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CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Malawi to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of March, to request you to circulate as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 30 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council, the present letter and the enclosed Lusaka Statement of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa.

(Signed) M. V. L. PHIRI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
and Chairman for the Month
of the African Group

* A/45/50.

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ANNEX

Lusaka Statement dated 19 March 1990 of the Ad Hoc Committee
of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa of the
Organization of African Unity

1. On 21 March 1990, Namibia accedes to full independence. This will mark the end of a long journey in the search for freedom and independence for that territory. It is the culmination of the immense sacrifice made by the Namibian people, the front-line States and the international community to bring about an end to South Africa's illegal colonial occupation. It is the result of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)'s armed struggle and of international solidarity, rooted in the strong, anti-colonial traditions of both the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations. We take pride in this achievement.
2. Namibia's independence is the triumph of the collective will of the United Nations and the international community, which facilitated the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). We in Africa followed the implementation of that resolution closely and, despite difficulties, we were satisfied that generally favourable conditions existed in which the Namibian people could freely exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. We note that these conditions facilitated the decolonization process and made possible the holding of national elections from 7 to 11 November 1989, for the Constituent Assembly, the drawing-up of a Constitution, the Proclamation of the National Independence Day and the election of Mr. Sam Nujoma as President of the State of Namibia.
3. We extend warm congratulations to SWAPO and the people of Namibia for their resounding victory during the recent elections. Their victory is a triumph for justice and of the struggle waged by Africa, and all freedom- and peace-loving peoples throughout the world. We look forward to welcoming independent Namibia into the OAU family of nations. We also extend hearty congratulations to Mr. Sam Nujoma for his statesmanship in urging reconciliation and national unity to facilitate the task of reconstruction and development, as well as the repatriation and resettlement of thousands of refugees.
4. We pay particular tribute to the significant role played by Angola and Zambia in their unflinching support, commitment and involvement in the liberation struggle in Africa, especially in the protracted struggle for the freedom and independence of Namibia.
5. We commend the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for its central role in supervising the decolonization process in the territory. We call upon the United Nations to continue its all-round assistance to the new authorities so as to enable them to consolidate the institutions of government and ensure security in the country.
6. We also commend the role played by all other parties who observed the decolonization process. Ultimately, their presence and vigilance was a moderating factor and helped ensure a balanced implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

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7. We reaffirm that Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands constitute an integral part of the territory of Namibia and that its southern borders extend into the Orange River. We call upon the international community to assist Namibia to recover its territory and safeguard its territorial integrity.

8. But while we rejoice over Namibia's transition to nationhood, we cannot ignore the many problems, especially those of security and development, that will face Namibia in the immediate post-independence period. We call upon the OAU member States, the United Nations and the entire international community to render all assistance necessary to enable Namibia to consolidate its sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as its political and economic independence.

9. Namibia's independence has pushed the battle line of the struggle against apartheid closer to South Africa. This development will thus advance the frontier of Africa's freedom.

10. When we met at Harare in August 1989 to consider the situation in the region, South Africa was a country in turmoil. Today little has changed. At that meeting, we adopted the Harare Declaration. That document represented our collective view and judgement on the situation in that country and the direction towards peaceful change. That Declaration has since been welcomed by the Belgrade Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries, noted with satisfaction by the Commonwealth Heads of State and Government meeting at Kuala Lumpur and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixteenth special session as a universally acceptable framework for peace. More significantly, that Declaration reiterates Africa's willingness to pursue a negotiated settlement and it elaborates the minimum conditions necessary to bring about the atmosphere conducive to negotiating an end to apartheid.

11. The Declaration requires the Government of South Africa to demonstrate, in concrete terms, its readiness to enter into constructive dialogue with the black majority with a view to establishing a united, democratic and non-racial State on the basis of one man one vote on a common voters' roll. We hereby strongly reaffirm this view, as well as the continued validity of the Harare Declaration.

12. Six months have elapsed since we adopted that Declaration. During this period, we note that some changes have taken place. Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners have been released. The African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and some other anti-apartheid organizations have been unbanned. These steps are important and we take note of them.

13. Important as these measures may be, they fall far short of fulfilling the conditions set out in the Harare Declaration. The state of emergency and other repressive legislation are still firmly in place, many other political prisoners have not been released and troops have not yet been removed from the townships. Notwithstanding the positive tone of President de Klerk's pronouncements, the structures of apartheid and the myriad apartheid laws that hold them together remain intact. We strongly believe that this militates against freedom of movement, association and expression, and seriously constrains the political activities of the unbanned political organizations.

14. The Government of South Africa has not conceded the principle of majority rule nor that the new South Africa shall be a united, democratic and non-racial society. Nelson Mandela and millions of black people still have no right to vote. In essence, little of substance has been achieved.

15. Accordingly, we agree that the measures taken by President de Klerk are far too insufficient to warrant any review of the international consensus against apartheid. We must persist in our efforts to maintain and intensify pressure in all forms, including sanctions, against the South African régime for the abolition of the system of apartheid. In this regard, we wish to echo the words of Nelson Mandela at Cape Town on 11 February 1990 that "to lift sanctions now would risk aborting the process towards eradicating apartheid which has begun to manifest itself in the country".

16. We strongly appeal to all the anti-apartheid forces in South Africa to close their ranks and to come together in a united front for the final assault on apartheid.

17. We reaffirm the need for Africa today, more than even before, to reinforce our common stand on the new situation in South Africa by continuing its total and complete isolation. Seen against the background of the challenges that still lie ahead, now is not yet the time to relax pressure on the South African régime. In this respect, we underscore the continued relevance and importance of the Harare Declaration and urge all African States to work assