion that the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa was under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately, and to put an end to its occupation of the Territory.

11. In fulfilment of its mandate, the Council continued to participate in the formulation of United Nations policy on Namibia by submitting to the General Assembly annual reports containing its assessment of the situation in Namibia, an account of its activities as Administering Authority for the Territory and its recommendations for action by the Assembly. The report of the Council is the main document before the Assembly when it considers the question of Namibia and the recommendations of the Council provide the basis for the resolutions adopted by the Assembly on that question.

12. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia has also taken an active part in the meetings of the Security Council to consider the question of Namibia.

13. In addition, the United Nations Council for Namibia participated actively in the work of other United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other institutions. In particular, the Council participated in meetings 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 and the Special Committee against Apartheid. Similarly, the Council continued to invite those bodies to be represented at its own meetings and events that it organized.

14. The Council continued to co-operate fully with OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries by taking an active part in their meetings and contributing to the elaboration of the resolutions and declarations on the question of Namibia.

CHAPTER II

MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA

15. The General Assembly considered the question of Namibia at its 47th to 52nd, and 54th plenary meetings, from 14 to 17 November 1988.

16. At the 47th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 14 November 1988, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia presented the Council's annual report to the Assembly. 2/ The President stated that the fact that Namibia was still under foreign occupation should not be viewed as a lack of resolve on the part of the United Nations to end the colonial situation in the Territory. The United Nations had been instrumental in a number of initiatives aimed at the early independence of Namibia. Throughout its existence the Council for Namibia had endeavoured to mobilize international support for the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence.

17. The President stated that since the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the Pretoria régime had continuously raised obstacles which had prevented the implementation of the resolution. At the same time, Pretoria had increased its militarization of the Territory and its brutal repression of the Namibian people. Referring to the tripartite talks between Angola, Cuba and South Africa, he reminded the Assembly that while some had expressed optimism on the outcome of those talks, South Africa's record in international negotiations on self-determination and independence for Namibia had consistently shown deception, bad faith and falsehoods. He emphasized that the reason behind Pretoria's apparent willingness to co-operate in a search for peace in southern Africa stemmed from severe military setbacks suffered by its forces in southern Angola. The President concluded by expressing the hope that the forty-third would be the last session of the General Assembly at which Namibia would be considered in the context of a Non-Self-Governing Territory.

18. At the 48th meeting on the same day, the Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations stated that while the racist régime of South Africa had been talking peace, it had simultaneously increased its repressive machinery in Namibia. It had poured troops and war matériel on an unprecedented scale into Namibia. Its army, murder squads and police had increased their brutal campaign of repression and terrorism against the people of Namibia. He further stated that Pretoria was not negotiating because of a change of heart. On the contrary, the apartheid régime was compelled to talk because of the humiliating defeat it had suffered at the hands of the Angolan-Cuban forces following its ill-fated large-scale invasion of Angola. He called upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to remain true to its mission until such time as it had fulfilled its mandate and the flag of independence was hoisted in the Namibian capital. He stressed that the Council's mandate must remain as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 1967 until Namibia achieved independence.

19. The debate on the question of Namibia and the resolutions subsequently adopted by the General Assembly once again demonstrated the indignation of the international community at South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent and blatant refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of

the United Nations. It also demonstrated the overwhelming support by the international community for the just struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence.

20. Delegations reaffirmed that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until it attained independence and that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia endorsed by Security Council resolution 435 (1978) was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demanded its immediate and full implementation. They expressed their grave concern that 10 years after the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) the Namibian people had not yet achieved self-determination and independence.

21. Several speakers pointed out that the failure to achieve independence for Namibia through the United Nations plan was due mainly to the intransigent attitude of South Africa which continued its illegal occupation of Namibia and the exploitation of its human and natural resources. Others expressed satisfaction regarding the progress achieved by the talks between Angola, Cuba and South Africa mediated by the United States, aimed at ending the conflict situation in south-western Africa and facilitating the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

22. At its 54th plenary meeting on 17 November 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia, adopted five resolutions (43/26 A-E) on the item. By resolution 43/26 A, the Assembly, *inter alia*, strongly condemned the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia; declared that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people, and supported the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people by all means at their disposal to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia; and expressed its dismay at the failure of the Security Council to discharge effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security in southern Africa, owing to the vetoes of two of its Western permanent members.

23. By its resolution 43/26 B, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, strongly condemned racist South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978), 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983, 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987. It reiterated that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), embodying the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constituted the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia and demanded their immediate and unconditional implementation. The Assembly urgently called upon the international community to act resolutely against the intransigent stance of the Pretoria régime, and stressed the responsibility of the Security Council concerning the implementation of its resolutions on Namibia in view of the threat to regional and international peace and security created by the racist régime of South Africa.

24. By its resolution 43/26 C, the General Assembly approved the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein concerning the programme of work of the Council.

25. By its resolution 43/26 D, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and in consultation with SWAPO, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for national independence, to continue to consider effective ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia in order to intensify the international campaign in favour of the cause of Namibia, and to counteract the total news black-out on Namibia imposed by the illegal South African régime.

26. By its resolution 43/26 E, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should continue to formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system. The General Assembly also appealed to all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

CHAPTER III

MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

27. The United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia participates in debates of the Security Council on the situation in Namibia. It also submits recommendations to the General Assembly, which form the basis for the resolutions of the Assembly on the question of Namibia, by which the Security Council is called upon to take action in order to ensure the early independence of Namibia.

28. It will be recalled that by its resolution 601 (1987), the Security Council, inter alia, affirmed that all outstanding issues relevant to the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) had been resolved; welcomed the expressed readiness of SWAPO to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa; and decided to authorize the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and SWAPO in order to undertake the administrative and other practical steps necessary for the emplacement of UNTAG in the Territory.

29. On 29 September 1988, the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 435 (1978), the President of the Security Council made a statement on behalf of the members of the Council concerning the situation in Namibia. The members of the Council stated that they supported the action by the Secretary-General in regard to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and encouraged him to continue his efforts to that end. They took particular note of the developments by parties to the tripartite talks to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in south-western Africa. They urged the parties to display the necessary political will to translate into reality the commitments which have been made in order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and to achieve peace and stability in the region. In particular, they strongly urged South Africa to comply forthwith with the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, particularly resolution 435 (1978), and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in its immediate, full and definitive implementation.

30. On 22 December 1988, a tripartite agreement was signed by the representatives of the Governments of Angola, Cuba and South Africa. ^{3/} Under the agreement, South Africa undertook to co-operate with the Secretary-General to ensure the independence of Namibia through free and fair elections and to refrain from any action that could prevent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). On the same day, a bilateral agreement was signed by Angola and Cuba relating to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. ^{4/}

31. At its 2842nd meeting held on 16 January 1989, the Security Council adopted resolution 629 (1989) by which it decided that 1 April 1989 would be the date on which implementation of resolution 435 (1978) would begin; requested the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a formal cease-fire between SWAPO and South Africa; called upon South Africa to reduce immediately and substantially the existing police forces in Namibia with a view to achieving reasonable balance between those forces and UNTAG so as to ensure effective monitoring by the latter; and further requested the Secretary-General to re-examine requirements necessary for UNTAG in order to identify wherever possible tangible cost-saving measures without prejudice to his ability fully to carry out its mandate to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations.

32. On 23 January 1989, the Secretary-General submitted his further report concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia. 5/ Part I of the report contained an account of developments since 30 October 1987 relating to the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia and Part II contained the Secretary-General's recommendations for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) with effect from 1 April 1989, in response to the request by the Security Council pertaining to the requirements of UNTAG contained in its resolution 629 (1989).

33. In an effort to resolve differences as to the size and cost of UNTAG, the Secretary-General undertook consultations with the Permanent Representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council, the permanent representatives of the Group of Eighteen of the Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, led by the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe in his capacity as representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the front-line States and Nigeria and SWAPO. The Secretary-General stated that it was not possible to reconcile the viewpoints communicated to him and that he was therefore submitting to the Security Council a concept of operations which offered the best available prospect of ensuring the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, while at the same time enjoying the necessary financial support of the Members of the organization.

34. The Secretary-General recommended, *inter alia*: (a) that the UNTAG Force Commander concentrate on the tasks of monitoring the disbandment of all South African-controlled military units in Namibia, monitoring SWAPO forces in neighbouring countries and supervising and securing installations in the northern border area; (b) that the authorized upper limit for the military component remain at 7,500; and (c) that budgetary provisions be presented to the General Assembly on the basis of a military component of 4,650 consisting of 3 enlarged infantry battalions of 850 troops each, 300 military observers, about 1,700 logistic troops and headquarters staff of about 100, all ranks.

35. Furthermore, the Secretary-General stated that should it become apparent during the course of the transitional period that a military component of this size was insufficient to assist his Special Representative in carrying out his mandate of ensuring the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations and that there was a real need for additional military personnel, he would so inform the Security Council and, subject to there being no objection from the Council, would deploy as many of the reserve battalions, with appropriate logistic elements, as he judged to be necessary.

36. On 9 February 1989, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council an explanatory statement concerning his further report (S/20412) concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia. 6/ In his explanatory statement, the Secretary-General addressed the concerns raised during his extensive consultations with the various parties about some of the recommendations contained in his further report. 5/

37. The Secretary-General stated that the mandate of the military component of UNTAG, as approved in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), remained unchanged and that final and definitive decisions concerning functional priorities and deployment could be taken only in the light of the circumstances prevalent at the time of implementation. In this connection, he stated that he intended to keep

under constant review throughout the transitional period both the deployment of the military component of UNTAG and its size in relation to its ability to carry out its full mandate in the actual situation on the ground.

38. After considering the Secretary-General's further report and explanatory statement, the Security Council at its 2848th meeting on 16 February 1989 adopted resolution 632 (1989) by which it, inter alia, approved the report of the Secretary-General 5/ and his explanatory statement 6/ for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia; decided to implement its resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form to ensure conditions in Namibia which would allow the Namibian people to participate freely and without intimidation in the electoral process under the supervision and control of the United Nations leading to early independence of the Territory; expressed its full support for and co-operation with the Secretary-General in carrying out the mandate entrusted to him by the Security Council under its resolution 435 (1978); and called upon all parties concerned to honour their commitments to the United Nations plan and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution.

39. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 629 (1989) and 632 (1989), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Namibia arrived in Windhoek on 31 March 1989 to supervise and control free and fair elections in Namibia on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) whose implementation began on 1 April 1989.

40. At the request of the Chairman of the Group of African States at the United Nations 7/ and the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, 8/ the Security Council met from 16 to 29 August 1989 to consider the deteriorating situation in Namibia and South Africa's non-compliance with the requirements of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

41. At the opening meeting held on 16 August 1989, the Chairman of the Group of African States assessed the situation obtaining in Namibia and expressed serious concern about, among other things, the continued presence and violent activities in Namibia of the erstwhile South African counter-insurgency unit known as Koevoet; the loopholes in the Voter Registration Proclamation which would allow South African nationals to register and vote in the forthcoming elections; the series of draft proclamations issued by the Administrator-General which attempted to exclude a substantial number of SWAPO members, especially its leadership, from registering and voting in the elections as well as from being qualified to be elected; and the excessive power that the various proclamations vest in the Administrator-General. In the face of such an unacceptable and dangerous situation, he requested the Council to act urgently to ensure compliance with resolution 435 (1978) and recommended a series of measures to be considered by the Security Council.

42. The representative of Zambia stated that SWAPO's leadership remained exposed to possible assassinations by Koevoet and others who were afraid of a SWAPO electoral victory. Despite the fact that the United Nations settlement plan called for the demobilization of the citizen commandos and ethnic forces and the dismantling of their command structure, South Africa had refused to do so with respect to Koevoet and the so-called South West Africa Territorial Force (SWATF). These forces were standing by for orders to regroup for possible mischief, not excluding a coup d'etat in the event of an outright electoral victory by SWAPO. He stated that in blatant violation of the impartiality principle, the South African

media had embarked on an anti-SWAPO propaganda campaign clearly aimed at thwarting SWAPO's chances to win the election.

43. The representative of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries informed the Council of the work undertaken by the Committee of Eighteen Non-Aligned Countries in an effort to try to get Pretoria to comply with its solemn commitments under Security Council resolution 435 (1978). He said that members of that Committee had recently completed a fact-finding mission to Namibia and that their report was a disturbing exposé of Pretoria's non-compliance which was part of a calculated strategy to subvert and manipulate the electoral process. He underlined the dire need for UNTAG to be given adequate manpower resources to fully carry out its mandate under resolution 435 (1978) and stressed that the Administrator-General had so far refused to repeal all discriminatory and restrictive laws, in particular, Proclamation AG 80 (1980) and Proclamation AG 23 (1989), or to grant amnesty to all political prisoners, as required under resolution 435 (1978).

44. During the debate, delegations emphasized that the question of ensuring the conditions for free and fair elections in Namibia was the prerogative first and foremost of the United Nations. The Security Council should ensure that resolution 435 (1978) is implemented in its original and definitive form, as was reaffirmed in its resolution 632 (1989). Speakers urged the Council to reject the Registration of Voters Law (AG 19 (1989)) which was already in force and the draft Constituent Assembly Proclamation and draft Election Proclamation of 21 July 1989 issued by the Administrator-General because they jeopardized the process towards free and fair elections in Namibia.

45. Delegations registered their serious concern about the motive behind the deliberate ambiguities and loopholes prevalent in the draft laws. Unless the Security Council and, particularly, its permanent members exert pressure on South Africa, the latter will attempt to manipulate the election process in violation of the independence plan for Namibia. It was felt that elections in Namibia must not only be free and fair but should also be manifestly seen to be so. The Secretary-General's Special Representative must certify the electoral process at every stage without let or hinderance, in conformity with the provisions of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

46. Delegations emphasized that the deteriorating situation must be urgently rectified before it was too late. As matters stood, much remained to be done by the Security Council in order to bring about the desired climate and conditions in which Namibians could freely determine their own future, without fear or intimidation.

47. Delegations expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative for Namibia and UNTAG personnel to implement the settlement plan. They also expressed confidence that the ongoing process would culminate in the independence of Namibia.

48. At the conclusion of the debate on 29 August 1989, the Security Council adopted unanimously resolution 640 (1989) by which it, *inter alia*, demanded strict compliance by all parties concerned, especially South Africa, with the terms of resolutions 435 (1978) and 632 (1989); further demanded the disbandment of all paramilitary and ethnic forces and commando units, in particular Koevoet, as well as the dismantling of their command structures as required by resolution

435 (1978); called upon the Secretary-General to review the actual situation on the ground with a view to determining the adequacy of the military component of UNTAG in relation to its ability to carry out its responsibilities as authorized under resolutions 435 (1978) and 632 (1989) and so to inform the Security Council; invited the Secretary-General to review the adequacy of the number of police monitors in order to undertake the process for any appropriate increase that he may deem necessary for the effective fulfilment of UNTAG's responsibilities; requested the Secretary-General, in his supervision and control of the electoral process, to ensure that all legislation concerning the electoral process was in conformity with the provisions of the settlement plan; further requested the Secretary-General to ensure that all proclamations conformed with internationally accepted norms for the conduct of free and fair elections and, in particular, that the proclamation on the Constituent Assembly also respected the sovereign will of the people of Namibia; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the observance of strict impartiality in the provision of media facilities, especially on radio and television, to all parties for the dissemination of information concerning the election; appealed to all the parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the settlement plan; expressed its full support for the Secretary-General in his efforts to ensure that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) is implemented in its original and definitive form and requested him to report to the Council before the end of September on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to remain seized of the matter.

PART TWO

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL AS THE LEGAL ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR NAMIBIA FOR BRINGING ABOUT THE IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

49. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to make the immediate independence of Namibia the principal focus of its activities. In view of positive developments which had resulted in the emplacement of UNTAG in Namibia as of 1 April 1989, the Council adjusted the focus and objective of its major activities towards the mobilization of development and technical assistance for Namibia during the transition and the post-independence periods.

50. Accordingly, the Council held the Seminar on Contingency Planning for Technical Assistance to Namibia during the Transition to Independence, held at Vienna from 24 to 28 July 1989 (see paras. 67-78). It dispatched missions to Western Europe to consult with United Nations agencies on the development and technical assistance needs of an independent Namibia.

51. The Council assessed the political, military, economic, social and legal aspects of the situation in Namibia up to 31 March 1989 and published detailed reports on those topics. It also prepared a comprehensive report on contacts between South Africa and those States which, through their political, diplomatic, military and other relations with the racist régime, lend support to its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the perpetuation of its apartheid policies.

52. The Council continued to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid, OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on matters of mutual concern. It also represented Namibia in the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations and conferences. In so doing, it sought to derive maximum benefit for the Namibian people from the assistance programmes sponsored by those agencies, and to promote the interests of Namibia and its people as actively as possible.

53. In conjunction with its efforts to promote Namibia's independence and nationhood, the Council continued to supervise the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the main vehicle for the provision of United Nations assistance to Namibians in the pre-independence period. It also directed the work of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia in, inter alia, assistance programmes for Namibians, the issuance of travel documents, the dissemination of information on Namibia and the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 9/ including, in particular, the institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of the Netherlands.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

Officers of the Council

54. At its 524th meeting, on 5 December 1988, the Council re-elected Lieutenant-General Peter D. Zuze (Zambia) as its President for 1989. At the same meeting, the Council elected Messrs. Hocine Djoudi (Algeria), Samuel R. Insanally (Guyana), Chinmaya Rajaninath Gharekhan (India), Mustafa Aksin (Turkey) and Dragoslav Pejić (Yugoslavia) as Vice-Presidents for 1989.

Steering Committee

55. The Steering Committee of the Council consists of the President of the Council, the five vice-presidents, the chairmen of the three Standing Committees and the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Standing Committees

56. At its 524th meeting, on 5 December 1988, the Council elected Messrs. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon) as Chairman of Standing Committee I, Shaukat Umer (Pakistan) as Chairman of Standing Committee II and Ivan Kulov (Bulgaria) as Chairman of Standing Committee III for 1989.

57. Upon the departure of Mr. Kulov, the Council elected, at its 531st meeting on 23 August 1989, Mr. Alexander Savov (Bulgaria) as Chairman of Standing Committee III for 1989.

58. Standing Committee III re-elected Mr. Luis Alberto Barrero-Stahl (Mexico) as its Vice-Chairman.

59. The composition of the Standing Committees at 31 August 1989 was as follows:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Standing Committee I | - | Algeria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Finland, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Zambia. |
| Standing Committee II | - | Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, India, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania and Zambia. |
| Standing Committee III | - | Algeria, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia. |

Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

60. In accordance with the terms of reference of this Committee, approved by the Council at its 297th meeting on 17 April 1979, the President of the Council acts as Chairman of the Committee on the Fund.

61. At the 524th meeting of the Council, on 5 December 1988, Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela) was re-elected Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund for 1989.

62. The composition of the Committee is as follows: Australia, Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Other committees and working groups

63. In accordance with usual practice, a drafting committee was established to prepare the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly. At its 524th meeting, on 5 December 1988, the Council elected Mr. Ramu Damodaran (India) as Chairman of the Drafting Committee. Upon Mr. Damodaran's departure, the Council, at its 531st meeting held on 23 August 1989, elected Mr. Gordon Bristol (Nigeria) as Chairman of the Committee for 1989.

Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

64. By its resolution 2248 (S-V), the General Assembly decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, appointed by the Assembly upon the nomination of the Secretary-General. The Assembly further decided that, in the performance of his tasks, the Commissioner should be responsible to the Council. The Commissioner is normally appointed with an annual mandate.

65. At its 54th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1988, the General Assembly adopted decision 43/311 whereby on the proposal of the Secretary-General, it extended the appointment of Mr. Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1989.

66. On 21 December 1988, Mr. Carlsson was killed in a tragic airplane explosion over Scotland on his way back to New York to participate at the ceremony of the signing of the tripartite agreements at United Nations Headquarters on 22 December 1988. On 4 January 1989, the Council for Namibia held a solemn meeting in his memory. The President of the Council for Namibia paid tribute to the Commissioner's efforts on behalf of the Namibian people. Representatives of regional groups also expressed sympathy at the tragic death of the Commissioner. They noted his significant contributions to the cause of Namibian independence and paid tribute to the deep sense of mission that imbued his work.

CHAPTER III

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Seminar on Contingency Planning for Technical Assistance to Namibia during the Transition to Independence, held at Vienna from 24 to 28 July 1989

67. The United Nations Council for Namibia held a Seminar on Contingency Planning for Technical Assistance to Namibia during the Transition to Independence, at Vienna, from 24 to 28 July 1989, in accordance with its mandate to provide development and other material assistance to Namibians.

68. The purpose of the Seminar was to survey Namibia's technical assistance requirements, with special emphasis on human resources, during the transition to independence and the immediate post-independence period; to draw up proposals for sectoral contingency plans which would ensure the functioning of essential services during that time; and to consider the co-operation and assistance of donors, international agencies and other organizations during the critical transition and immediate post-independence periods.

69. The Seminar was conducted by a Council delegation composed of Mr. Shaukat Umer (Pakistan), Co-Chairman of the Seminar; Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela), Co-Chairman; and Mr. Alexander Savov (Bulgaria), Rapporteur.

70. The Seminar was attended by 50 participants, including 12 Namibian experts, representatives of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, representatives of national and international aid agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as two experts on Namibia who had prepared general background papers on the theme of the Seminar.

71. The representatives of the United Nations system and other participants had prepared papers on the nine socio-economic sectors covered by the Seminar, namely, food, water, energy, transport, post and telecommunications, education and training, mass communication, health, shelter and social services, as well as public administration.

72. The Seminar was officially opened on 24 July by the head of the Council delegation. In his opening statement he noted that as a result of recent political developments, the Council for Namibia had adjusted its programme of work for 1989. He further stated that the Council would conduct three seminars which would emphasize the mobilization of development and technical assistance for the future independent Namibia. The present seminar would focus on technical assistance needs during the transition and immediate post-independence periods, the second one would consider Namibia's integration into regional development efforts, notably the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), and the final seminar would address the question of development assistance to an independent Namibia in the medium term.

73. Also speaking at the opening meeting, one of the Namibian participants, Mr. Immanuel Dumeni, Co-ordinator of the Repatriation, Resettlement and Reconstruction Committee (RRR Committee) of the Council of Churches in Namibia,

thanked the Council for Namibia for taking the initiative to facilitate a dialogue on the needs and sources of assistance during the transitional period. He stressed that the existing infrastructure needed to be maintained in the short term, while pointing to the broader development needs of the majority of the Namibian people. Special mention was made of the immediate needs of the Namibian returnees and displaced persons within Namibia.

74. During the sectoral reviews, the representatives of the United Nations specialized agencies and other participants presented their papers. On this basis, the Seminar analysed the different sectors and made recommendations for concrete technical assistance measures that could be taken by the international community in the immediate term. In this regard, the Seminar benefited, in particular, from the participation of the Namibian experts who were in a position to present first-hand information about the current situation in the various sectors in their country and to identify areas where assistance was urgently needed.

75. The Seminar noted that in a number of areas appropriate channels for assistance in the immediate term already existed, and assistance was being provided, e.g., programmes of health, shelter and education to returnees, displaced persons and other poor Namibians via such Namibian non-governmental organizations as the Council of Churches in Namibia and other church groups. However, there was also a need to provide assistance to maintain certain crucial services currently being provided by territorial government units responsible to the Administrator-General. In this regard, several participants, particularly the representatives of the donor organizations, raised the question of identifying appropriate entities inside Namibia with which to co-operate to ensure the immediate implementation of programmes of assistance to Namibia.

76. Accordingly, the Seminar requested the delegation of the Council for Namibia to seek, from the Secretary-General, through the Council, an indication of suitable modalities for the immediate implementation of the proposals and recommendations made by the Seminar.

77. At the closing meeting, on 28 July, the Seminar adopted a final document (A/AC.131/VIE/1/Rev.1) containing specific recommendations for immediate technical assistance in the 10 socio-economic sectors under consideration, including a list of the participants and a list of the sectoral papers presented at the Seminar.

78. At its 531st meeting held on 23 August 1989, the Council decided to transmit the Final Document to the Secretary-General for appropriate action and to issue it as a document of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

CHAPTER IV

ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION IN AND AROUND NAMIBIA

A. Political developments concerning Namibia

79. In its previous reports (A/AC.131/186 and A/CONF.138/5-A/AC.131/186/Add.1 and A/AC.131/284), the Council reviewed the political evolution of the question of Namibia. The review highlighted, *inter alia*, the termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia and the assumption of direct responsibility for the Territory by the United Nations; the establishment of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence; the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/ by which the Court declared that the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia was illegal and that South Africa was under obligation to withdraw from Namibia; the status of SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people; the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and national independence by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle; the acceptance of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), as the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question; the unanimous rejection by the international community of the "linkage" between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola; and the condemnation and rejection of South Africa's continued attempts to circumvent the United Nations plan for Namibia through the imposition of puppet institutions, including in particular Pretoria's installation on 17 June 1985 of a so-called "interim government" in Namibia.

80. During 1988, Angola, Cuba and South Africa, with the United States of America as mediator and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as an observer, began negotiations on a regional peace settlement including the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. The first round of these negotiations, which came to be referred to widely as the tripartite talks, took place in London on 3 and 4 May 1988. A joint communiqué issued after the talks stated that "the meetings took place in a constructive atmosphere" and that "progress was made". 10/

81. The London meetings were followed by bilateral talks between Angola and South Africa in Brazzaville, the Congo, on 12 and 13 May 1988, at which preliminary ideas or opening positions on the timetable of Cuban withdrawal from Angola were exchanged. Angola proposed a four-year timetable while South Africa put forward the view that all Cuban forces should leave Angola within one year of the commencement of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). 11/

82. On 18 and 19 May 1988, senior officials of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States met in Lisbon to discuss steps that both countries might take to facilitate a general settlement of the problems in the south-western region of Africa. 12/ The discussions were continued during the summit meeting in Moscow between the Presidents of the USSR and of the United States from 29 May to 1 June. 13/ The two sides reiterated their willingness to reach an agreement with the different parties involved in the negotiations by 29 September 1988, the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). 14/

83. The negotiations gained momentum with the holding of three further rounds of talks in Cairo, New York and Geneva. The meeting in Cairo was held on 24 and 25 June. 15/ The meeting itself went ahead despite threats by South Africa that a build-up of Cuban forces in southern Angola might lead it to oppose further talks. It was widely agreed that it was the predicament of the South African Defence Force (SADF) in Angola that forced Pretoria to co-operate in the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. 16/

84. Following a general advance on 27 June of Angolan and Cuban troops to southern Angola in the aftermath of the battles for control of the Cuito Cuanavale, a serious armed clash took place at Calueque, near the Angolan/Namibian border where several South African soldiers were killed. Once again, South Africa threatened to withdraw from the tripartite talks. 17/ However, the prospect that failure to reach a political agreement would lead to a further escalation of the conflict, with prospects of Angolan and Cuban attack across the border into Namibia, underscored the urgency for South Africa to continue participation in the talks. 18/

85. From 11 to 13 July, the tripartite talks resumed at the expert level at Governors Island in New York City. 19/ At the conclusion of the talks, agreement was reached on a set of essential principles for the establishment of peace in south-western Africa. On 20 July, following approval by the Governments involved, the text of the 14 Principles for a Peaceful Settlement in South-Western Africa was released. 20/ This was followed by talks involving high-level military delegations from the countries concerned on 22 and 23 July 1988 at Sal Island in Cape Verde. 21/

86. The process took a step forward during another round of negotiations in Geneva from 2 to 5 August. 22/ In a joint statement issued on 8 August and known as the Geneva Protocol, the parties agreed on a sequence of steps to achieve peace in south-western Africa. 23/

87. The Governments of Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States also agreed to recommend to the Secretary-General of the United Nations 1 November 1988 as the date for commencement of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). 23/ Another significant feature of the statement was the declaration of a de facto cessation of hostilities in Namibia and Angola with immediate effect. The parties also pledged to reach agreement by 1 September 1988 on a timetable for the staged and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

88. A meeting of the heads of State of the front-line States was held at Luanda on 8 August 1988. In a communiqué issued after the meeting, the heads of State expressed their satisfaction and gave their total support for the results outlined in the joint statement issued at Geneva on 8 August 1988. They called upon the parties concerned to avoid any action that might jeopardize the negotiations. Having noted the positive evolution of the negotiations, with particular emphasis on the tripartite meeting held at Geneva, the heads of State requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take measures aimed at the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). 24/

89. On 12 August 1988, the President of SWAPO informed the Secretary-General that his organization had agreed to comply with the commencement of the cessation of all hostile acts, in accordance with the Geneva agreement. He also stated that SWAPO would be ready to continue to abide by that agreement until the formal cease-fire under resolution 435 (1978). He stated that the cessation of SWAPO's combat

actions against the South African forces in Namibia would hold provided only that South Africa also showed the necessary political will to do the same. 25/

90. The first meetings of a joint military commission, composed of senior military officers from Angola, Cuba and South Africa, to supervise the cease-fire took place in the week beginning 15 August at Ruacana on the Angola/Namibia border. 26/ On 22 August, the commission signed a formal cease-fire agreement. 27/ A Joint Military Monitoring Commission (JMMC) was established to supervise and determine the rules under which the cease-fire will operate, as well as to decide on action to be taken in case of violations.

91. The tripartite talks resumed in Brazzaville from 24 to 26 August to discuss the timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. 28/ The meeting was adjourned until September. 29/ On 31 August, pursuant to the understandings reached at the talks held at Geneva in early August, South African troops completed their withdrawal from southern Angola. 30/

92. After a new round of talks in Brazzaville from 7 to 9 September, the participants issued a joint statement 31/ in which they pledged to intensify efforts to reach agreement on a timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops, and declared their intention to continue to adhere to the deadline of 1 November 1988 for implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The parties to the tripartite talks met again in Brazzaville from 26 to 29 September to try to reach an agreement on the timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. 32/

93. A series of meetings in Brazzaville during November and December 1988 produced on 13 December 1988 an agreement on the final elements for a tripartite agreement among Angola, Cuba and South Africa 33/ relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) beginning on 1 April 1989, and the outlines of a related bilateral treaty between Angola and Cuba 4/ specifying a schedule for the phased total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The Protocol of Brazzaville 33/ committed the parties to sign these treaties and established a Joint Commission in which the United States and the USSR were invited to participate as observers.

94. Eight months of almost continuous negotiation between Angola, Cuba and South Africa with the United States acting as mediator culminated in the signing on 22 December 1988 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York of the tripartite and bilateral agreements referred to above, as agreed in the Geneva and Brazzaville protocols.

95. It will be recalled that by its resolution 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987, the Security Council, inter alia, affirmed that all outstanding issues relevant to the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) had been resolved; welcomed the expressed readiness of SWAPO to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa; and decided to authorize the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and SWAPO in order to undertake the administrative and other practical steps necessary for the emplacement of UNTAG in the Territory.

96. Regarding the tripartite talks, the Secretary-General in his further report concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia, 5/ stated that the parties to the talks had kept him informed of the progress of their negotiations and that in his exchanges of views with them he had welcomed the agreements reached and urged them to redouble their efforts to facilitate a settlement.

97. From 21 to 23 September 1988, the Secretary-General visited South Africa, to discuss preparations for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and related matters. He also visited Angola on 23 and 24 September to discuss with the President of Angola the situation in south-western Africa. While in Luanda, the Secretary-General also met with the President of SWAPO and informed him of the outcome of his visit to Pretoria.

98. On 29 September 1988, on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 435 (1978), the President of the Security Council issued a statement on behalf of the members of the Council concerning the situation in Namibia. 34/ The members of the Council supported the actions by the Secretary-General in regard to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and encouraged him to continue his efforts to that end. They took particular note of the developments by parties to the tripartite talks to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in south-western Africa. They urged the parties to display the necessary political will to translate into reality the commitments which had been made in order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and to achieve peace and stability in the region. In particular, they strongly urged South Africa to comply forthwith with the Security Council's resolutions and decisions, particularly resolution 435 (1978), and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in its immediate, full and definitive implementation.

99. Following the signing of the tripartite and bilateral agreements at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 22 December 1988, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 629 (1989) on 16 January 1989. By that resolution, the Council, *inter alia*, decided that 1 April 1989 shall be the date on which implementation of resolution 435 (1978) would begin; requested the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a formal cease-fire between SWAPO and South Africa; called upon South Africa to reduce immediately and substantially the existing police forces in Namibia with a view to achieving reasonable balance between these forces and UNTAG so as to ensure effective monitoring by the latter; reaffirmed the responsibility of all concerned to co-operate to ensure the impartial implementation of the settlement plan in accordance with resolution 435 (1978); requested the Secretary-General to prepare at the earliest possible date a report to the Council on the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), taking into account all relevant developments since the adoption of that resolution; requested also the Secretary-General, in preparing his report, to re-examine requirements necessary for UNTAG in order to identify wherever possible tangible cost-saving measures without prejudice to his ability fully to carry out its mandate as established in 1978, namely, to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations; and called upon Members of the United Nations to consider, in co-ordination with the Secretary-General, how they might provide economic and financial assistance to the Namibian people, both during the transitional period and after independence. On 20 January 1989, the African Group at the United Nations issued a press statement in New York on Namibian independence. 35/ This was followed by a communiqué on the question of Namibia issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on 23 January 1989. 36/

100. In part II of his further report of 23 January 1989, 24/ submitted in pursuance of the request addressed to him in Security Council resolution 629 (1989), the Secretary-General elaborated on his recommendations for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia with effect from 1 April 1989.

101. The Secretary-General stated that on 20 December 1988, the representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council informed him that they were convinced that UNTAG could carry out its primary function of ensuring free and fair elections in Namibia in a substantially more economical manner, particularly with respect to the size of the military component to be deployed. He said that in subsequent contacts with representatives of the permanent members, it was pointed out by them that they would be responsible for 57 per cent of the costs of UNTAG and that the establishment of an operation larger than they thought necessary would both put in question the financing of that operation and jeopardize the prospects for other peace-keeping operations in the future.

102. In the same report, the Secretary-General also stated that on 21 December 1988, the permanent representatives of a number of non-aligned countries, including the non-aligned members of the Security Council, the front-line States, Nigeria and SWAPO, had expressed grave reservations about moves to tamper with the military component of UNTAG, because such a move would violate Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and would compromise the Secretary-General's ability to conduct free and fair elections in Namibia. They noted that the situation in Namibia had become more complex since 1978, notably because of the consolidation of the South African military, police and administrative presence. In view of this, they were of the opinion that, if anything, there was need for an increase in the military component of UNTAG but that it was not their wish to renegotiate the existing settlement plan.

103. The Secretary-General stated that he thought it right to submit to the Council a concept of operations which would not be wholly satisfactory to either side, nor to him, but one which offered the best available prospect of fulfilling his mandate of ensuring the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, while at the same time enjoying the necessary financial support of the Members of the Organization.

104. The concept of operations which the Secretary-General recommended was as follows: 24/

"54. ...

"(b) The authorized upper limit for the military component of UNTAG would remain at 7,500;

"...

"(f) Budgetary provisions would at this stage be presented to the General Assembly on the basis of a military component of 4,650 consisting of 3 enlarged infantry battalions, 300 military observers, about 1,700 logistic troops and headquarters staff of about 100, all ranks;

"(g) If it should become apparent during the course of the transitional period that a military component of this size was insufficient to assist [his] Special Representative in carrying out his mandate of ensuring the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations and that there was a real need for additional military personnel, the Secretary-General would so inform the Security Council and, subject to there being no objection from the Council, would deploy as many of the reserve battalions, with appropriate logistic elements, as he judged to be necessary. ..."

105. On 9 February 1989, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council an explanatory statement 6/ concerning his further report. In his explanatory statement, the Secretary-General addressed the concerns raised during his extensive consultations with the various parties about some of the recommendations contained in his further report.

106. In his explanatory statement, the Secretary-General reiterated that the authorized upper limit for the military component of UNTAG would remain at 7,500, as stipulated in the explanatory statement of 28 September 1978 (S/12869) and approved by the Security Council in its resolution 435 (1978). He also stated that the mandate of the military component of UNTAG, as approved in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), remained unchanged and that no tasks had been eliminated. He said that he had been assured by all the members of the Security Council, including the permanent members, that they would respond promptly to any need for additional military personnel which he might deem warranted, up to the authorized upper limit of 7,500.

107. After considering the Secretary-General's further report and explanatory statement, the Security Council on 16 February 1989 adopted resolution 632 (1989) by which it, *inter alia*, approved the report of the Secretary-General 5/ and his explanatory statement 6/ for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia; decided to implement its resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form to ensure conditions in Namibia which would allow the Namibian people to participate freely and without intimidation in the electoral process under the supervision and control of the United Nations leading to early independence of the Territory; expressed its full support for and co-operation with the Secretary-General in carrying out the mandate entrusted to him by the Security Council under its resolution 435 (1978); and called upon all parties concerned to honour their commitments to the United Nations plan and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution.

108. Pursuant to Security Council resolutions 629 (1989) and 632 (1989), the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Namibia arrived in Windhoek on 31 March 1989, to supervise and control free and fair elections in Namibia on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), whose implementation began on 1 April 1989.

B. Military situation in Namibia

109. A convergence of factors pushed the South African régime towards a political settlement in Namibia. One such factor was the escalating cost of its continued military occupation of Namibia, estimated at over \$1.5 million per day in 1984 and 1985, 37/ and reported to have risen to \$1 billion annually by 1988. 38/ Added to this was a reported \$200 million "contribution" to the budget of the so-called "transitional government" installed in Windhoek since June 1985. 39/ Moreover, police and defence allocations in the Namibian budget itself were increased to 17 per cent of total expenditures for fiscal year 1987/88. 40/ These economic factors and the fact that South Africa sustained heavy losses in men and equipment during its incursions into Angola during 1988, as well as defections, mutinies and widespread indiscipline amongst its troops, forced the régime to increase white recruitment to replace black conscripts, which resulted in high casualties among white soldiers and made the war increasingly unpopular among white segments of the population.

110. During the first half of the period under review, South Africa continued to strengthen its military presence in Namibia. Even after SWAPO announced a unilateral cease-fire on 1 September 1988, the northern part of the country where the majority of the population resides, remained a so-called security zone with over 50,000 South African troops concentrated along the northern border and reports of violence against civilians increasing according to church sources. Wider effects of the war continued to include the dislocation of entire communities, disruption of the traditional economy and attempts to create groups dependent on South Africa's military presence. 40/

111. According to reports, South Africa moved additional troops from southern Namibia to Otjiwarongo and Okahandja in the central region and to Oshakati and Ondangua in the north. South African military bases at Eenhana, Ogongo, Okalongo, Grootfontein, Oshivelo, and Okongo among others, were expanded and additional jet fighters deployed at the forward air base at Ondangua and at Rundu. In addition, a line of bases south of Ovamboland was strengthened. 41/

112. The South African-controlled police in Namibia has three main elements which are closely involved in military functions, the Counter Insurgency (COIN) units, a guard force and a special unit known as Koevoet. COIN units have responsibility for a specific sector and are composed of both South African and South West African Police members. They serve in the "operational area" like army rifle companies or platoons. The guard force is recruited locally, trained at the police training school near Ondangua and is deployed for key point protection and rural counter-insurgency, using light infantry weapons, light machine guns and 60-millimetre mortars. Their installations are protected with bunkers and emplaced machine guns. Mine-resistant vehicles are utilized during patrols. 42/

113. The notorious Koevoet branch of the police, established in 1979, is a mobile counter-insurgency unit composed of locally recruited constables and non-commissioned officers trained and commanded by South African Police and South West African Police officers. It provides speedy response to intelligence gained by the Security branch. Its main headquarters is at Oshakati with area headquarters in several locations. Koevoet patrols go out in combat form mostly in Casspir armoured personnel carriers. While technically designated a police unit, it boasts of 80 per cent of the "kills" in the "operational area" and that it is "without doubt the premier unit available to the security forces for their internal operations". 43/ The fourth police force involved in counter-insurgency operations is the South West African Police Task Force with headquarters in Windhoek and area bases throughout northern Namibia. The mode of operation is similar to Koevoet, with additional activities in urban centres as well. 44/ On the ground the activities and roles of the various branches of SADF, SWATF and the police forces are highly interactive.

114. The ever-increasing annual defence budgets of the South African régime reflect, among other things, the development of a large internal armaments manufacturing industry as part of its overall plan to make its military-industrial complex "self-sufficient" for its strategic requirements. However, it is estimated that the régime is still dependent on imports for 25 per cent of its weaponry. The air force is particularly dependent on imported components for maintenance and modernization. The régime claims that it produces 95 per cent of the weapons used by its military, navy and air force. 45/

115. In updating, upgrading, adapting designs and producing arms and armaments that are derivatives of foreign models, South African arms experts often refer to the weapons capabilities as tested in operation "in the South West African bush country" and state that alterations and modifications on extant foreign models have "in most cases, been due to weather and geographical conditions in South-West Africa/Namibia". The Armaments Corporation of South Africa (ARMSCOR) boasts that its products are "battle tested in rugged bush country, over vast distances", and that "thanks to the 21-year-old border war, ARMSCOR can assure customers that everything it produces has been fully product-tested in the most convincing way". 46/

116. On 21 October 1988, the régime revealed its newest armoured vehicle called the "Rooikat" (red cat), mounted with a 76-millimetre gun, advertised by South Africa as a fast and highly manoeuvrable vehicle designed to seek and destroy deep in enemy territory. The unveiling of the new eight wheeled armoured vehicle is reported to have been an effort to beat a competing model produced by Italy. 47/ Military publications such as Jane's Defence Weekly have stated that the vehicle is well suited to South Africa's needs without being strikingly original, similar to armoured cars produced by Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. 48/

117. On 11 August 1988, the South African air force unveiled its newest version of the Mirage III, called the Cheetah-E, described as a single-seat Altech-aircraft equipped with an "ultramodern and integrated weapon and navigation system", new electronics and a laser range finder, which promise more accurate weapon delivery. 49/

118. As reported previously, Israel has been deeply involved in co-operation and collaboration with the Pretoria régime in several areas of weapons development, aircraft production, training and direct military involvement. During 1988, South African companies were reported to have been actively trying to recruit engineers and skilled personnel laid off by Israeli defence manufacturers such as Israeli Aircraft Industries/Rafael, Tadiran and Bet Shamesh Exgives. 50/

119. Angolan sources stated that Israel was training 450 troops of União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) at the Kamina military base in Zaire and SWAPO has attested to the involvement of Israeli military personnel with SADF in Angola, some being engaged in actual fighting in the provinces of Cunene and Cuando-Cubango, 51/ whereas some Israeli technicians were reported to be involved in the jamming of radar, enabling the South African air force to bomb Lubango in southern Angola in late February 1988.

120. South Africa was reported to be attempting to purchase more sophisticated weapons systems, e.g., a \$5 million radar tracking system manufactured in the Federal Republic of Germany by Messerschmidt MBB and to be purchased through British Aerospace. South Africa is reported to have received the multi-sensor platforms and part of a battlefield response system under contract with SADF. Several multi-sensor platforms, which can track missiles, grenades, tanks and prepare responses, can be carried over a battlefield by a Transall transport aircraft. 52/

121. In addition to its vast military-industrial complex and the most formidable army in Africa, South Africa also possesses a nuclear-weapon capability. The régime's nuclear programme has been developed with the assistance and collaboration

of certain Western and other Governments and Israel. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) states in its 1988 Yearbook, World Armaments and Disarmament, that:

"... South Africa has to be regarded as a nuclear threshold country and that its nuclear potential is at the disposal of the white class, whose clock is ticking away. It should be in the interest of all nations not to allow the opportunity to exist for a minority to cause substantial damage not only to South Africa itself but also potentially to the entire region." 53/

122. The large uranium resources that South Africa possesses are an important component of its nuclear capability. The control of Namibian uranium resources enhances South Africa's aggregate share of the international uranium market and affords it the potential international leverage that such a market share implies.

123. In January 1988, SADF launched a massive attack on Cuito Cuanavale. The strategic garrison town, which is also a rail centre, is situated approximately 300 kilometres north of the Namibian border in Cuando Cubango province in south-eastern Angola. 54/ The battle of Cuito Cuanavale, with South Africa's intervention committing thousands to help Jonas Savimbi, marked a turning point in the protracted war in Angola.

124. On 22 August, a formal cease-fire was signed by Angola, South Africa and Cuba at Ruacana, and a Joint Military Monitoring Commission was established to supervise the cease-fire. On 30 August, South Africa announced its military withdrawal from Angola and was also reported to have massed over 50,000 troops in northern Namibia and to be building additional bunkers for men and aircraft. 55/ Following defeat at Cuito Cuanavale, UNITA moved its troops north and was reported to be based largely in Zaire with 60 per cent of its actions being carried out in northern Angola from its supply base at Jamba 970 kilometres to the south. Angolan military sources stated that United States assistance to UNITA in terms of supplies and training was being provided at 6 military bases in Zaire, along the border with Angola. 56/ The Angolan Government has stated that the United States was assisting UNITA with much more than the \$15 million a year claimed by United States officials.

125. It will be recalled that SWAPO announced a unilateral cease-fire as of 1 September 1988 in view of the talks then being held between Angola, Cuba and South Africa with the United States as mediator to resolve the conflicts in the south-western part of Africa. On 22 December 1988, the Governments of Angola, Cuba and South Africa signed an Agreement in New York requesting the Secretary-General to seek authority from the Security Council to commence implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on 1 April 1989 and providing for all South African military forces to depart from Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). 3/

126. In his further report of 30 March 1989, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that South Africa and SWAPO, through letters dated 21 March 1989 and 18 March 1989, respectively, had confirmed their agreement to abide by the formal cease-fire as of 0400 hours Greenwich mean time on 1 April 1989. 57/

C. Foreign economic interests in Namibia

127. The foreign exploitation of Namibia's resources has taken three fundamental forms. First, the human resource development of the Namibian people has been stunted by apartheid "bantu" education and the fact that under apartheid, the policy of "job reservation" ensures that skilled jobs go to the white minority. Second, South Africa has appropriated 60 per cent of the total land area, comprising the most arable farmland and the mineral concessions, for the exclusive use of the white minority. Blacks, who make up 95 per cent of the population of the Territory, have been herded, on the basis of the Odendaal Plan, into 10 non-contiguous barren "homelands". 58/ The entire commercial sector including cattle, karakul sheep and agriculture is dominated by the white minority. Third, mining concessions have not been granted to Namibians but to South African and other foreign economic interests, enabling them to exploit the mineral resources of Namibia which are the heritage of the people of the Territory. As a result, the economic history of Namibia shows a consistent pattern of collusion and mutual support between the illegal South African occupation régime and the transnational corporations operating in the Territory.

128. The foreign-dominated mining industry accounts for 30-40 per cent of total state revenue and approximately 85 per cent of Namibia's exports. Despite Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 9/ prospecting by foreign economic interests has continued unabated. The industry has not contributed to the skill development of the workforce to any meaningful extent. It utilizes precious water resources, thereby causing ecological damage by lowering the water table. It causes water diversion from agriculture, pollution of water supplies and toxic pollution of the air. It has failed to return profits for industrial or social development inside Namibia.

129. Namibia has one of the world's richest alluvial gem diamond deposits near Oranjemund on its south-western coast. Mining, exploration and processing is monopolized by Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), wholly owned by the South African company De Beers, which has been in Namibia since 1921. De Beers in turn is part of the Anglo American group, a South African company.

130. The Tsumeb Corporation Ltd. (TCL), owned primarily by South African interests, controls 70 per cent of the base metal production in Namibia and operates four mines, the only lead refinery and copper smelter in the country and prospecting rights to more than 1 million hectares in central and north-western Namibia. 59/ The mines include Tsumeb and Otjihase, Asis East, Asis West, Kombat and Matchless. Despite falling ore grades and reserves of copper, lead and zinc, there are conflicting views on the potential life of the Tsumeb mine which in 1975 was estimated at 13 years, but a 1987 report estimated that high-grade reserves would last until 1998. The Otjihase mine, purchased in 1982, has large ore resources and contributes more copper than Tsumeb and conceivably will help to keep the corporation profitable. 60/ Foreign ownership, including South African, dominates the other significant mining operations in Namibia.

131. The Rössing uranium mine in Namibia is the world's largest open-pit mine. Namibia is one of the largest producers of uranium and its reserves are the eighth largest in the world. South Africa controls 55 per cent of the voting rights of Rössing Uranium Ltd. RTZ, the British corporation, holds 46.5 per cent of the equity capital but only 26 per cent of the voting capital. The other owners include Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) of South Africa, Total-Compagnie

Miniere et Nucleaire of France and Urangesellschaft MbH of the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition to having weighted voting power, South Africa can, through legislation, also demand as much of the uranium as it wishes to buy. 61/ Although disclosure of uranium export statistics is prohibited by South Africa's Nuclear Energy Act, it has been estimated that uranium accounted for 34 per cent of all Namibia's exports between 1981 and 1985. 62/ In 1987, the value of uranium sales increased to R 762 million 63/ and constituted 46 per cent of total Namibian mineral exports by value.

132. The illegal exploitation of Namibia's uranium also poses a dangerous threat to the health of the Namibian people. The lack of safeguards and standards to protect black workers and local inhabitants against radioactive contamination from Rössing has made the mining, processing and transportation of uranium particularly harmful. The ore tailings, the substance which remains after the uranium oxide has been extracted, contain dust particles that are highly toxic for many years. Unless special and very expensive precautions are taken, the tailing heaps are slowly dispersed by wind and rain and run off into three nearby rivers and into the ground water itself over a wide area. Thus, the plunder of Namibia's uranium by Rössing is likely to present a serious health and environmental hazard for generations of Namibians. 64/

133. Namibia has considerable potential resources of oil, gas and coal, none of which has yet been developed. It also has a major source of hydroelectric power in the Kunene River and potential for development of other rivers. Under the illegal South African administration, the energy policy has been geared towards the development of oil- and coal-fired power stations feeding the mining industry and the main towns. Currently, Namibia is completely dependent on imported supplies of oil and coal shipped by sea through Walvis Bay or by rail from South Africa, 65/ as well as on electricity through connection to the South African grid.

134. Foreign economic interests have been prospecting for oil and gas in Namibia for a number of years. In the early 1960s, Etosha Petroleum, a subsidiary of the Liechtenstein-registered Brillund, Limited, acquired an exclusive exploration permit to prospect an area covering 260,000 square kilometres in the Etosha basin in northern Namibia, a region of great gas and oil potential. In 1988, the concession was transferred to WJZ Oil Namibia, a Delaware corporation with offices in New Jersey. It is understood that WJZ oil will pay Brillund a minimum royalty of \$500,000 a year plus 7 per cent overriding royalty on sales of the gas and oil. 66/ The Kudu gas field, located in the Atlantic Ocean approximately 120 kilometres west of the Namibian town of Oranjemund, has long been known to contain substantial gas reserves which have not yet been developed.

135. South African and other foreign economic interests completely dominate Namibia's banking and financial system. The Territory has no central bank of its own. The Reserve Bank of South Africa extends its jurisdiction and functions to illegally occupied Namibia, where the rand is the currency in use. Exchange rates, interest rates and liquidity are therefore totally dependent on decisions taken in Pretoria. As the Territory is part of the Rand Monetary Area, there is a free flow of capital between Namibia and South Africa. As a result, most South African-controlled corporations and many individuals in Namibia invest their profits or earnings in South African companies and financial institutions rather than reinvesting them within Namibia.

136. The major banks involved in the Territory are Standard Bank South West Africa Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Bank Investment Corporation (STANBIC) of South Africa, whose net profits rose by 132 per cent in 1987 67/ and First National Bank of SWA/Namibia Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the First National Bank of Southern Africa, Ltd. First National Bank was the name assumed by Barclays National Bank of South Africa after Barclays Bank PLC of the United Kingdom divested itself of its 40.4 per cent share in the company in November 1986 under pressure from anti-apartheid organizations. 68/

137. The other commercial banks in Namibia include the South Africa-based Nedbank, Boland Bank and Trust Bank of Africa; the South West Africa Bank (SWABANK), a subsidiary of Dresdner Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany; and Bank Windhoek, a locally owned concern formerly under the control of the Volkskas Group of South Africa. 68/

138. The manufacturing base of Namibia was never developed. There has been virtually no attempt to process the primary commodities before export nor to develop and promote food production industries. Approximately 80 per cent of the manufactured goods sold in Namibia are produced in South Africa and the remaining 20 per cent are imported into the Territory from elsewhere by South African-owned trading companies. South African products have unrestricted entry in Namibia, further inhibiting the growth of local industry.

139. The agricultural sector typifies the contradictions inherent in the Territory's colonial economy. Blacks, who make up more than 95 per cent of the population engaged in agriculture, are subsistence farmers, and their share of the total marketed agricultural output is only about 2.5 per cent. In contrast, about 3,800 white farmers own and manage virtually all of the farms engaged in the main commercial activities, namely, cattle raising, dairy farming and the production of karakul pelts. 69/

140. South Africans control the marketing boards, such as the Agra Co-operative, or agencies for cattle slaughter, hide and meat processing, karakul pelts and wool and exports. 70/ South African and other foreign interests control other enterprises in the agriculture sector, such as Gobabis/Walvis Bay meat factory and cold store owned by FNDC/Socopo, a French wholesale co-operative; a venison factory owned 50 per cent by two West German businessmen; and an oilseed factory, partly owned and managed by the South African Boere Kooperatiewe Beperk, ensuring South African monopoly on cooking oil. 71/ All of the agricultural support services including technical expertise, credit, research, training, agricultural extension and veterinary services, agricultural inputs, stock feeds and transportation facilities are South African-run and benefit the white minority only.

141. One of the most devastating examples of South Africa's illegal occupation is the ravaged fishing industry. The activities of South African and other foreign economic interests in this sector have led to the large-scale depletion of Namibia's fishing grounds and to massive unemployment of Namibian workers.

142. The inshore processing industry and much of the fishing fleet are in the hands of a tightly knit clique of South African companies (Ovenstone, Silverman and Du Preez), or South African-based corporate capital (Barlow Rand, Anglo-Vaal, Anglo American, Fedfood/Federale Volksbeleggings). The lobster industry is monopolized by the South West African Fishing Industries, Ltd. and the General Development Corporation of Namibia, Ltd., cold storage companies which are all South African

owned. 72/ In addition to processing rock lobster, the two factories export live lobsters to Paris at the rate of 3 tons per week. 73/ South African-owned or controlled companies still dominate with more than 80 per cent of the pelagic fishing rights. 74/ All the pelagic fish catches are loaded and processed at the United Fishing Enterprises in Walvis Bay.

143. At present, fishing in the offshore waters of Namibia is regulated by the International Commission for South-East Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF) and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). In view of the early accession of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and its Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, the Council expects members of ICSEAF and ICCAT to conduct their operations with due regard to its decisions and to the interests of the people of Namibia in protecting their natural resources.

144. Human resource development in Namibia has been systematically and routinely undermined, not only at the education level but especially at the labour level. The apartheid policies of "job reservation", coupled with the migrant labour system, have ensured an adequate supply of cheap unskilled labour for the white-run economy. Confinement of Namibians to homelands where there are no industries and where farming is not viable has ensured a reservoir of cheap labour for the contract labour system utilized by foreign economic interests in Namibia. On the farms, Namibians are used for manual labour and paid mostly with goods in kind. Most Namibian workers do not have the right to choose their jobs, employers, places of residence, or to live with their families. They have no legal protection against maltreatment nor do they have opportunities for training or promotion.

145. In 1988, labor activities of the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) centred around the "Living Wage Campaign". The membership of NUNW rose from 32,000 for the period 1986-1987 to an estimated 40,000 in 1988. Its affiliates include the Namibian Food and Allied Workers Union (NAFAU), the Metal and Allied Namibian Workers Union (MANWA), the Namibia Public Workers Union (NAPWA) and the Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN). Development included an agreement concerning wages and working conditions was signed with MUN and Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM) on 14 December. Rössing Uranium signed a recognition agreement with MUN endorsing collective bargaining, freedom of association and dispute procedures. Lalandil, a large employer in the seasonal crayfish industry in Luderitz, reached agreement with NAFAU on wages and conditions of employment for seasonal fisheries and factory workers. 75/ Another Luderitz firm, SWAFIL, signed a recognition agreement with NAFAU but did not resolve issues of transport, job security and pension.

D. Social conditions in Namibia

146. The racist régime of South Africa has extended its abhorrent apartheid system to Namibia, despite the universal condemnation of that system as a crime against humanity and a grave threat to international peace and security. This extension was made in defiance of the United Nations, which has assumed special responsibility for the Territory. Apartheid has affected the entire legal, social, political and economic fabric of Namibian society. The Pretoria régime created a "Commission of Enquiry into South West Africa Affairs" (the Odendaal Commission) and on the basis of the so-called Odendaal plan fragmented the Territory into a number of poverty-stricken and overcrowded "homelands" for blacks. 76/

147. South Africa's policy of social and racial fragmentation of Namibia was made explicit in the so-called Proclamation AG 8 of 1980, which divides Namibian society into 11 separate and mutually exclusive groups on the basis of racial, ethnic and tribal origins. It specifically provides for racially segregated local government based on ethnicity. The so-called second-tier authorities are largely dependent for income on taxes raised from their own communities. 77/ This segregated structure ensures that whites occupy all the skilled jobs and maintained the best hospitals, schools and residential areas as exclusive white preserves. 78/

148. Decades of apartheid and "Bantu education" have resulted in the development of separate educational facilities and unequal expenditures on white and black schools. The differences between the two systems are glaring. White schoolchildren enjoy a modern and comprehensive educational system, while educational facilities for black children are non-existent in some areas and in others, mediocre at best. There are differences in school facilities, classroom practices, teacher-training programmes, teachers' salaries, teacher-pupil ratios and in the amount of money spent per pupil per year. As regards the latter, available information indicates that some R 1,210 per year is spent on each white pupil, 79/ R 300 on a "coloured" pupil and R 232 on a black pupil. 70/

149. More recently, South Africa has militarized the schools as part of its programme of intimidation, indoctrination and conscription, and built bases near and around schools. Soldiers have been introduced into schools as teachers. As a matter of policy, soldiers carry their arms, fully exposed, to the classrooms. Schools became the battleground in the north of Namibia where SADF bombed or burned down at least 13 schools. 80/ To counteract the militarization, the Namibia National Students Organization (NANSO) launched, in March 1988, the biggest school boycott ever in the country. The boycott kept 75,000 students and their teachers out of the classrooms.

150. The health sector in Namibia is inextricably linked to the apartheid system imposed by South Africa and is consequently characterized by gross inequalities and by emphasis on curative over preventive medicine. Health services for the black majority are either rudimentary or virtually non-existent, while the network of health facilities and services available to whites is comparable to that of the best in any country.

151. Many of the prevalent diseases are associated with malnutrition and are the direct consequence of abject poverty, overcrowded living conditions and an unsanitary environment, all of which contribute to the spread of disease among black people. Such diseases include bubonic plague, tuberculosis, meningitis, gastro-enteritis, measles, diarrhoeal diseases, typhoid fever, malaria and respiratory tract infections in children. The incidence of measles throughout Namibia was reported to have been appalling and, in some areas, to have reached epidemic proportions.

152. As in all other aspects of life, the living conditions of black Namibians are determined on the basis of apartheid policies of racial fragmentation and racist laws. Housing is governed by discriminatory laws such as the Native Urban Areas Proclamation Act of 1951, which regulates the residences of the Namibian people in urban areas. Black Namibians are forced to live in townships geographically separated from whites.

153. The living conditions in the "homelands" are deplorable. Life there is mainly based on subsistence farming. Households do not have sufficient cash to buy building materials with which to build decent houses or to improve the existing ones. Under the apartheid system, black women have largely been confined to the "homelands" and constitute the most oppressed section of the population. In the absence of men who are forced to seek employment as cheap migrant labourers in the white economy, women are expected to meet the subsistence needs of the members of the household constituted by the young, the old, the sick and the unemployed.

154. Repressive legislation has been the corner-stone of South Africa's apartheid policy in Namibia. Since 1967, the South African régime has enacted a series of laws calling for harsh penalties, including death sentences, life imprisonment and long-term prison sentences, aimed at thwarting the legitimate national liberation struggle of the Namibian people. These acts give the South African colonial police and occupation forces absolute power to carry out mass arrests, to commit murder, to ban organizations and publications opposed to Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia and to detain or deport Namibians without trial. They also provide for preventive detention, the banning of meetings, the imposition of martial law and the establishment of "security districts" in order to stifle the political struggle of the Namibian people. Moreover, the South Africa Defence Act and the Proclamation AG 9 indemnify members of the South African army from liability for actions taken in the execution of their duty. Also, the State President may suspend any legal proceedings under the Act in the interest of national security.

155. During one month alone in 1988, the following atrocities were committed by the South African military and police. On 7 September 1988, at Uutsima in the Uukwaambi district, Mr. Simon Willibard, 21, was beaten up by members of the South African army during "questioning" and was hospitalized for four days. When his father tried to intervene, tear-gas was fired at him. On 14 September, members of the racist occupation forces came to the workplace of Mr. Elias Iipingge, 39, from Ongandjera. He was assaulted and his workplace looted after he denied knowledge of the whereabouts of SWAPO combatants. On 20 September, three Casspirs carrying about 30 members of the occupationist army came to the house of Mrs. Emma Uupindi, 58, of Uukaluudhi. The occupants of the cuca shop next to her house were beaten at random. On 21 September, Mrs. Tabitha Shilamba, 34, and Mrs. Lahiya Eliakim, 28, of the Ongha area in northern Namibia, were repeatedly raped by members of the racist forces of occupation. 81/ On 29 September while celebrating the tenth anniversary of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), Mr. Paul Kalenga, Secretary-General of the National Association of Namibian Students (NANSO), and Mr. Martin Mbinga were seriously injured by the South African police. On the same day, rockets fired by members of the occupation army in Namibia "in a shooting exercise" struck the house of Mrs. Aina Kiya, an elderly woman, of Emono, killing five inhabitants.

156. On 10 October 1988, an attempt was made to silence the independent newspaper The Namibian which has been very critical of Pretoria's reign of terror in Namibia. On that day, an arson attack destroyed its offices in Windhoek and computer equipment and other materials worth thousands of dollars were destroyed.

157. The rape of schoolchildren, including children as young as eight years old, has been on the increase during the period under review. On 23 October 1988, two members of SADF broke into the homestead of Mr. Kevanku in northern Namibia. The two men, who apparently came from the nearby Eenhana Military Base, entered the bedroom of two youngsters, Rosalia, aged 8 and Mirjam, aged 10 and raped them. In

another instance, the Magistrate Court cleared the leader of a Koevoet unit from criminal liability for the death of Marcelina Silas, a two-year-old toddler who was crushed and killed by Casspir armoured vehicles on 10 June 1987.

158. Migratory labour, of which contract labour is the most tightly controlled, forms an integral part of the Namibian economic, political and social system. About two thirds of the labour force are migrants on short-term contracts. Employers continue to hire workers without any guarantees of renewals and to house them in large, all-male dormitories known as hostels. These are usually isolated from local communities and in many cases are controlled by armed guards. 82/ By forcing this system on the black population, the illegal South African régime and the transnational corporations in Namibia amass exorbitant profits.

159. The conditions under which Namibian workers operate are totally hostile and extremely exploitative. There is no protective labour legislation for them. They have no statutory rights to a pension, fixed pay, holiday pay or maternity leave. A worker can be dismissed without prior notice, and such occurrences are frequent. Furthermore, they are not legally entitled to any compensation for dismissal, or to unemployment benefits. 83/ Working conditions are often dangerous and unhealthy, exposing them to racism, abuse and beatings in their work places. On farms, where the white farmers were previously empowered to flog workers, there have been numerous cases in which workers have been brutally assaulted or killed by employers for minor misdemeanours. 84/

160. The fact that the racist régime of South Africa has repeatedly refused to allow inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to visit the Rössing mine has raised serious concern that conditions at the mine and the surrounding area do not meet international standards of safety for the protection of the workers and the environment against the harmful effects of radiation. The absence of proper safety standards has led to a high risk of radiation-related diseases such as tuberculosis and skin and lung cancer among uranium and other mine workers, and at the same time threatens future generations of Namibians with genetic deficiency. There are reports of increasing heart defects in newly born babies in northern Namibia, where most of the mine workers come from. Similarly, Tsumeb mine has radiation and pollution problems caused by toxic sulphuric acid. In the past, workers at the mine were found to have had this toxic substance in their blood, yet regular medical check-ups have not been instituted at the mine. 85/

161. As a result of deteriorating economic conditions in the Territory, unemployment has risen to alarming levels. While an annual average of 9,000 new workers entered the labour force during the period from 1975 to 1986, only a quarter of them found employment each year. Wage levels for blacks are so low that even those who have jobs live far below the poverty line. In 1983, 86 per cent of black wage earners at Windhoek and 99 per cent of those in northern Namibia were estimated to be living below household subsistence level. 86/

E. Legal matters concerning Namibia

162. In pursuance of the mandate given to it by the General Assembly, and in accordance with subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly defining its responsibilities, the United Nations Council for Namibia continued, during the period under review, to undertake various activities in the legal sphere.

163. As part of its activities to mobilize support for Namibia's independence, the Council supported initiatives by parliamentarians in Western Europe, North America and other countries, to enact legislation imposing sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa. It also continued to consider questions relating to the accession of Namibia to international conventions, covenants and agreements which it deemed appropriate for the protection of the interests of the Namibian people.

164. It will be recalled that as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, in 1987, the Council instituted legal proceedings in the District Court of The Hague, the Netherlands, against Urenco Nederland V.O.F., Ultra-Centrifuge Nederland, N.V., and The State of the Netherlands. On 14 July 1987, the lawyers engaged by the Council served a writ of summons on the above-mentioned defendants. Following the defendants' submission of statements of defence on 3 May 1988, a statement on behalf of the Council was submitted on 6 June 1989 to the District Court of The Hague.

CHAPTER V

CONTACTS BETWEEN MEMBER STATES AND SOUTH AFRICA SINCE THE ADOPTION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS ES-8/2 AND 43/26 A

165. By its resolution 43/26 A of 17 November 1988, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its implementation of paragraph 15 of Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and of the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 36/121 B of 10 December 1981 and 37/233 A of 20 December 1982, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly a comprehensive report on all contacts between Member States and South Africa. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/26 A, the United Nations Council for Namibia prepared a report that updated the information contained in its report to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

CHAPTER VI

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE COUNCIL AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

166. During the period under review, the Council continued to work in close co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid on matters pertaining to the question of Namibia and the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid. The Council continued to invite representatives of the two Committees to its solemn meetings and other events that it organized and continued to participate in similar activities organized by them.

A. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

167. Mr. Tesfaye Tadesse (Ethiopia), Chairman of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the special meetings held by the Council to commemorate Namibia Day, in New York on 26 August 1988.

168. Mr. Tadesse also attended and addressed the special meetings held by the Council to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, in New York on 27 October 1988.

169. Mr. Lubomir Dolejs (Czechoslovakia), Vice Chairman of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the solemn meeting in commemoration of Namibia Day, held in New York on 25 August 1989.

B. Special Committee against Apartheid

170. Major-General Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria), Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, attended and addressed the solemn meeting in commemoration of Namibia Day, held in New York on 26 August 1988.

171. Major-General Garba also attended and addressed the special meetings held by the Council to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, in New York on 27 October 1988.

172. Lieutenant-General Peter D. Zuze (Zambia), President of the Council, attended the special meeting in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, held in New York on 21 March 1989.

173. Mr. Godwin Mfula (Zambia) represented the Council at the Seminar on the Special Needs of South African and Namibian Refugee Women and Children organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, held at Harare from 16 to 18 January 1989.

174. Major-General Garba (Nigeria), Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, attended and addressed the solemn meeting in commemoration of Namibia Day, held in New York on 25 August 1989.

CHAPTER VII

PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

175. By its resolution 43/26 C of 17 November 1988, the General Assembly renewed its request to the Council to continue to consult with SWAPO in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as on all matters of interest to the Namibian people. SWAPO continued to participate actively in the work of the Council during the period from 1 September 1988 to 31 March 1989.

176. SWAPO also continued to participate actively in the deliberations of the General Assembly. The SWAPO delegation to the General Assembly at its forty-third session was led by its Permanent Observer to the United Nations.

177. Representatives of SWAPO continued to accompany the delegations of the Council to the meetings of, and conferences organized by, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations such as OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. SWAPO representatives also participated in the work and activities organized by non-governmental organizations in co-operation with the Council.

178. In accordance with past practice, the Council continued to consult with SWAPO on requests by non-governmental organizations for financial contributions to assist in their activities and programmes for mobilizing international public opinion in support of the Namibian cause.

179. Representatives of SWAPO continued to provide the Council with information on the progress of the liberation struggle for the independence of Namibia, as well as on the manoeuvres of the racist South African régime in the Territory.

PART THREE

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE COUNCIL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES

CHAPTER I

CO-OPERATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Introduction

180. Pursuant to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 43/26 C and in fulfilment of its mandate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to maintain close co-operation with, and to participate in, the meetings of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

A. Forty-ninth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa, from 20 to 25 February 1989

181. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented by Mr. Moussa Bocar Ly (Senegal) at the forty-ninth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU, held at Addis Ababa, from 20 to 25 February 1989.

182. The representative of the Council for Namibia addressed the Council of Ministers on 23 February 1989. He recalled that on 16 February 1989 the Security Council, by its resolution 632 (1989), had approved the report of the Secretary-General 5/ and his explanatory statement, 6/ and decided to implement its resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form. It also expressed its support of the Secretary-General in carrying out his mandate and called upon all parties to honour their commitments and co-operate with him in the implementation of Council resolution 632 (1989).

183. The representative of the Council for Namibia said that the resolution was a milestone in the efforts towards Namibian independence and self-determination. The United Nations, he stated, had the obligation to ensure Namibia's independence. The co-operation and goodwill of all involved would be put to the test at every step of the transition process.

184. The representative of the Council concluded his statement with the assurance that the Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, while awaiting the implementation of the United Nations plan, was none the less aware of its responsibility for Namibia until independence and would exercise its mandate in a responsible manner. The Council, in supporting UNTAG, would continue to consult and co-operate with the Secretary-General in all matters concerning Namibia. In the end, the Council for Namibia would be proud to have been part of the birth of a new State which the international community had the responsibility to assist during reconstruction and to help find its rightful place in the family of free and independent nations.

185. At the conclusion of its deliberations, the Council of Ministers adopted resolution CM/Res.1177 (XLIX) on Namibia, 8/ by which it welcomed the Protocol of

Brazzaville 33/ and the New York agreements on peace and security in Angola and independence for Namibia; 3/, 4/ reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other offshore islands; strongly condemned the Pretoria régime's continued recruitment of Namibians into the so-called South West Africa Territory Force, training of tribal armies, creation of secret ammunition depots in Namibia, as well as the issuing of Namibian identity cards to União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) bandits, South African Bantustan elements and South African whites, thus enabling them to participate in the elections to vote against SWAPO; urged the full implementation of the Protocol of Brazzaville and the New York agreements together with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without deviations and prevarications; called upon States members of OAU to render increased all-round support to SWAPO, and in particular financial, political and material, in order to enable it to mount an effective electoral campaign; vehemently condemned the continued killings, intimidations and harassment of the Namibian people by the South African occupationist army and its local auxiliary units; urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations to expedite the signing of the formal cease-fire agreement between SWAPO and South Africa; further urged the Secretary-General to ensure that in procuring materials for UNTAG, sanctions currently in force, in particular the ban on South African arms, related material and military vehicles, were not breached; unequivocally condemned South Africa's continued use of Namibia as a springboard for its acts of aggression and destabilization of the front-line States; invited the Secretary-General to ensure that the apartheid régime complied with the request of the Security Council as set forth in its resolution 629 (1989) that it reduce immediately and substantially its existing police force in Namibia, as well as with Security Council resolution 632 (1989); requested the Secretary-General of OAU to contact the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to examining the modalities for an effective participation by OAU in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); hailed the heroic military exploits by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) and the Cuban internationalist forces which created favourable conditions for the scheduled implementation of resolution 435 (1978); and highly commended SWAPO and its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), for victories they had scored against the illegal régime of Pretoria in Namibia and for the perseverance, courage and consistency they had displayed over the years of protracted struggle for national liberation and urged them to pursue their efforts until Namibia became totally independent.

B. Fiftieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa, from 17 to 22 July 1989

186. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented by its President, Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), at the fiftieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU which was held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989.

187. Speaking on behalf of the liberation movements recognized by OAU, the representative of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) contended that the tragic events that took place in Namibia on 1 April 1989 were blatant manoeuvres of the racist régime of South Africa to give the impression that the situation in Namibia was unstable. He stressed that the members and supporters of SWAPO continued to be subjected to a reign of terror and intimidation by members of the notorious Koevoet Unit which was integrated in the South West Africa Police

(SWAPOL). He underscored the need for UNTAG to be deployed throughout Namibia to ensure that free and fair elections were held in the Territory.

188. During his stay in Addis Ababa, the President of the Council for Namibia discussed the question of Namibia with several Foreign Ministers and heads of delegations, as well as with the President of SWAPO. He briefed the Ministers and other officials on the activities of the Council in support of the independence and development of Namibia. In this regard, he mentioned the seminars which the Council had decided to organize on such pertinent and timely issues as the need for contingency planning for technical assistance to Namibia during the transition to independence, the integration of Namibia into the regional structures for economic co-operation, and the role of the United Nations in providing technical assistance to an independent Namibia. In addition, the President participated actively in the drafting of the Declaration on Namibia (see paras. 191-197).

189. At the conclusion of its meetings, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on Namibia 88/ by which it, *inter alia*, welcomed the commencement of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); deplored the inadequate deployment of UNTAG in Namibia at the start of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in April 1989, which enabled racist South Africa's army of occupation to hunt down and massacre SWAPO combatants based in Namibia; called upon the United Nations Secretary-General to take all measures, including increasing the military component of UNTAG to 7,500 as provided for in resolution 435 (1978), so as to ensure racist South Africa's compliance with the resolution and create conditions for free and fair elections in Namibia; demanded the immediate demobilization of all Koevoet elements from the police force and the dismantling of their command structure in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); decided to follow closely developments in Namibia and, in the event of continued violations by racist South Africa of the provisions of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), to convene an emergency session to consider appropriate action; called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure urgently the overdue release of all Namibian political prisoners held by South Africa and the repeal of all oppressive and discriminatory laws and regulations as provided for in Council resolution 435 (1978); reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to national independence and sovereignty in a non-fragmented and united Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other off-shore islands in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978); strongly recommended that the United Nations discharge its full responsibility in ensuring its supervision and control of the elections, and that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations proceed with the step-by-step implementation process only after he has satisfied himself that it would lead to free and fair elections as stipulated in the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia; called upon the United Nations to exercise its full responsibility in implementing resolution 435 (1978) without any deviations and not to allow South Africa to manipulate the interpretation of this resolution to its own advantage; and called upon the international community and all democratic forces to monitor closely Namibia's independence process and to extend all necessary assistance to the people of Namibia to realize genuine independence.

C. Twenty-fifth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa, from 24 to 26 July 1989

190. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented by its President, Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), at the twenty-fifth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, which was held at Addis Ababa, from 24 to 26 July 1989.

191. On 26 July 1989, the Assembly, having reviewed the developments in Namibia since the start of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) adopted, at the recommendation of its Council of Ministers, a Declaration on Namibia 89/ which reflected its grave concern about the current situation in and relating to the Territory. In the Declaration, the Assembly recalled the events preceding the commencement of the implementation process, including the insistence by the permanent members of the Security Council to reduce the size of the military component of UNTAG from the original level, and noted with regret that the reduction contributed in large measure to the failure of the United Nations to prevent the events prior to and immediately after 1 April 1989 which resulted in the needless loss of life of Namibians. In this regard, it stated that the present size of UNTAG was far from sufficient to guarantee even the minimum conditions for free and fair elections in Namibia.

192. The Assembly was particularly disturbed that Pretoria had been permitted to continue its non-compliance with the legally binding provisions of resolution 435 (1978) which, among other things, provided for the disbandment of all ethnic and paramilitary forces and the destruction of their command structures. As a result, the apartheid régime had openly defied the United Nations by resisting the dissolution of its Koevoet murder squads which had been integrated into SWAPOL and continued to terrorize Namibians and to intimidate SWAPO supporters in order to impede them from registering as voters. The Assembly stressed that Pretoria's continued policy of intimidation and terrorization had also delayed the repatriation of Namibian refugees.

193. The Assembly further recalled that according to Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the responsibility to ascertain the "suitability" of the personnel to serve in SWAPOL rested with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. In that regard, it urged the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to demand that Koevoet be disbanded immediately and that those elements already integrated into SWAPOL including their former Commander General, be removed forthwith.

194. The Assembly noted with concern that in order to justify the integration and deployment of Koevoet in SWAPOL, the Pretoria régime had continued its spurious allegations of infiltration of SWAPO combatants. In view of the prevailing situation, the Assembly rejected the argument by the Administrator-General that the Koevoet-infested SWAPOL would be suitable for providing protection to the leadership of SWAPO.

195. The Assembly observed that South Africa had so far refused to release all Namibian political prisoners held in its jails, as provided for in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It expressed indignation at Pretoria's continued defiance of the Security Council and called upon the Security Council to force the Pretoria régime to abide by the provisions of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It

further expressed profound concern at the anti-SWAPO bias of the South African controlled media in Namibia which has made a mockery of the impartiality issue.

196. Furthermore, the Assembly noted with concern that the present plans for the conduct of voting contained loopholes which could permit cheating, including centralised counting of votes which necessitated movement of ballot boxes from polling stations, registration of non-Namibians and absence of voters' registers at polling stations. In this connection, it urged the Secretary-General to inform the international community how his Special Representative intended to "supervise and control" the electoral process in Namibia in order to ensure that it was free and fair, as provided for in Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

197. In conclusion, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government renewed its willingness to continue close co-operation with the United Nations Secretary-General throughout the process of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), with the aim of achieving free and fair elections leading to the genuine independence of Namibia.

CHAPTER II

CO-OPERATION WITH THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

198. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to work in close co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in which it has guest status, and to participate in its meetings. Representatives of the Movement were also invited to participate in Council meetings.

A. Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 5 to 10 September 1988

199. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented by Mr. Ramu Damodaran (India) and Mr. Dejan Sahovic (Yugoslavia) at the above Conference.

200. In the Final documents adopted by the Conference, 90/ the Foreign Ministers, inter alia, strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its continued illegal, colonial and brutal occupation of Namibia in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations General Assembly, OAU, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international forums. They declared once again that the illegal occupation of Namibia was a continuing act of aggression against the Namibian people.

201. The Ministers also condemned Pretoria's brutal repression of mass organizations, trade unions, student organizations and churches, as well as legislation aimed at depriving the Namibian people of their basic human rights. They further condemned racist Pretoria's restrictions on the news media in Namibia. They reiterated their support for the United Nations Secretary-General in his efforts on the decolonization of Namibia and urged him to begin implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without further delay. The Ministers once again recalled that Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), of 27 October 1966, was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination was achieved in the Territory. They urged the Security Council to ensure through appropriate action that the United Nations plan, as embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), was implemented unconditionally without further delays, and reaffirmed their total support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until its independence.

B. Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989

202. The United Nations Council for Namibia was represented by Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), Mr. Samuel R. Insanally (Guyana), and Mr. Damodaran (India), at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989.

203. In the Political Declaration adopted by the Meeting, 91/ the Ministers, inter alia, welcomed the commencement of the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibian independence on 1 April 1989; reaffirmed their commitment to full

implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form, as affirmed in Security Council resolution 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989; expressed the strong view that the reduction of the size of UNTAG, at the insistence of the five permanent members of the Security Council, had prejudiced the ability of the United Nations to carry out fully its mandate to ensure early independence for Namibia through free and fair elections without intimidation, under its supervision and control; called upon the United Nations Secretary-General to ensure the existence of conditions conducive to a free and fair election and that all parties were adequately protected; welcomed the decisions of OAU and the front-line States to set up liaison offices in Namibia during the transition period; urged individual non-aligned countries to ensure that their national press adequately covered the transition process as a means of continuously informing Member States about developments in Namibia; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence within an untruncated territory, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and all adjacent offshore islands, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions; reaffirmed their full and complete support to the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until its independence. The Ministers paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Bernt Carlsson, the late United Nations Commissioner for Namibia who was a valiant champion of the right of the people of Namibia to an unfettered future.

204. At the same meeting, the Ministers also adopted a Special Declaration on Namibia 91/ by which they reviewed and analysed developments in Namibia since the beginning of the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibian independence on 1 April 1989, and reiterated that only the full implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form could ensure the conditions conducive to a peaceful and stable transitional process in Namibia. They, therefore, demanded the deployment of the full complement of the military component of UNTAG and an increase in the UNTAG police monitors in proportion to the strength of the existing South African police force. In that regard, they welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to appoint a Deputy Special Representative and to increase the police component of UNTAG. The Ministers further demanded the immediate dismantling of Koevoet and other para-military forces which South Africa has deceitfully integrated into its police force in Namibia, and the immediate de-registration of all non-Namibians and an end to the intimidation of SWAPO supporters and adequate protection of SWAPO leaders. The Ministers called upon the United Nations Security Council to reassert its authority under its resolution 435 (1978) for the implementation of the independence plan for Namibia and to immediately provide UNTAG with the means to carry out its mandate.

PART FOUR

ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL RELATING TO THE REPRESENTATION OF NAMIBIA AND THE PROMOTION OF NAMIBIAN INTERESTS IN THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

205. General Assembly resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975 and 31/149 of 20 December 1976 emphasized the importance of the Council's participation in the work of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. By its resolution 31/149, in particular, the Assembly requested all specialized agencies to consider granting full membership to the Council so that it might participate in that capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences.

206. Namibia, represented by the Council, now enjoys membership in UNCTAD, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ITU, UNIDO and IAEA. Namibia is also an associate member of WHO and is a signatory to the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, as well as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea which it has ratified.

207. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/26 C, the Council continued during the period under review, to represent Namibia and to promote the interests and aspirations of its people in the specialized agencies and other international organizations and conferences as indicated below.

A. International conferences and meetings

1. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

208. Mr. Sherif Yehia Refaat (Egypt) represented the Council at the Twenty-first United Nations Regional Seminar on the Question of Palestine held at Cairo, from 18 to 22 December 1988.

2. Law of the Sea

209. Mr. Ivan Kulov (Bulgaria) and Mrs. Encyla Sinjela (Zambia) represented the Council at the seventh session of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, held at Kingston, from 27 February to 23 March 1989.

210. Mr. Valentin Dobrev (Bulgaria) represented the Council at the meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, held in New York from 14 August to 1 September 1989.

3. Commission on Human Rights

211. Mr. Gordon Bristol (Nigeria) represented the Council at the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights held at Geneva, from 30 January to 10 March 1989 (A/AC.131/302). Mr. Ernest Tjiriange (SWAPO) accompanied the representative of the Council.

4. Economic and Social Council

212. Mr. Gordon Bristol (Nigeria) represented the Council for Namibia at the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations held at Geneva from 5 to 28 July 1989.

5. Commission on Transnational Corporations

213. Mr. Joseph Atanga (Cameroon) represented the Council at the Second Public Hearings on the Activities of Transnational Corporations in South Africa and Namibia, held at Geneva from 4 to 6 September 1989.

6. Meetings of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

214. Mr. Damodaran (India) and Mr. Sahovic (Yugoslavia) represented the Council at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia, from 5 to 10 September 1988.

215. Mr. Roger Ravix (Haiti) represented the Council at the Sub-Committee Meeting of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund (AFRICA Fund) held at New Delhi from 14 to 17 February 1989.

216. Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), Mr. Insanally (Guyana) and Mr. Damodaran (India) represented the Council at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare, from 17 to 19 May 1989.

217. Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), Mr. Insanally (Guyana) and Mr. Virendra Gupta (India) represented the Council at the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989.

7. Organization of African Unity (OAU)

218. Mr. Ly (Senegal) represented the Council at the forty-ninth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa, from 20 to 25 February 1989.

219. Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia) represented the Council at the fiftieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU and the twenty-fifth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU held at Addis Ababa, from 17 to 22 July 1989 and from 24 to 26 July 1989, respectively.

8. Commission on Human Settlements

220. Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela), Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, represented the Council at the twelfth session of the Commission on Human Settlements held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 24 April to 3 May 1989.

9. United Nations Environment Programme

221. Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), President of the Council, attended the fifteenth session of the Governing Council of UNEP held at Nairobi, from 15 to 26 May 1989.

B. Specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system

1. International Atomic Energy Agency

222. Mr. T. S. Olumoko (Nigeria) represented the Council at the thirty-second regular session of the General Conference of IAEA, held at Vienna, from 19 to 23 September 1988.

2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

223. Mr. Luis Alberto Barrero-Stahl (Mexico) represented the Council at the thirty-fifth session of the Trade and Development Board, held at Geneva from 6 to 17 March 1989.

3. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

224. Mr. Bahadir Kaleli (Turkey) represented the Council at the Informal meeting of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme held at Geneva, on 19 January 1989.

225. Mr. Toko D. Serao (Angola) and Mr. Ali Savut (Turkey) represented the Council at the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees held at Geneva on 13 and 14 June 1989.

226. Mr. Serao (Angola) represented the Council at the Informal meeting of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, held at Geneva on 26 and 27 June 1989.

4. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

227. Mr. Mwindi Nalishuwa (Zambia) represented the Council at the ninety-fourth session of the FAO Council held at Rome, from 15 to 25 November 1988.

228. Mr. T. A. Samodra Sriwidjaja (Indonesia) represented the Council at the ninety-fifth session of the FAO Council, held at Rome, from 19 to 30 June 1989.

5. International Labour Organisation

229. Messrs. Serao (Angola), Savut (Turkey) and Mr. Diop Demba (Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU)) represented the Council at the seventy-sixth session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, from 7 to 28 June 1989.

6. World Health Organization

230. Mr. Bristol (Nigeria) represented the Council at the forty-second session of the World Health Assembly, held at Geneva from 8 to 19 May 1989.

7. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

231. Mr. Atanga (Cameroon) represented the Council at the forty-second session of the International Conference on Education held at Geneva, from 3 to 8 September 1989.

C. Meetings and conferences sponsored by non-governmental organizations

232. Mr. Damodaran (India) attended the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and People under Apartheid, held at Bamako, Mali, from 7 to 14 November 1988.

233. Mr. Khalilur Rahman (Bangladesh) represented the Council at the Seventh Congress of Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization held at New Delhi, from 24 to 28 November 1988.

234. Mr. Kulov (Bulgaria) and Mr. Soufiane Mimouni (Algeria) represented the Council at the international workshop of the Centro de Estudio sobre Africa y el Medio Oriente (CEAMO), held at Havana, from 7 to 10 February 1989.

235. Mr. Manuel Pedro Pacavira (Angola) represented the Council at the International Meeting in Support of the Struggle of SWAPO and of the People of Namibia for Genuine Independence held at Lisbon, on 19 March 1989.

236. Mr. Jonathas Niyungeko (Burundi) represented the Council at the Conference on Support to Independent Namibia organized by the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPA), held at Harare from 1 to 5 April 1989.

237. Mr. Yogesh Gupta (India) represented the Council at the fifteenth anniversary of the Third World Conference on a fifteen-year retrospective on Social Movements and Social Change in Third World and Diaspora Communities: Projections for the Future, held at Chicago from 5 to 8 April 1989.

238. Mr. Glodys St.-Phard (Haiti) represented the Council at Namibia: Independence and Beyond, organized by Namibia Solidarity Association and Campaign against Racial Exploitation (CARE) held at Melbourne, from 6 to 9 May 1989.

239. Mr. Atanga (Cameroon) represented the Council at the International Non-Governmental Organization Seminar on Southern Africa held at Kiev, from 24 to 27 May 1989.

D. Meetings of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and other activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia

240. Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), Mr. Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela), Mr. Yrjö Karinen (Finland) and Mr. Abdel Moneim Talaat (Egypt) attended the meeting of the Standing Committee on Programme and Budget of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, the twenty-seventh meeting of the Senate of the Institute for Namibia and the graduation ceremony held at Lusaka, from 18 to 21 January 1989.

241. Lieutenant-General Zuze (Zambia), Mr. Karinen (Finland) and Mr. Talaat (Egypt) attended the twenty-ninth session of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and its Committees, held at Lusaka, from 21 to 25 August 1989.

CHAPTER II

ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL IN THE FIELD OF DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY CONCERNING NAMIBIA

A. General

242. By its resolution 43/26 D of 17 November 1988 on dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia, the General Assembly requested, inter alia, the United Nations Council for Namibia to counteract the total news black-out on Namibia imposed by the illegal South African régime. It also requested the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to assist the Council in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information.

243. The General Assembly also requested the Council, inter alia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information and in consultation with SWAPO:

(a) To disseminate publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, on legal matters, on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia and on contacts between Member States and South Africa;

(b) To produce and disseminate radio and television programmes designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in and around Namibia;

(c) To produce and disseminate, in both the English language and the local languages of Namibia, radio programmes designed to counter the hostile propaganda and disinformation campaign of the racist régime of South Africa;

(d) To ensure full coverage through advertisements in newspapers and magazines, press releases, press conferences and press briefings of all activities of the United Nations regarding Namibia in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(e) To produce and disseminate widely, on a monthly basis, a bulletin containing analytical and updated information intended to mobilize maximum support for the Namibian cause;

(f) To produce and disseminate, on a weekly basis, an information newsletter containing updated information on developments in and relating to Namibia, in support of the Namibian cause;

(g) To acquire books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for further dissemination.

244. Following the signing of the tripartite agreement on 22 December 1988 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York and particularly since the commencement of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on 1 April 1989, the Council decided to adjust its programme of work for 1989 to focus on the assistance and development needs of Namibia during the transition to and the immediate

post-independence periods (see A/AC.131/304). With respect to its information programme, the Council decided to focus on the following:

(a) Monitoring of events and developments in Namibia by all means available including the continuation of financial support to non-governmental organizations for mobilizing world public opinion to support the efforts of the Secretary-General in ensuring the effective implementation of the independence plan for Namibia;

(b) Mobilizing the international community for emergency and development assistance to the newly independent Namibia;

(c) Ensuring that close contacts are maintained with the media in Namibia and that monitoring of newspapers in languages other than English is intensified to ensure full gathering of information on the events taking place inside the Territory until independence and making such information available specifically to members of the Council on a regular basis.

B. Commemoration of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, and of Namibia Day

245. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/150 of 20 December 1976, the Council commemorated the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO (the week of 27 October to 2 November 1988), at its 520th and 521st meetings, on 27 October 1988.

246. During the two solemn meetings, statements were made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the Security Council, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, a Vice-President of the General Assembly, the Chairman 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, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the representative of the Chairman of OAU, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of SWAPO, the Chairman of the Group of African States, the Chairman of the Group of Asian States, the Chairman of the Group of Eastern European States, the Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States and the Chairman of the Group of Western European and other States at the United Nations, the representative of the Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the Deputy Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, the representative of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). The President of the National Rainbow Coalition also made a statement.

247. Messages were received from the heads of State or Government of the Central African Republic, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia.

248. Messages were also received from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica,

Madagascar, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand. The Secretary-General of OIC and the Director-General of UNESCO also sent messages.

249. The Council held its annual commemoration of Namibia Day at its 532nd (closed) meeting, on 25 August 1989, in accordance with its decision of August 1973 to observe this day annually as a reminder of the critical time in August 1966 when the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, having been left no alternative, took up arms to liberate their country. The General Assembly, by its resolution 31/146 of 20 December 1976, expressed its support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

250. The Acting President of the Council opened the meeting. A minute of silence was observed in memory of the heroes who had fallen in the struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

251. During the meeting, statements were made by the the President of the Security Council, a Vice-President of the General Assembly, the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Vice-Chairman 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, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Chairperson of the Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the representative of the Chairman of OAU, the chairmen of the Groups of African States, Asian States, Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States, Western European and other States at the United Nations.

252. Messages were received from the following heads of State or Government: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Haiti, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Messages were also received from the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the five Nordic Countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), and the Governments of the 12 member States of the European Community.

253. In addition, messages were received from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gabon, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Poland, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Uruguay and Venezuela, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea.

254. The representatives of the following organizations also sent messages: FAO, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), and the League of Arab States. A message was also received from the Secretary-General of the African Society.

C. Press and publications

255. During the period under review, the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia were publicized through press releases in the English and French languages, disseminated to the press, delegations and non-governmental

organizations at Headquarters and to United Nations information centres throughout the world. In addition, daily press coverage in the English and French languages was provided for the Security Council meetings and the General Assembly debate on the question of Namibia.

256. Material on the question of Namibia was also provided regularly to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies, Reuters, Agence France Press and others.

257. Coverage was provided of all United Nations intergovernmental meetings pertaining to Namibia. During the period under review, 26 press releases on proceedings of the United Nations Council for Namibia and on other meetings and events pertaining to Namibia were issued for delegations and the media in the two working languages of the United Nations.

258. The question of Namibia was highlighted in each issue of the quarterly publication UN Chronicle. A 15-page cover story entitled "Namibia ... The Making of a New Nation" was published in the March 1989 issue of the UN Chronicle, which included an overview of the history of Namibia during the past 100 years. The subsequent issues of the UN Chronicle featured the independence process of Namibia and the situation in and around the country.

259. Special information materials produced included a pamphlet and a poster on "Namibia ... Free and Fair Elections" which were distributed widely both in Namibia and throughout the world. Several other publications and reports on the activities of the Council were reproduced, printed and processed in different languages. The booklet entitled A Trust Betrayed: Namibia was revised.

D. Audio-visual materials

260. During the period under review, there was extensive radio, film, television and photo coverage of the work and activities of the Council. Prior to the deployment of UNTAG, a programme entitled "Towards an independent Namibia" was produced in English as part of the United Nations weekly radio programme Perspective. The programme was translated into Chinese, French, Russian, Swahili and Turkish and was distributed on tape to some 350 radio stations world wide. "UN Africa", the 30-minute monthly English-language radio programme, focused on the question of Walvis Bay and included an interview with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of SWAPO and the launching of the Namibian independence process.

261. Two special feature programmes on Namibian independence and UNTAG were produced in the French series Perspectives Internationales and L'Afrique à l'ONU. They included interviews with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Namibia and the Vice-President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and excerpts of statements made by the representatives of OAU, SWAPO, South Africa and Zambia.

262. "Southern African Review", the twice-weekly radio programme translated into Afrikaans, Sesotho, Setswana, Xhosa, and Zulu featured 14 programmes exclusively devoted to the various aspects of the question of Namibia. Other radio programmes in English, French, Russian, Portuguese, Swahili, Turkish, Dutch Papiamentu and French Creole also covered various aspects of the question of Namibia, including the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, deployment of UNTAG, views of the African Group, the front-line States and

non-aligned countries on the role of the United Nations in the independence process and on the situation in and around Namibia. They also covered the Secretary-General's press conference on Namibia.

263. Similarly, visual coverage was provided when the question of Namibia was considered by the Security Council and the General Assembly and also during all commemorative events on Namibia, including Namibia Day and the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO. Radio and news dispatches on these occasions were distributed to radio stations world wide.

264. The video and television programmes "UN in Action" and "World Chronicle" also covered various aspects of the question of Namibia, including the role of the United Nations in the return of Namibian refugees and in the registration of Namibian voters, based on footage collected by the United Nations television crew dispatched to the country. "UN in Action" in Arabic, English, French, Japanese, Russian and Spanish was used world wide. It was also aired in the United States by CNN cable network. A special video entitled "UN Build-up in Namibia Continues" was prepared by CNN.

265. In addition, a 20-minute video documentary on Namibia's transition to independence, based on footage collected by the United Nations video and television team in Namibia was produced in English, French and Spanish for world-wide distribution. An Arabic version of the documentary is under way. Films on the question of Namibia were shown to students and support groups.

266. Moreover, over 700 public inquiries on the question of Namibia were responded to and 14 briefings on Namibia were arranged at Headquarters for various public groups, including 500 representatives of non-governmental organizations and high school and university students. In response to requests for United Nations speakers to address conferences and special events in North America, arrangements were made for two outside speaking engagements on Namibia involving an audience of 375 people.

E. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

267. During the period under review, the Council continued to expand its co-operation with non-governmental organizations and to fund activities of those organizations designed to monitor developments during Namibia's transition to independence, and to mobilize international support for technical assistance to an independent Namibia.

268. In recognition of the important role played by non-governmental organizations in mobilizing support for the Namibian cause, the General Assembly, by its resolution 43/26 D, decided to allocate the sum of \$500,000 to be used by the Council for its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations.

269. The projects supported by the Council included the following:

(a) Namibia Support Committee for information work on Namibia;

(b) Namibia Information Service for a campaign to expose South Africa's repression in Namibia and to monitor developments in Namibia during the electoral process;

(c) National Namibia Concerns for the publication of the 1989 edition of the "Namibia Newsletter";

(d) South Africa Now (Global Vision, Inc.) for an audio-visual project for disseminating information on Namibia;

(e) Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law for the monitoring of developments in Namibia during the electoral process;

(f) The Cuban Centre for Studies on Africa and the Middle East (CEAMO) for a symposium on Namibia;

(g) The American Committee on Africa for its Expanded Aid Campaign for Namibia;

(h) Washington Office on Africa for the production of an information kit on Namibia;

(i) Bureau on Namibia and Southern Africa for monitoring developments relating to the electoral process in Namibia;

(j) Socialist Solidarity for Solidarity Campaign on Namibia;

(k) Information Centre on Southern Africa for the European Conference against South Africa's Aggression against Mozambique and Angola;

(l) Southern Africa Research and Documentation Centre for the organization of a seminar entitled "The Transition from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe: The Lessons for Namibia";

(m) Africa News for a project to gather and disseminate first-hand information on Namibia through print and broadcast outlets;

(n) Episcopal Church for a Free Southern Africa for monitoring developments during the electoral process; and,

(o) The Namibia Communications Centre for setting up an NGO press office in Namibia.

F. Dissemination of information by the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

270. The Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia continued to disseminate information on Namibia and on the activities of the Council to non-governmental organizations, support groups and others concerned with the question of Namibia. It also compiled daily press clippings on current developments relating to Namibia for the information of the members of the Council.

271. The information material distributed by the Office also included a comprehensive study entitled Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development (UNIN) and a publication entitled Namibia: A Direct United Nations Responsibility. Other publications included an information kit on Namibia by the Washington Office on Africa (WOA) and pamphlets on the activities of the

Council. In addition, the Office distributed student leaflets, wallsheets, posters and theme buttons on Namibia. In this regard, the Council appreciates the co-operation rendered by the Department of Public Information, the Department of Conference Services and the United Nations information centres that assisted it in the distribution of information materials on Namibia.

CHAPTER III

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

A. Establishment of the Fund, general developments and sources of financing

1. Establishment of the Fund

272. By its resolutions 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 and 2872 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, the General Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Fund for Namibia. Since the Fund became operative in 1972, the programmes of assistance have been continuously expanded by the General Assembly on the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Security Council. On 26 November 1975, by virtue of resolution 3400 (XXX), the Fund became the vehicle for financing the United Nations Institute for Namibia and a special account was opened for that purpose. A further account was opened in accordance with Assembly resolution 33/182 C of 21 December 1978 for financing the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, which had been established pursuant to Assembly resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976. The Fund is now composed of three separate accounts: (a) the Nationhood Programme Account; (b) the Institute for Namibia Account; and (c) the General Account for educational, social and relief activities.

273. Until 1973, the Council acted only in an advisory capacity in its relationship to the Secretary-General as regards the administration and supervision of the Fund. On 12 December 1973 the General Assembly, by resolution 3112 (XXVIII), appointed the Council itself trustee of the Fund. The guidelines for the orientation, management and administration of the Fund were approved by the Assembly in its resolution 31/151 of 20 December 1976.

2. Sources of financing

274. It is the task of the Council, the Secretary-General and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to mobilize the resources for the financing of the activities of the Fund.

275. Voluntary contributions are the major source of financing of the Fund. The General Assembly has appealed to Governments and their respective national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the three accounts of the Fund. In addition, the General Assembly has each year authorized, as an interim measure, an allocation from the regular budget of the United Nations to help implement the Fund's programmes. For 1989, the General Assembly decided, by resolution 43/26 E, to allocate to the Fund \$US 1.5 million from the regular budget.

276. The Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund and representatives of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia carried out fund-raising activities during the period under review to ensure the financing of activities of the Institute, the Nationhood Programme and other programmes financed by the Fund.

277. The pledges and contributions to the Fund for 1988 and the first six months of 1989 are shown in tables 1 and 2 below.

278. Through its three accounts, the Fund received the following income in 1988 and the first six months of 1989 (see also tables 3 to 9 below):

	<u>Income</u>	
	<u>1988</u> (calendar)	<u>1989</u> (January-June)
	(US dollars)	
Nationhood Programme Account	2 289 992	2 464 580
United Nations Institute for Namibia Account	5 781 434	6 210 877
General Account (educational, social and relief assistance)	<u>3 435 761</u>	<u>3 162 440</u>
Total	<u>11 507 187</u>	<u>11 837 897</u>

279. UNDP has established an indicative planning figure for Namibia which is being used, at the request of the Council for Namibia, to finance development assistance within the context of the Nationhood Programme and the Institute for Namibia. For the present programming cycle, i.e. 1987-1991, the Namibia indicative planning figure has been established at the level of \$US 10,618,000. Taking into account a small carryover from the previous cycle, the total amount available under the Namibia indicative planning figure is about \$US 11 million.

Table 1

United Nations Fund for Namibia: pledges and contributions
as at 31 December 1988

(US dollars)

Country	General Account		Institute for Namibia Accounts		Nationhood Programme Account	
	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections
Algeria	10 000	10 000	-	-	-	-
Argentina	5 000	5 000	-	-	-	-
Australia	49 987	49 987	-	-	-	-
Austria	25 000	25 000	-	-	-	-
Barbados	500	500	-	-	-	-
Brazil	5 000	10 000 <u>a/</u>	10 000	20 000 <u>b/</u>	10 000	20 000 <u>c/</u>
Canada	-	-	162 602	162 602	-	-
China	30 000	30 000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	221	221	221	221	221	221
Denmark	-	-	1 240 310	1 232 666	356 589	354 391
Egypt	609	1 234 <u>a/</u>	1 043	2 114 <u>b/</u>	-	-
Finland	244 320	244 320	855 119	855 119	1 026 142	1 026 142
France	60 526	54 331	141 228	126 772	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-	138 227	138 227	-	-
Greece	4 500	4 500	5 500	5 500	-	-
Iceland	2 000	2 000	-	-	-	-
India	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 000	1 000
Indonesia	4 000	4 000	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	8 819	8 819	-	-	-	-
Italy	282 258	161 895	201 613	161 895	-	-
Japan	10 000	20 000 <u>a/</u>	260 000	470 000 <u>b/</u>	-	-
Kuwait	4 000	4 000	1 000	1 000	-	-
Luxembourg	14 164	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	5 000	5 143	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2 535	2 348	-	-	3 802	3 711
Netherlands	78 947	78 337	210 526	208 899	-	-
New Zealand	13 410	13 410	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	440 495	444 444	314 961	317 460
Pakistan	3 000	3 000	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	6 000 <u>a/</u>	-	2 000 <u>b/</u>	-	-
Republic of Korea	-	-	5 000	5 000	-	-
Senegal	2 500	-	2 500	-	2 500	-
Swaziland	-	1 213 <u>a/</u>	-	-	-	-
Sweden	583 333	589 821	666 667	674 082	333 333	337 041
Thailand	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 000
Togo	591	-	591	-	591	-
Turkey	1 500	-	1 500	-	1 500	-
United States of America	-	-	110 000	-	-	-
Venezuela	2 000	2 000	1 000	1 000	-	-
Yugoslavia	1 000	1 000	-	-	-	-
	<u>1 456 220</u>	<u>1 339 579</u>	<u>4 471 256</u>	<u>4 513 041</u>	<u>2 051 639</u>	<u>2 060 966</u>

a/ Collections for prior years: Brazil - \$10,000; Egypt - \$625; Japan - \$10,000; Mexico - \$143; Philippines - \$6,000; Swaziland - \$1,213.

b/ Collection for prior years: Brazil - \$10,000; Egypt - \$1,028; Japan - \$210,000; Philippines - \$2,000.

c/ Collection for prior years: Brazil - \$10,000.

Table 2

United Nations Fund for Namibia: pledges and contributions
as at 30 June 1989

(US dollars)

Country	General Account		Institute for Namibia Accounts		Nationhood Programme Account	
	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections	Pledges	Collections
Argentina	5 000	5 000	-	-	-	-
Australia	56 186	56 186	-	-	-	-
Austria	25 000	25 000	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	1 000	1 000	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1 000	1 000	-	-	1 000	-
Barbados	500	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	5 000	-	10 000	-	10 000	-
Brunei	-	-	-	-	3 000	3 000
Canada	-	-	162 602	162 602	-	-
Chile	5 000	5 000	-	-	-	-
China	30 000	30 000	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	1 089 385	-	460 894	429 743
Finland	232 883	232 883	931 533	931 533	931 532	931 532
France	55 466	54 762	129 421	121 778	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	-	125 327	125 327	-	-
Greece	4 500	4 500	6 500	6 500	-	-
Iceland	2 000	2 000	-	-	-	-
India	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 000	1 000
Indonesia	4 000	4 000	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 400	4 400	-	-	-	-
Ireland	10 003	10 003	-	-	-	-
Italy	222 222	-	222 222	-	-	-
Japan	10 000	10 000	260 000	260 000	-	-
Luxembourg	-	12 950	-	12 950	-	-
Morocco	3 710	-	-	-	3 802	-
Netherlands	72 115	70 515	192 308	188 040*	-	-
New Zealand	12 270	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	419 162	410 497	299 401	289 855
Pakistan	3 000	3 000	-	-	-	-
Philippines	500	-	500	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	-	-	5 000	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	2 500	-	-	-
Swaziland	847	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	714 286	713 154	634 921	633 914	357 143	356 576
Thailand	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 000
Turkey	1 500	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	-	-	-	110 000	-	-
Venezuela	-	1 000	1 000	-	-	-
	<u>1 482 388</u>	<u>1 246 853</u>	<u>5 555 691</u>	<u>5 090 394</u>	<u>2 064 970</u>	<u>2 023 706</u>

* \$48,077 earmarked for the Namibian Extension Unit.

3. Main areas of assistance

280. The Institute was established by the Council with the endorsement of the General Assembly, as a specific institution to undertake research, training, planning and related activities with special reference to the struggle for freedom and the establishment of an independent State of Namibia.

281. The Nationhood Programme was launched by the General Assembly to mobilize the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to provide assistance in support of the nationhood of Namibia in the form of a comprehensive development-oriented assistance programme.

282. While the two above-mentioned programmes have been set up with particular reference to the future attainment of independence, the establishment of State machinery and the assumption of administrative responsibilities by Namibians, the third programme, the educational, social and relief assistance, in addition to providing individual scholarships, gives particular emphasis to the immediate, present-day needs and welfare of Namibians in the struggle for independence.

283. Expenditures from the Fund on behalf of the three programmes in 1988 and during the first six months of 1989 were as follows (see also tables 3 to 9 below):

	<u>Expenditures</u>	
	<u>1988</u> (calendar)	<u>1989</u> (January-June)
	(US dollars)	
Nationhood Programme Account	2 389 679	787 221
United Nations Institute for Namibia Account	6 355 902	1 529 849
General Account (educational, social and relief assistance)	<u>4 086 469</u>	<u>3 273 695</u>
Total	<u>12 832 050</u>	<u>5 590 765</u>

4. Administration and management

284. The Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, within its overall terms of reference, formulates and reviews policies related to the assistance programmes, reviews the reports of the Commissioner and makes appropriate recommendations to the Council on all matters relating to the programmes. The Office of the Commissioner serves as the co-ordinating authority for the Nationhood Programme under the direction of the Committee on the Fund.

285. At its 369th meeting, on 16 December 1981, the Council decided to streamline the administration of the Programme by authorizing the Committee to approve new projects under the Nationhood Programme and the General Account of the Fund and to approve project revisions, unless the Committee decided to refer the decisions to the Council (see A/AC.131/L.243).

286. The administration of the Nationhood Programme follows the standard model for technical assistance based on the concept of partnership between the recipient Government, UNDP and an executing agency. In most cases, the projects are being executed by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system which receive remittances for project execution through the Supplementary Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme of the Fund for Namibia, which is administered by UNDP. The United Nations Institute for Namibia is implementing nine projects thus giving it a role similar to that of a government implementing agency in standard UNDP procedures. The Institute is also involved in the implementation of a number of other projects under the Programme.

287. Apart from its role as the co-ordinating authority for the Nationhood Programme, the Office of the Commissioner has assumed direct responsibility for project execution in the case of projects for which specialized technical backstopping of the United Nations agencies is not considered to be required. At present, the Commissioner's Office is the executing agency for 35 projects under the General Account and the Nationhood Programme Account.

B. Nationhood Programme for Namibia

1. Launching of the Programme

288. By its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, the General Assembly decided to launch, in support of the nationhood of Namibia, a comprehensive development-oriented programme of assistance within the United Nations system covering the present period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence. By the same resolution, the Assembly called upon the Council to elaborate, in consultation with SWAPO, the guidelines and policies for such a programme and to direct and co-ordinate its implementation.

289. The Nationhood Programme consists of two major components: (a) manpower training programmes for Namibians; and (b) surveys and analyses of the Namibian economic and social sectors, including identification of development tasks and policy options under the following sectoral framework:

(a) Productive sectors, including mining, industries, fisheries and agriculture;

(b) Physical infrastructure and services, including trade, transport and communications, energy and water and land resources;

(c) Social infrastructure and administration, including labour, education, information, health, nutrition and social services, housing, building and land use planning, economic planning, public administration and the judicial system.

2. Implementation of the Programme

290. Significant progress has been made with regard to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme. Since early 1988, a total of 16 new projects and 26 project revisions have been approved by the Council for Namibia. For these projects a total amount of \$US 3,674,118 was approved from the Nationhood Programme Account of the Fund.

291. Since the inception of the Programme, a large number of Namibians have benefited from fellowships and group-training opportunities in a variety of economic and social fields. Many Namibians have also participated in seminars and short courses conducted in Zambia and other African countries. Altogether, education and training account for more than 85 per cent of the financial resources of the Programme. With regard to research, most of the sectoral surveys have been completed and have been incorporated into the comprehensive study on Namibia. 92/

Education and training

292. During the reporting period, hundreds of Namibians continued their training at various institutions, mostly in African countries. The fields of training included mining engineering, marine engineering, pilot training, aircraft maintenance, labour studies, remedial training in the English language, mathematics and physics, nurses' training, statistics, co-operative management, public administration, supplies management, journalism and mass communications, agriculture, railway operations, fisheries and various vocational training programmes for the physically impaired.

293. The United Nations Vocational Training Centre at Cuacra, Angola, continued to operate at full capacity with an enrolment of about 200 trainees in the six trades offered, viz., auto mechanics, machine shop and fitting, electrical installations, plumbing, carpentry, as well as building and construction. A group of 81 trainees graduated in December 1988. A transitional plan for the gradual phasing out of the Centre at Angola and the transfer of activities to an independent Namibia has been prepared.

294. Since the beginning of 1988, a total of more than 350 Namibians have completed their training under the various projects. An equal number of new students have enrolled during the same period.

Field attachment programme

295. During the reporting period, close to 100 Namibians underwent attachment training in Botswana, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The areas of training included civil aviation, telecommunications, postal services, electricity supply, railway operations, language training, tropical disease control, law, fisheries, agriculture, water supply and meat packing.

Sectoral surveys and analyses

296. With the completion of the comprehensive study on Namibia entitled Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development, virtually all sectors have, to some extent, been covered and a valuable socio-economic data base has been established.

3. Financing

297. The total cost of the projects currently under way is as follows:

	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
Project costs	96.6	15 905 865
Executing agencies support costs	<u>3.4</u>	<u>561 430</u>
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>16 467 295</u>

298. The total cost of projects already completed is as follows:

	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
Project costs	97.3	11 890 270
Executing agencies support costs	<u>2.7</u>	<u>332 795</u>
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>12 223 065</u>

299. Of the total cost of the projects in both categories, more than two thirds is covered by the Fund, one fourth by UNDP and the remainder by the executing agencies, as indicated below:

	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
United Nations Fund for Namibia	72.3	20 739 665
UNDP	24.0	6 901 325
Executing agencies	<u>3.7</u>	<u>1 049 370</u>
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>28 690 360</u>

300. The cost of each project and the corresponding sources of financing are shown in table 3 below.

301. The total cumulative expenditure to cover the cost of Nationhood Programme projects was \$US 2,389,679 in 1988 and \$US 787,221 in the first six months of 1989. As indicated in tables 4 and 5 below, the total income of the Nationhood Programme Account was \$US 2,289,992 in 1988 and \$US 2,464,580 in the first six months of 1989.

Table 3

Financing of projects under the Nationhood Programme as at 30 June 1989

(US dollars)

Executing agencies and project title	Costs			Sources		
	Project budget	Agency support costs a/	Total costs	Agency own funds	UNDP	Fund for Namibia
<u>UNDTCD</u>						
NAM/79/001	1 403 185	182 415	1 585 600	-	-	1 585 600
NAM/79/013	40 500	-	40 500	40 500	-	-
NAM/79/015	37 580	4 880	42 460	-	-	42 460
NAM/79/026	298 595	38 820	337 415	-	-	337 415
NAM/79/028	64 510	8 390	72 900	-	-	72 900
	<u>1 844 370</u>	<u>234 505</u>	<u>2 078 875</u>	<u>40 500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2 038 375</u>
<u>ILO</u>						
NAM/82/003	579 060	60 910	639 970	639 970 c/	-	-
NAM/86/005	1 974 000	-	1 974 000	-	1 666 000	308 000
NAM/87/004	362 525	12 690	375 215	-	-	375 215
	<u>2 915 585</u>	<u>73 600</u>	<u>2 989 185</u>	<u>639 970</u>	<u>1 666 000</u>	<u>683 215</u>
<u>FAO</u>						
NAM/78/005	182 275	-	182 275	-	182 275	-
NAM/83/002	95 420	-	95 420	-	-	95 420
NAM/79/003	61 210	-	61 210	-	-	61 210
NAM/79/004	122 650	-	122 650	-	-	122 650
NAM/78/004	231 300	-	231 300	-	231 300	-
NAM/79/022	133 540	-	133 540	-	-	133 540
NAM/83/003	90 000 e/	-	90 000	-	-	90 000
NAM/86/001	189 580	-	189 580	-	-	189 580
NAM/88/006	41 500	-	41 500	-	41 500	-
	<u>1 147 475</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1 147 475</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>455 075</u>	<u>692 400</u>
<u>ICAO</u>						
NAM/79/009	1 193 790	158 815	1 352 605	-	-	1 352 605
<u>IMO</u>						
NAM/79/007	437 355	-	437 355	-	-	437 355
	<u>7 538 575</u>	<u>466 920</u>	<u>8 005 495</u>	<u>680 470</u>	<u>2 121 075</u>	<u>5 203 950</u>

Table 3 (continued)

Executing agencies and project title	Costs			Sources		
	Project budget	Agency support costs a/	Total costs	Agency own funds	UNDP	Fund for Namibia
<u>ECA</u>						
NAM/79/006	341 950	44 620	386 570	-	-	386 570
NAM/85/001	65 000	- d/	65 000	-	-	65 000
	406 950	44 620	451 570	-	-	451 570
<u>ICPE</u>						
NAM/82/007	210 965	-	210 965	-	-	210 965
<u>UNDP/OPE</u>						
NAM/84/003	1 565 320	-	1 565 320	-	1 565 320	-
NAM/87/001	997 730	49 890	1 047 620	-	-	1 047 620
	2 563 050	49 890	2 612 940	-	1 565 320	1 047 620
<u>OCN</u>						
NAM/83/001	839 530	-	839 530	-	-	839 530
NAM/83/004	529 665	-	529 665	-	-	529 665
NAM/83/005	24 140	-	24 140	-	-	24 140
NAM/84/005	231 800	-	231 800	-	-	231 800
NAM/84/006	370 340	-	370 340	-	-	370 340
NAM/84/011	142 500	-	142 500	-	-	142 500
NAM/84/013	1 130 650	-	1 130 650	-	-	1 130 650
NAM/85/002						
NAM/85/004	476 410	-	476 410	-	-	476 410
NAM/85/005	81 870	-	81 870	-	-	81 870
NAM/86/002	171 855	-	171 855	-	-	171 855
NAM/87/003	379 845	-	379 845	-	-	379 845
NAM/88/001	96 800	-	96 800	-	-	96 800
NAM/88/002	124 100	-	124 100	-	-	124 100
NAM/88/003	75 000	-	75 000	-	-	75 000
NAM/88/004	131 300	-	131 300	-	-	131 300
NAM/88/005	194 920	-	194 920	-	-	194 920
NAM/88/007	159 600	-	159 600	-	-	159 600
	26 000	-	26 000	-	-	26 000
	5 186 325	-	5 186 325	-	-	5 186 325
Subtotal	15 905 865	561 430	16 467 295	680 470	3 686 395	12 100 430

Table 3 (continued)

Executing agencies and project title	Costs			Sources		
	Project budget	Agency support costs a/	Total costs	Agency own funds	UNDP	Fund for Namibia
<u>Completed projects</u>						
NAM/78/009	4 000	-	4 000	4 000	-	-
NAM/79/025	45 820	6 470	52 290	-	-	52 290
NAM/79/027	116 480	15 470	131 950	-	-	131 950
NAM/79/029	115 695	15 040	130 735	-	-	130 735
NAM/79/034	177 400	24 850	202 250	-	-	202 250
NAM/81/002	166 780	23 450	190 230	-	-	190 230
NAM/79/033	90 000	-	90 000	90 000	-	-
SWP/78/004	99 790	-	99 790	-	99 790	-
NAM/78/010	45 600	-	45 600	45 600	-	-
NAM/79/023	123 110	17 240	140 350	-	-	140 350
NAM/81/001	127 750	17 420	145 170	-	-	145 170
NAM/79/031	443 300	-	443 300	-	-	443 300
NAM/79/032	2 500	-	2 500	2 500	-	-
NAM/79/002	101 040	5 500	106 540	57 000	-	49 540
NAM/79/005	134 460	16 430	150 890	-	-	150 890
NAM/78/002	114 180	-	114 180	7 500	106 680	-
NAM/82/002	163 780	21 290	185 070	-	-	185 070
NAM/82/004	30 000	-	30 000	30 000	-	-
NAM/79/020	1 004 190	-	1 004 190	50 000	-	954 190
NAM/82/001	414 000	-	414 000	-	-	414 000
NAM/82/008	157 620	-	157 620	-	-	157 620
NAM/78/007	71 860	-	71 860	-	71 860	-
NAM/78/003	35 040	-	35 040	-	35 040	-
NAM/79/008	36 780	5 130	41 910	-	-	41 910
NAM/79/017	221 820	28 840	250 660	-	-	250 660
NAM/79/017	363 585	40 275	403 860	-	-	403 860
NAM/79/010	46 070	5 990	52 060	-	-	52 060
NAM/83/006	176 430 £/	-	176 430	-	-	176 430

Table 3 (continued)

Executing agencies and project title	Costs			Sources		
	Project budget	Agency support costs a/	Total costs	Agency own funds	UNDP	Fund for Namibia
<u>Completed projects (continued)</u>						
NAM/84/007	209 440	-	209 440	-	-	209 440
NAM/84/004	123 080	-	123 080	-	-	123 080
NAM/79/021	298 910	-	298 910	-	-	298 910
NAM/84/012	3 000	-	3 000	-	-	3 000
NAM/79/011	53 330	-	53 330	-	-	53 330
NAM/84/008	130 000	-	130 000	-	-	130 000
NAM/84/009	9 500	-	9 500	-	-	9 500
NAM/82/009	414 000	-	414 000	82 300	-	331 700
NAM/84/002	50 000	-	50 000	-	-	50 000
NAM/85/003	220 580	-	220 580	-	-	220 580
NAM/82/006	398 510	-	398 510	-	-	398 510
NAM/84/014	80 800	-	80 800	-	-	80 800
NAM/79/012	107 400	13 960	121 360	-	-	121 360
NAM/78/008	5 162 630	75 440	5 238 080	-	2 901 560	2 336 520
Subtotal	11 890 270	332 795	12 223 065	368 900	3 214 930	8 639 235
GRAND TOTAL	27 796 135	894 225	28 690 360	1 049 370	6 901 325	20 739 665

a/ In accordance with UNDP procedures these figures do not show the normal support costs in UNDP-funded projects. Agency support costs shown for projects funded by the Fund for Namibia are specified in the project budget and exclude partially or fully waived overhead costs.

b/ The United Nations Institute for Namibia (UNIN) is the implementing agency.

c/ Multi-bilateral funding.

d/ Agencies have waived support costs for these projects.

e/ This project provides background material in the form of satellite imagery for the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia which is a separate project of the Council and is within the programme of work of its Standing Committee III.

f/ The Office of the Commissioner for Namibia (OCN) is the executing agency for the preparatory training at the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

Table 4

United Nations Nationhood Programme for Namibia

I. Statement of income and expenditure for 1988

(US dollars)

INCOME	
Pledged contributions	2 051 639
Interest income	209 040
Miscellaneous income	<u>29 313</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>2 289 992</u>
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	259 454
Travel	9 651
Contractual services	548 005
Operating expenses	11 039
Acquisitions	146 271
Fellowships, grants, other	<u>1 339 068</u>
SUBTOTAL	2 313 488
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	<u>76 191</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2 389 679*
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	<u>(99 687)</u>

* Excludes expenditure not reported by Agencies for allocations of \$2,306,776.

Table 4 (continued)

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1988

(US dollars)

ASSETS

Cash	3 051 603
Pledged contributions unpaid (Schedule 16.3.1)	18 777
Accounts receivable	44 009
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	1 126 013
Deferred charges and other assets	<u>608</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>4 241 010</u>

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	5 833
Unliquidated obligations	486 797
Reserve for allocations	2 306 776
Due to United Nations General Fund	<u>80 947</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>2 880 353</u>

FUND BALANCE

Balance available 1 January 1988	1 460 344
<u>Add: Excess of income over expenditure</u>	<u>(99 687)</u>
SUBTOTAL	1 360 657
<u>Less: Transfers to reserve for allocations</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance available as at 31 December 1988	<u>1 360 657</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u><u>4 241 010</u></u>

Table 5

United Nations Fund for Namibia: Nationhood Programme Account

I. Statement of income and expenditure from 1 January to 30 June 1989

(provisional)

(US dollars)

INCOME	
Pledged contributions	2 064 970
Interest income	<u>399 610</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>2 464 580</u>
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	134 603
Travel	50 845
Contractual services	1 601
Operating expenses	73 005
Acquisitions	54 208
Fellowships, grants, other	<u>615 344</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>929 606</u>
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	<u><u>1 534 974</u></u>

Table 5 (continued)

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 1989

(US dollars)

ASSETS

Cash	4 651 280
Pledged contributions unpaid (Schedule 16.3.1)	28 771
Accounts receivable	52 424
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	1 153 130
Due from United Nations General Fund	12 824
Deferred charges and other assets	<u>608</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>5 899 047</u>

LIABILITIES

Unliquidated obligations	596 953
Reserve for allocations	<u>2 717 618</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>3 314 571</u>

FUND BALANCE

Balance available 1 January	1 460 344
<u>Add:</u> Transfers from reserves	226 805
Excess of income over expenditure	<u>1 534 974</u>
SUBTOTAL	3 222 123
<u>Less:</u> Transfers to reserves	<u>(637 647)</u>
Balance available 30 June 1989	<u>2 584 476</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u>5 899 047</u>

C. United Nations Institute for Namibia

302. The Institute is administered by a 16-member Senate which is its policy-making organ. The Senate submits annual reports to the Council and the Secretary-General on the activities of the Institute. The Institute operates an average annual budget of \$US 4.5 million. The budget estimates of the Institute, approved by the Senate, are endorsed annually by the Council subject to the availability of financial resources.

303. Following recommendations of an evaluation report on the Institute's operations over the 10-year period (1976-1986), the programmes and activities of the Institute have been restructured and expanded. Training departments have been reorganized and research has been bolstered by the creation of a Senate Research Committee to guide all research conducted by the Institute. The training period has been lengthened to five years to include a two-year foundation phase. The curriculum of the Institute has also continued to expand to include a teacher-training upgrading programme, a special programme for magistrates and a secretarial programme. In 1988, a total of 157 new students were admitted to various programmes of the Institute which included the programme of management and development studies, the teacher-training upgrading programme and the secretarial programme. The new students, together with those continuing their studies, brought the total student body of the Institute in 1988 to 562.

304. In 1989, the tenth graduating group, comprising 123 students, was awarded diplomas in management and development studies, thus bringing the total number of Institute graduates in this field to 888. The Institute's diploma is underwritten by the University of Zambia. In addition, 29 students were awarded teaching diplomas in basic education and 36 students received certificates in the secretarial training programmes. This brings the Institute's total number of graduates from its various programmes since its inception to 1,266.

305. The Institute continues to undertake applied research in various fields. The research programme is intended to make available basic documentation for policy formulation by the future Government of an independent Namibia.

306. At its 28th meeting on 19 and 20 January 1989, the Senate adopted a transitional plan for the gradual transfer of the Institute's activities to an independent Namibia. In accordance with the plan, no new intake of students was accepted for 1989 and it is expected that by the end of 1990 all ongoing students will have completed their current programmes in Lusaka.

307. The Namibian Extension Unit, established in 1981, continued to expand its distance education programme for Namibians who have been denied education by the illegal South African administration in Namibia. It continued to serve several thousand Namibian adults and youths in Zambia and Angola, and plans were drawn up for the transfer of its activities to an independent Namibia.

308. The Unit is an autonomous body within the Institute and has its own Board of Project Management, of which the Director of the Institute is Chairman. The Commissioner is also represented on the Board. The Institute administers the Unit's funds in accordance with United Nations financial regulations.

309. The total expenditure of the Institute was \$US 6,355,902 in 1988 and \$US 1,529,849 in the first six months of 1989. At the same time, the total income (from various sources) of the Institute for Namibia Account within the United Nations Fund for Namibia was \$US 5,781,434 for 1988 and \$US 6,210,877 in the first six months of 1989. Detailed information on the Institute for Namibia Account is given in tables 6 and 7 below.

Table 6

Trust Fund for the Institute for Namibia a/

I. Statement of income and expenditure for 1988

(US dollars)

INCOME	
Pledged contributions	4 471 256
Public donations	254 633
Subventions	530 090
Interest income	244 112
Miscellaneous income	<u>281 343</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>5 781 434</u>
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	3 385 328
Travel	208 230
Contractual services	41 175
Operating expenses	555 631
Acquisitions	808 001
Fellowships, grants, other	<u>1 357 537</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>6 355 902</u>
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	<u>(574 468)</u>

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1988

(US dollars)

ASSETS	
Cash	1 807 866
Pledged contributions unpaid (schedule 16.3.1)	1 063 344
Accounts receivable	398 827
Deferred charges	146 320
Due from United Nations General Fund	-
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>3 416 357</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	143 754
Unliquidated obligations	317 588
Due to United Nations General Fund	85 693
Deferred income	<u>110 000</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>657 035</u>
FUND BALANCE	
Balance available 1 January 1988	3 333 790
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	<u>(574 468)</u>
Balance available 31 December 1988	<u>2 759 322</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u>3 416 357</u>

a/ Excludes the United Nations Institute for Namibia Provident Fund financial statements, which are to be presented separately to the Senate by the Director of the Institute, as the Secretary-General does not have the administrative responsibility for the Fund. The Provident Fund is subject to and administered in accordance with special rules which are set out in schedule IV of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

Table 7

United Nations Fund for Namibia: United Nations Institute
for Namibia Account

I. Statement of income and expenditure for the period
1 January to 30 June 1989

(provisional)

(US dollars)

INCOME	
Pledged contributions	5 555 691
Subventions	349 910
Interest income	125 803
Miscellaneous income	<u>179 473</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>6 210 877</u>
EXPENDITURE	
Staff and other personnel costs	944 350
Travel	1 307
Contractual services	21
Operating expenses	317 719
Fellowships, grants, other	<u>266 452</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>1 529 849</u>
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	<u><u>4 681 028</u></u>

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 1989

(US dollars)

ASSETS	
Cash	4 333 524
Pledged contributions unpaid (schedule 16.3.1)	1 285 757
Accounts receivable	34 529
Due from United Nations General Fund	432 773
Deferred charges and other assets	<u>226 077</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>6 312 660</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	10
Unliquidated obligations	<u>87 840</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>87 850</u>
FUND BALANCE	
Balance available 1 January 1989	3 333 790
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	<u>2 891 020</u>
Balance available 30 June 1989	<u>6 224 810</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u><u>6 312 660</u></u>

D. Educational, social and relief assistance

310. Educational, social and relief assistance is administered by the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia. The main activity in this category is the scholarship programme for individual Namibians, which provides educational assistance to Namibians who are denied this opportunity by the illegal South African administration in Namibia. The General Account of the Fund is also used to finance vocational and technical training; to provide assistance in the fields of health and medical care, nutrition and social welfare; to acquire books and periodicals for Namibian refugee camps and SWAPO offices; and to facilitate the attendance of Namibian representatives at international seminars, meetings and conferences.

1. Individual scholarship programme

311. At its 87th meeting, on 12 February 1988, the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia approved an allocation of \$US 1.4 million for the individual scholarship programme for 1988. This amount was later increased by \$US 475,000 to a total of \$US 1.875 million. For 1989, an initial allocation of \$US 1.5 million has been approved for the programme.

312. During the reporting period, the demand for scholarships continued to increase. As at 30 June 1989, 255 Namibians were being sponsored under the scholarship programme.

313. Most of the educational assistance was granted at the post-secondary level, but a few students were being sponsored at the primary and secondary levels. The fields of study included, inter alia, education, agriculture, business administration, economics, accounting, journalism, engineering, public administration, animal husbandry, motor mechanics and tailoring.

314. Namibian students continued to be eligible for educational assistance under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

2. Training projects

315. As requested by the Committee on the Fund, all new training activities are being constituted as projects. Since the beginning of 1988, nine new projects and nine project revisions have been approved by the Fund Committee.

316. The projects provided for the education and training of Namibians at various levels in a number of countries, and included diploma and degree programmes in Barbados, Guyana, the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe. A group of trainees completed their course in video and cinematography, and radio broadcasters continued in-service training at radio stations in various African countries.

317. During the period under review, the Fund continued to be involved in the financing of the operational costs of the Namibian Technical Secondary School of Loudima, the Congo. At present, the school has an enrolment of 365 students.

3. Other assistance

318. The Fund also continued to provide medical care, social assistance and relief aid to Namibians. During the period under review more than 100 Namibians received this type of assistance.

319. A sum was made available from the Fund for emergency assistance to be allocated by the Commissioner. The field offices of the Commissioner's Office were given a small imprest from these emergency funds to be used in accordance with the approved guidelines for the funds.

320. Finally, funds were provided to facilitate the attendance of Namibians at international seminars and conferences.

4. Financing

321. Expenditures on educational, social and relief assistance (General Account) amounted to \$US 4,086,469 in 1988 and to \$US 3,273,695 during the first six months of 1989. The total income of the General Account of the Fund was \$US 3,435,761 in 1988 and \$US 3,162,440 during the first six months of 1989. Detailed financial information on the General Account is presented in tables 8 and 9 below.

Table 8

United Nations Fund for Namibia: General Account

I. Statement of income and expenditure for 1988

(US dollars)

INCOME

Pledged contributions	1 456 220
Subventions	1 500 000
Interest income	306 378
Miscellaneous income	<u>173 163</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>3 435 761</u>

EXPENDITURE

Staff and other personnel costs	399 826
Travel	195 672
Contractual services	38 277
Operating expenses	143 564
Acquisitions	72 312
Fellowships, grants, other	<u>3 236 818</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>4 086 469</u>

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	<u><u>(650 708)</u></u>
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II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1988

(US dollars)

ASSETS

Cash	3 764 392
Pledged contributions unpaid (schedule 16.3.1)	308 678
Accounts receivable	148 691
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	74 579
Due from United Nations General Fund	-
Deferred charges and other assets	<u>902 342</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>5 198 682</u>

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	1 385 313
Unliquidated obligations	889 934
Due to United Nations General Fund	438 194
Deferred income	<u>4 000</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>2 717 441</u>

FUND BALANCE

Balance available 1 January 1988	3 050 078
Add: Transfer from reserve for allocations	81 871
Excess of income over expenditure	<u>(650 708)</u>
Balance available 31 December 1988	<u>2 481 241</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u><u>5 198 682</u></u>

Table 9

United Nations Fund for Namibia: General Account

I. Statement of income and expenditure for the period
1 January to 30 June 1989

(provisional)

(US dollars)

INCOME

Pledged contributions	1 482 388
Public donations	100
Subventions	1 500 000
Interest income	<u>179 952</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>3 162 440</u>

EXPENDITURE

Staff and other personnel costs	39 600
Travel	92 190
Operating expenses	103 621
Acquisitions	58 180
Fellowships, grants, other	2 979 240
Over expenditure on liquidation of prior year's obligation	<u>864</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>3 273 695</u>

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE

(111 255)

II. Statement of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 1989

(US dollars)

ASSETS

Cash	2 207 582
Pledged contributions unpaid (schedule 16.3.1)	535 877
Accounts receivable	45 218
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	(327 706)
Due from United Nations General Fund	<u>1 269 878</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>3 730 849</u>

LIABILITIES

Unliquidated obligations	<u>1 360 863</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>1 360 863</u>

FUND BALANCE

Balance available 1 January 1989	3 050 078
Add: Transfers from reserves	81 871
Excess of income over expenditure	<u>(761 963)</u>
Balance available 30 June 1989	<u>2 369 986</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u>3 730 849</u>

CHAPTER IV

ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

A. General

322. By resolution 2248 (S-V), the General Assembly decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. The Assembly further decided that, in the performance of his tasks, the Commissioner should be responsible to the Council.

323. During the period under review, the Commissioner for Namibia, acting through his offices at Headquarters, Gaborone, Luanda and Lusaka, continued to protect Namibian interests through the issuance of travel documents and through efforts to ensure implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The Commissioner was also engaged in the provision of assistance to Namibians and the mobilization of international support for the Namibian cause.

B. Assistance to Namibians

324. The Office of the Commissioner administers the assistance programmes under the United Nations Fund for Namibia. The Fund, as described earlier, has three major components: (a) the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; (b) the United Nations Institute for Namibia; and (c) educational, social and relief activities (General Account). The substantive activities of the Fund have been described in the preceding chapter of the present report. The present section describes the arrangements by which the Office of the Commissioner administers the various programmes under the Fund.

1. Nationhood Programme for Namibia

325. In its capacity as the co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme, the Commissioner's Office has established and consolidated a framework of close and continuous working relations with SWAPO, the United Nations Institute for Namibia, OAU, UNDP, the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system.

326. Review meetings were held in September 1988 and March 1989 between the Office of the Commissioner and SWAPO in order to ensure effective planning, co-ordination and resource utilization. At these meetings, ongoing assistance activities are reviewed and available funds earmarked for new projects and project revisions. Following review meetings, the Commissioner reports to the Committee on the Fund on the proposed resource allocation, in order to facilitate planning by the Committee, and subsequently prepares project proposals for consideration by the Committee.

327. The Office of the Commissioner reports semi-annually to the Council through the Committee on the Fund on activities financed under the Nationhood Programme.

2. United Nations Institute for Namibia

328. The Commissioner is a member of the Senate of the Institute and, in that capacity, he is actively involved in providing policy guidance to the work of the Institute. The assistance provided by the Office of the Commissioner to the Institute is limited to fund-raising activities and general administration of the Institute account at Headquarters, as well as to serving in an advisory capacity as requested.

3. Education, social and relief assistance (General Account)

329. During the period under review, the Office of the Commissioner continued to co-ordinate and manage programmes of educational, social and relief assistance for Namibians. At the present time, the Office of the Commissioner is carrying out 17 projects; a responsibility which entails project identification, preparation, implementation and evaluation. The Office prepares project proposals for consideration by the Committee on the Fund and reports semi-annually to the United Nations Council for Namibia, through the Committee, on the activities financed from the General Account of the Fund. A detailed report on these activities appears in paragraphs 272 to 321 above.

330. The Office of the Commissioner also administers the individual scholarship programme under the General Account of the Fund (see paras. 311-314).

4. Fund-raising activities

331. During the period under review, the Commissioner maintained regular contacts with Member States through their permanent missions to the United Nations, as well as with non-governmental organizations and other organizations, to ensure the financing of all the activities under the Fund.

C. Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia

332. The Office of the Commissioner continued to review developments relating to Decree No. 1 and to submit to the Council reports on political and information activities designed to promote the implementation of the Decree. The Commissioner continued to deliver lectures and talks on the Decree and the Office distributed publicity material on the plunder of Namibian resources in violation of Decree No. 1.

333. It will be recalled that on 14 July 1987, the Council's lawyers instituted legal proceedings in the District Court of The Hague against Urenco Nederland V.O.F. and Ultracentrifuge Nederland N.V., its State-controlled managing partner, as well as against the Government of the Netherlands in order to prevent Urenco Nederland V.O.F. from carrying out orders which were based on purchases of Namibian uranium.

334. On 3 May 1988, the preliminary response of the defendants was submitted to the District Court at The Hague. In reply, a statement on behalf of the Council was submitted on 6 June 1989 to the Court. It is foreseen that, in accordance with the

established legal procedures in the Netherlands, this will lead to a more detailed statement of defence. Subsequently, the Court will set a date for oral hearings after which a decision will be rendered. Either side may then appeal to the Court of Appeals and, ultimately, to the Supreme Court of the Netherlands.

D. Studies

335. During the period under review, the Office of the Commissioner continued to undertake studies, including a revised version of the study on transnational corporations operating in Namibia; a summarized version of the demographic study of the Namibian population; and studies dealing with the socio-economic and legal situation prevailing in Namibia and with the incomes and profits made by foreign economic interests operating illegally in Namibia.

E. Participation in international conferences and meetings

336. During the period under review, the Commissioner participated in a number of international conferences and meetings and held consultations with representatives of the Governments of several countries.

337. The Commissioner is a member of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia. He attended the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia on the transitional plans for the Institute, held at Addis Ababa from 3 to 5 November 1988. The Commissioner also participated at the thirty-second regular session of the General Conference of IAEA, held at Vienna from 19 to 23 September 1988.

338. The Officer-in-Charge attended the meetings of the Standing Committee on Programme and Budget of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the 27th meeting of the Senate of United Nations Institute for Namibia and the graduation ceremony held at Lusaka from 18 to 21 January 1989. He also participated at the twenty-ninth session of the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and its Committees, held at Lusaka, from 21 to 25 August 1989.

339. In addition, the Commissioner and his representatives participated at meetings organized in support of the liberation struggle in Namibia by various non-governmental organizations and support groups.

F. Offices of the Commissioner at Luanda, Gaborone and Lusaka

1. Luanda

340. The Luanda Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, located at Angola where SWAPO maintained its provisional headquarters and where over 90 per cent of Namibians in exile were based, continued to play an active role in the co-ordination of assistance to Namibians and the monitoring of political developments in Namibia.

341. Under the field attachment programme of the Council for Namibia, the Office helped place Namibians in various training fields. It co-operated in the crash course training of 400 Namibian students as immigration, customs and excise

officers in the United Republic of Tanzania. The Office also participated in the joint evaluation mission to Dar-es-Salaam of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania/SWAPO, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia which reviewed the effectiveness and efficiency of the skills development programme. In addition, it assisted in placing 15 Namibians in a nine-month course in materials management, 20 Namibians in a one-year certificate course in materials management and accountancy and 10 Namibians in a two-year diploma course in business management.

342. The Office also continued to carry out liaison responsibilities with agencies of the United Nations system represented in Angola to ensure a well integrated inter-agency approach to programmes of assistance to Namibians. It continued to organize inter-agency meetings on programme activities in connection with missions to Angola on Namibian matters, and with the administering of 25 projects supervised by the Luanda office.

343. In close co-operation with SWAPO, the Luanda office continued to assist in the activities of the Vocational Training Centre at Cuacra, Angola with 173 students and 71 national technical and administrative staff, as well as those of the Namibian Secondary Technical School at Loudima, Congo, with 600 students and 33 national administrative personnel, training and support staff, and in the training of radio broadcasting trainees. The office also co-ordinated assistance to SWAPO settlements as well as emergency assistance to over 2,000 nursing mothers and children who fled Namibia because of increased harassment and intimidation. It made arrangements for the airlifting of 1,100 students to training institutions in Zambia.

344. Following the agreements on resolving the conflicts in southwestern Africa which resulted in the commencement of the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the Office collaborated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the registration and repatriation of 35,000 Namibian exiles to Namibia to enable them to participate in the independence process.

345. Following the start of the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), there was increased demand for travel documents by Namibians who were being repatriated to Namibia. During that period, the Luanda office issued 500 travel documents of the Council for Namibia to Namibians.

2. Gaborone

346. During the period under review, the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia in Gaborone continued to obtain transit visas and letters of agreement guaranteeing free and safe passage through Zambia and Zimbabwe for Namibian refugees and exiles who sought to secure political asylum and sanctuary in those countries. The office also issued new travel and identity documents of the United Nations Council for Namibia and renewed or extended the validity of 17 other Namibian refugees and exiles.

347. The office represented the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia at the nineteenth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held at Accra, Ghana from 8 to 12 May 1989. It also took part in the eighth joint review meeting of the Nationhood Programme held in New York

from 28 to 30 March 1989 and helped negotiate with the Government of Botswana for the field attachment of six Namibian trainees to the Botswana Rural Water Development Programme.

348. The office also rendered and co-ordinated assistance to Namibian refugees and exiles in Botswana under the Fund for Namibia. It facilitated the placement of trainees in the appropriate institutions of learning. As a result, Namibian refugees were placed in bookkeeping and secretarial training programmes, hotel service management; integrated rural development; tannery and shoe-making; Computer Science; and Business Administration in a number of African countries. It also arranged for the placement of a Namibian trainee in the FAO training programme for meat inspectors and meat technologists.

349. The office in Gaborone maintained liaison and collaborated with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and other United Nations specialized agencies and organizations in the area including UNDP, UNICEF and WHO concerning the Namibian refugee community in Botswana. The office also co-ordinated its programmes of assistance with donor agencies and non-governmental organizations both resident in and outside Botswana in their programmes of assistance to Namibian refugees in Botswana. The office co-operated with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in promoting effective implementation of its various programmes of assistance to Namibians.

3. Lusaka

350. During the period under review, the Lusaka office participated in numerous meetings on Namibia. In this regard, it participated actively in the management, monitoring, reappraisal and follow-up on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and projects under the General Fund for Namibia. The office continues to manage some 31 projects, including 25 Nationhood projects and 6 under the General Fund for Namibia, including the individual scholarship programme.

351. The office organized and hosted a number of joint local review meetings of some of the Nationhood projects with SWAPO and other executing United Nations agencies. It continued to co-ordinate assistance programmes offered by some donor Governments and other agencies, including non-governmental organizations. It continued to work with all the Lusaka based specialized agencies and the organizations of the United Nations system such as UNDP, UNHCR, ILO, UNIC and FAO involved in the preparation and delivery of assistance to Namibians.

352. The Lusaka office has maintained relations with regional organizations such as the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, the Multi-National Programming and Operational Centres, the Preference Trade Area, and the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute, as well as non-governmental organizations and private voluntary organizations concerned with regional problems of southern Africa and the provision of assistance to national liberation movements, particularly SWAPO. It also promoted and co-ordinated activities of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia and contacts with Governments of several African countries as well as with OAU and its Liberation Committee. It further represented the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia at various international meetings held in the region and regularly served as a contact between the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia and the Governments and organizations concerned.

353. The office assisted Namibians in obtaining travel documents and visas to facilitate their freedom of movement abroad to pursue scholarships and to attend conferences. Since June 1988, the Lusaka office has issued 2,034 new travel and identity documents, renewed 2,149 and cancelled 405. It has continued to deal with various enquiries about the issue and validity of the documents from foreign Governments and United Nations agencies.

354. The Lusaka office continued to be the operational centre for the execution of the field-attachment programme. In this regard, a number of African Governments and parastatals have accepted over 90 Namibian trainees and graduates on attachment. The office has also been active in providing information and briefings on Namibia and the activities of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia to delegations from donor Governments and organizations visiting Lusaka. The office also provided technical support and back-up services including administrative, secretarial, material and other technical services to project personnel, seminars, consultants and review meetings.

355. The office participated at the joint review meetings of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia/SWAPO which took place in New York on 28 to 30 March 1989. The review recognized the termination of certain projects and noted that the implementation of ongoing projects under the assistance programme could continue uninterrupted during the transitional period to Namibia's independence. In addition, the review recognized the possibility of initiating new projects for the benefit of all Namibians.

356. In addition, the Lusaka office continued to provide counselling services to many Namibians and students in need of assistance and medical evacuation to neighbouring African countries. It also continued to co-ordinate the training and placement of a number of Namibians in different countries around the world.

CHAPTER V

RESOLUTIONS AND FORMAL STATEMENTS OF THE COUNCIL

357. The present chapter contains the texts of the resolutions and formal statements issued by the Council and its President during the period under review, as well as a summary of the decisions taken by the Council during the same period.

A. Resolutions

358. During the period covered by the present report, the Council adopted the following resolutions:

1. Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Acting as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

"Having considered the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia, covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 1988,

"1. Approves the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;

"2. Commends the significant progress made in providing assistance to Namibians;

"3. Notes that all available financial resources in the United Nations Fund for Namibia have been fully committed, and against this background;

"4. Appeals to all Governments to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to ensure that adequate financial resources will be available to sustain the broad variety of new and ongoing activities under the Programme."

526th meeting
28 March 1989

2. Budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1989

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Acting as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

"Taking into account General Assembly resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which the Assembly approved the Charter of the United

Nations Institute for Namibia, 93/ article 5 (a) of which provides that the Council shall consider and endorse the annual budget estimates of the Institute,

"Having considered the report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia on the proposed interim budget of the Institute for 1989,

"Endorses, subject to the availability of funds, the interim budget of the United Nations Institute for Namibia for 1989."

526th meeting
28 March 1989

3. Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Acting as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

"Having considered the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and educational, social and relief activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia, covering the period from 1 July to 31 December 1989,

"1. Approves the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;

"2. Commends the significant progress made in providing assistance to Namibians;

"3. Notes that all available financial resources in the United Nations Fund for Namibia have been fully committed, and against this background;

"4. Appeals to all Governments to make generous contributions to the Fund to ensure that adequate financial resources are available to sustain and complete the broad variety of ongoing activities under the Programme."

531st meeting
23 August 1989

B. Formal statements

359. The formal statements issued on behalf of the Council by its Presidents during the period under review are summarized below:

In a statement issued by its President on 17 October 1988 concerning the arson attack on 10 October 1988 against the office of The Namibian, a newspaper published in Windhoek and whose editor, Gwen Lister, has been an outspoken voice for the independence of Namibia, the United Nations Council for Namibia noted that the attack took place only a few days after the arrival

in Windhoek of the United Nations technical team on a survey mission to prepare for the emplacement of UNTAG to oversee the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) for the independence of Namibia.

The Council stated that the attack on The Namibian, which caused extensive damage, was aimed possibly at intimidating and silencing the independent press in Namibia and stressed that the failure to protect the safety of a Namibian newspaper made it all the more necessary to include the protection of the Namibians as an item on the agenda of the talks on the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia.

On 10 November 1988, the United Nations Council for Namibia expressed its indignation at the involvement of the South African army of occupation, particularly the notorious terror squad Koevoet (Crow Bar), in a sinister campaign of compiling lists of civilians, identity card numbers, addresses and political affiliation. It stated that as a result of increased intimidation and repression, many more Namibians were being forced into exile. The majority were young people who were escaping the brutalities of the racist régime and police who had for the past several months launched a campaign of intimidation and repression, particularly targeting school children in northern Namibia.

The Council strongly condemned the Pretoria régime for its repression of the Namibian people, its unprecedented militarization of the Territory and its so-called registration of voters aimed at imposing individuals and groups subservient to Pretoria's interests on the Namibian people. It drew the attention of the international community to this dangerous situation and stressed the imperative need for monitoring closely Pretoria's activities in Namibia. It demanded that the Pretoria régime end forthwith its brutal repression of the Namibian people and the forced registration of voters by its racist army and Koevoet murder squads.

The United Nations Council for Namibia reiterated its unwavering commitment to the independence of Namibia on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and expressed, once again, its unequivocal support for the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

On 4 May 1989, the United Nations Council for Namibia reiterated its profound concern and indignation at the continuing deterioration of the critical situation in Namibia since the first week of April. It stated that the great sense of expectation with which the international community and the Namibian people had greeted the adoption of Security Council resolution 632 (1989) dissipated when South African troops launched a massive and deadly premeditated assault against the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), which Pretoria alleged to have crossed over from Angola.

The Council stressed that it had been established that PLAN fighters had no hostile intentions, but were assembling for monitoring by UNTAG. Forensic evidence had indicated that 18 members of PLAN were executed after their surrender to members of the South African-led Koevoet units, now part of the South West African Police.

In view of its enduring responsibilities for Namibia until independence, the Council expressed the view that it was incumbent upon it to express its indignation and revulsion at the torture and premeditated massacres of the Namibian people. The Council would be shirking its solemn responsibility for Namibia if it were to remain silent in the face of such alarming developments in the Territory. It stressed that the hopes and aspirations of the people of Namibia must not again be betrayed, and that it would spare no effort to ensure the effective and full implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia.

C. Decisions

Election of officers

360. The election of officers for 1989 is described in paragraphs 54 to 66.

361. At its 518th meeting, on 14 October 1988, the Council, in view of the departure of Mr. Ilter Turkmen (Turkey), elected Mr. Mustafa Akşin (Turkey) Vice President.

362. At its 524th meeting, on 5 December 1988, the Council re-elected Lieutenant-General Peter D. Zuze (Zambia) as its President for 1989. It also re-elected its Vice-Presidents and Chairmen of the Committees and Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund (see paras. 54-62).

363. At its 531st meeting, on 23 August 1989, the Council, in view of the departure of Mr. Ivan Kulov (Bulgaria), elected Mr. Alexander Savov (Bulgaria) Chairman of Standing Committee III for 1989.

Observer

364. At its 518th meeting, on 14 October 1988, the Council decided to grant observer status to Brazil.

Reports of missions and delegations

365. At its 529th meeting, on 15 June 1989, the Council took note of the reports of the delegation of the Council to the missions of representation to the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Zimbabwe from 17 to 19 May 1989; the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPA) Conference on Support of Independent Namibia, held at Harare in April 1989, the International Seminar of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) on Southern Africa, held at the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in May 1989; the Campaign Against Racial Exploitation (CARE) Conference on Namibia, held at Australia in May 1989, the forty-second World Health Assembly, held at Geneva in May 1989, and the twelfth session of the Commission on Human Settlements, held at Colombia in April/May 1989.

366. At its 531st meeting, on 23 August 1989, the Council took note of the reports of the delegation of the Council to the mission of consultation to four specialized agencies in Geneva, namely, the World Health Organization, the Office of the United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) from 10 to 15 August 1989.

Reports of Standing Committees and the Committee on the Fund

367. At its 523rd meeting, on 9 November 1988, the Council approved the recommendations of Standing Committee III on grants to project proposals submitted by non-governmental organizations.

368. At its 526th meeting, on 28 March 1989, the Council approved the proposal of the Committee on the Fund on transitional arrangements for the United Nations Institute for Namibia, the progress report and the draft resolution.

369. At its 531st meeting, on 23 August 1989, the Council approved the reports of Standing Committee II on the political, military, and social situation in and relating to Namibia and on the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia. At the same meeting, it also approved its report on contacts between Member States and South Africa to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Notes

- 1/ 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/ A/43/24 (Part I) and A/43/24 (Part II). To be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/43/24).
- 3/ A/43/989-S/20346, annex. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988.
- 4/ S/20345, annex. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988.
- 5/ S/20412 and Add.1 and 2. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989.
- 6/ S/20457. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989.
- 7/ S/20779. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989.
- 8/ S/20782. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989.
- 9/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.
- 10/ Financial Times (London) and The New York Times, 4 May 1988; The Guardian (London), 4 and 5 May 1988.
- 11/ The New York Times, 13 May 1988; West Africa, 23 May 1988.
- 12/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 18 May 1988; Financial Times (London), 19 May 1988; The New York Times, 20 May 1988.
- 13/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 23 May 1988.
- 14/ The New York Times, 6 June 1988.
- 15/ The Guardian (London) and The New York Times, 27 June 1988.
- 16/ The Guardian (London), 16 May 1988; The New York Times, 17 May 1988.
- 17/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 29 June 1988; The New York Times, 30 June 1988.
- 18/ The New York Times, 30 June 1988; West Africa, 25 July 1988.
- 19/ The Guardian (London) and The New York Times, 14 July 1988; Jeune Afrique, 27 July 1988.

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- 20/ S/20412, annex. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989.
- 21/ The New York Times, 25 July 1988.
- 22/ Ibid., 3 and 6 August 1988; The Guardian (London), 5 August 1988.
- 23/ A/43/521-S/20109, annex. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988.
- 24/ See S/20412. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989.
- 25/ See S/20129, annex. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988.
- 26/ The New York Times, 16 August 1988; The Guardian (London), and The Windhoek Advertiser, 17 August 1988.
- 27/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 23 August 1988.
- 28/ The Washington Post, 24 August 1988; The New York Times, 25 August 1988.
- 29/ The Guardian (London), The New York Times and The Washington Post, 28 August 1988.
- 30/ The New York Times and The Washington Post, 31 August 1988.
- 31/ The New York Times, 10 September 1988.
- 32/ The New York Times, 27 and 30 September 1988; The Windhoek Advertiser, 30 September 1988.
- 33/ A/43/964-S/20325, annex.
- 34/ S/20208. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988.
- 35/ A/44/89-S/20414, annex. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989.
- 36/ A/44/90-S/20415, annex. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989.
- 37/ James H. Mittelman, "Cutting the Weak Link in the Apartheid Chain: Namibia", Africa Rights Monitor, 2nd quarter 1988, p. 52; Sunday Tribune, 22 September 1985.
- 38/ Christopher Coker, South Africa's Security Dilemmas, Washington Papers/126 (New York, Praeger, 1987), p. 45.

Notes (continued)

- 39/ The New York Times, 23 November 1988.
- 40/ Country Profile: Namibia, 1988-89 (London, The Economist Intelligence Unit, 1988), p. 11.
- 41/ The Namibian (Windhoek), 15 August 1988.
- 42/ Helmoed-Römer Heitman, South African War Machine (Navato, California, Presidio Press, 1985), p. 160.
- 43/ Ibid., pp. 160 and 161; Gavin Cawthra, Brutal Force: The Apartheid War Machine (London, International Defence and Aid Fund, 1986), pp. 123-125.
- 44/ Heitman, loc. cit.
- 45/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 10 November 1988.
- 46/ Defense Analysis, vol. 4, No. 1, March 1988, p. 13.
- 47/ The Washington Post, 23 October 1988.
- 48/ Ibid., 10 November 1988.
- 49/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 12 August 1988.
- 50/ Africa Confidential, vol. 29, No. 14, 15 July 1988.
- 51/ West Africa, 23 May 1988; The Guardian (London), 7 June 1988.
- 52/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 16 June 1988; Africa Confidential, vol. 29, No. 14, 15 July 1988.
- 53/ Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, World Armaments and Disarmament, SIPRI Yearbook 1988-1989 (Oxford University Press, 1988), p. 2.
- 54/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 27 January 1988.
- 55/ Africa Confidential, vol. 29, No. 17, 22 August 1988.
- 56/ The New York Times, 26 May 1988.
- 57/ S/20412/Add.2. To be incorporated in Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989.
- 58/ Report on the Commission of Enquiry into South West Africa Affairs (Pretoria Government Printer, 1964) by F. H. Odendaal, Chairman.
- 59/ Country Profile: Namibia, 1988-89 ..., pp. 25 and 26.

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- 60/ Mines and Independence (London, Catholic Institute for International Relations, 1983), pp. 49, 50 and 52; and Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development (Lusaka, United Nations Institute for Namibia, 1986), p. 302.
- 61/ Mines and Independence ..., p. 37; Mining Annual Review, 1988 (London, Mining Journal, Ltd., June 1988); Country Report: Southern Africa, Namibia, p. 380.
- 62/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 27 June 1986.
- 63/ The rand (R) has fluctuated in value against the United States dollar (\$) in recent years from R 1 = \$1 in 1985 to R 2.76 = \$1 in 1989.
- 64/ Alun Roberts, The Rössing File (London, Namibia Support Committee, 1980), pp. 52 and 53.
- 65/ Country Profile: Namibia, 1987-88 (London, The Economist Intelligence Unit), p. 26.
- 66/ South Group (London), 26 October 1988.
- 67/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 10 February 1988.
- 68/ Country Profile: Namibia 1987-88 ..., p. 35; The Windhoek Advertiser, 24 November 1986 and 26 November 1987.
- 69/ Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction ..., pp. 112 and 113.
- 70/ Country Profile: Namibia: 1988-89 ...
- 71/ Transforming a Wasted Land (London, Catholic Institute for International Relations, November 1982), pp. 62-65.
- 72/ The Namibian (Windhoek), 30 September 1988.
- 73/ The Windhoek Advertiser, 2 November 1988.
- 74/ Country Profile: Namibia 1988-89 ..., p. 23.
- 75/ The Namibian (Windhoek), 21 October 1988; International News Briefing on Namibia (London, Namibia Support Committee), No. 64, November 1988.
- 76/ Alfred T. Moleah, Namibia - The Struggle for Liberation (Wilmington, Disa Press, Inc., 1983).
- 77/ Mining Annual Review (London), June 1988.
- 78/ Africa Research Bulletin, Political Series, vol. 25, No. 3, 15 April 1988.
- 79/ The Guardian (Manchester), 18 October 1982.

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- 80/ A/C.4/42/SR.10, para. 49, testimony of the Lutheran World Federation.
- 81/ The Namibian (Windhoek), 21 October 1988.
- 82/ D. Simon and R. Moorsom, Working under South African Occupation: Labour in Namibia: Fact Paper on Southern Africa (London, International Defence and Aid Fund, 1987), No. 14, p. 15.
- 83/ Ibid., pp. 24 and 25.
- 84/ Ibid., pp. 24-28.
- 85/ Dr. Neil Andersson, The Health Sector in Namibia (London, School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 1983).
- 86/ Country Profile: Namibia, 1987-88 ..., pp. 17 and 18.
- 87/ See A/44/291, annex.
- 88/ A/44/603, annex I.
- 89/ Ibid., annex II.
- 90/ A/43/667-S/20212, annex.
- 91/ A/44/409-S/20743, annex.
- 92/ Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction ..., p. 65.
- 93/ For the text of the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, as amended, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24), annex IV.

ANNEX I

Allocation of resources to the United Nations Council for
Namibia for 1989 within the programme budget for the
biennium 1988-1989

1. In its report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, the Council made a number of recommendations and gave a description of the activities that would require the preparation of a statement of programme budget implications.

2. The Council's recommendations took the form of draft resolutions, which were reproduced in its report under the following headings:

(a) Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa;

(b) Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

(c) Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(d) Dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion in support of the immediate independence of Namibia;

(e) United Nations Fund for Namibia.

The draft resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly at its 54th plenary meeting on 17 November 1988, as resolutions 43/26 A, B, C, D and E, respectively.

3. Prior to consideration of the draft resolutions by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, submitted a statement of their programme budget implications (A/AC.131/296). The statement analysed the financial implications of all the draft resolutions taken together, as follows (figures are in United States dollars):

Proposed activity	Estimated cost	Section of the programme budget					
		1B	3B	3C.1	3C.2	27	29
Monitor and report the boycott of South Africa on political, economic, financial and other relations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missions of consultation with Governments in Western Europe and North America	108 500	-	-	108 500	-	-	-

Proposed activity	Estimated cost	Section of the programme budget					
		1B	3B	3C.1	3C.2	27	29
Representation of Namibia in United Nations conferences, intergovernmental and non-governmental meetings	693 500	-	-	693 500	-	-	-
Membership fees to be paid by the Council to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	37 900	-	-	37 900	-	-	-
High-level mission to the headquarters of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) for consultation with SWAPO leaders and visit the Namibian refugee settlements in the front-line States	51 700	-	-	40 600	-	11 100	-
Preparation of reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Proposed activity	Estimated cost	Section of the programme budget					
		1B	3B	3C.1	3C.2	27	29
Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia	283 000	-	-	-	283 000	-	-
Conducting regional seminars away from United Nations Headquarters	762 400	-	-	720 100	-	42 300	-
Provision for the conference-servicing requirements for the seminars	346 600	-	-	-	-	-	346 600
Holding of extraordinary plenary meetings	626 500	-	-	589 200	-	37 300	-
Provision of conference-servicing for extraordinary plenary meetings	-	-	-	-	-	-	708 800
Support for the SWAPO office in New York	447 000	-	-	447 000	-	-	-
Travel of SWAPO representatives to be invited to attend meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York	69 100	-	-	69 100	-	-	-
Travel of SWAPO representatives attending meetings held outside United Nations Headquarters	82 200	-	-	82 200	-	-	-

Proposed activity	Estimated cost	Section of the programme budget					
		1B	3B	3C.1	3C.2	27	29
Dissemination of information to generate publicity and to mobilize public support for the independence of Namibia	1 024 700	-	-	-	527 100	497 600	-
Programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations	500 000	-	-	500 000	-	-	-
Fund-raising missions	77 200	-	-	77 200	-	-	-
Temporary measure to allocate resources from the regular budget of the United Nations to the United Nations Fund for Namibia	1 500 000	-	-	1 500 000	-	-	-
Additional staff requirements of the departments and offices arising from the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia	5 700	-	-	-	5 700	-	-
Total	7 324 800	-	-	4 865 300	815 800	588 300	1 055 400

Key to budget sections:

- 1B - Executive Office of the Secretary-General
- 3B - Department of Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship
- 3C.1 - United Nations Council for Namibia
- 3C.2 - Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia
- 27 - Department of Public Information
- 29 - Department of Conference Services

ANNEX II

List of official documents of the United Nations Council for Namibia

(1 September 1988 to 31 August 1989)

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Documents issued in the general series</u>		
A/AC.131/289	Report of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to Chile, Peru, Venezuela and Brazil from 7 to 20 July 1988	1 November 1988
A/AC.131/290	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Disarmament, held at Havana, from 26 to 31 May 1988	22 September 1988
A/AC.131/291	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Seminar of the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against <u>Apartheid</u> on the Future of Southern Africa and Europe's Role, held at Lusaka from 23 to 27 March 1988 and at Harare from 28 to 30 March 1988	22 September 1988
A/AC.131/292	Reports of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the meetings of the Organization of African Unity	28 September 1988
A/AC.131/293	Reports of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the meetings of the Organization of African Unity	4 October 1988
A/AC.131/294	Final document adopted by the participants in the Seminar on Efforts to Implement the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, held at Toronto, Canada, from 7 to 11 September 1988	29 September 1988
A/AC.131/295	Report of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to New Zealand and Australia from 29 August to 4 September 1988	15 November 1988
A/AC.131/296	Programme of Activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia for 1989	9 November 1988

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.131/297	Report on Contacts between Member States and South Africa since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 42/14 A of 6 November 1987	28 November 1988
A/AC.131/298	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Hearings on Namibia held by the World Council of Churches at Washington, D.C., from 2 to 4 May 1988	23 November 1988
A/AC.131/299	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the Work of the Fourth Session of the Programme and Budget Committee of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at Vienna from 20 to 24 June 1988	15 November 1988
A/AC.131/300	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the thirty-second regular session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, held at Vienna from 19 to 23 September 1988	18 January 1989
A/AC.131/301 and Corr.1	Observance of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, from 27 to 31 October 1988	25 May 1989 3 July 1989
A/AC.131/302	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the forty-fifth session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, held at Geneva from 30 January to 10 March 1989	25 May 1989
A/AC.131/303	Nationhood Programme for Namibia and Educational, Social and Relief Activities under the United Nations Fund for Namibia	31 May 1989
A/AC.131/304	Report on the Implementation of the Programme of Work of the United Nations Council for Namibia for 1989 in the light of recent developments related to the Independence of Namibia	2 June 1989
A/AC.131/305	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the twelfth session of the Commission on Human Settlements held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 23 April to 3 May 1989	7 June 1989

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.131/306	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the forty-ninth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa, from 20 to 25 February 1989	11 July 1989
A/AC.131/307	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Conference on Support to Independent Namibia organized by the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against <u>Apartheid</u> and held at Harare from 1 to 5 April 1989	17 July 1989
A/AC.131/308	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the International Seminar of Non-Governmental Organizations on Southern Africa held at Kiev, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, from 25 to 27 May 1989	17 August 1989
A/AC.131/309	Commemoration of Namibia Day, 26 August 1988	15 August 1989
A/AC.131/310	Report of the delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the Seminar on Contingency Planning for Technical Assistance to Namibia during the Transition to Independence, held at Vienna from 24 to 28 July 1989	25 August 1989
A/AC.131/VIE/1/Rev.1	Final Document of the Seminar on Contingency Planning for Technical Assistance to Namibia during the Transition to Independence, held at Vienna from 24 to 28 July 1989	4 August 1989
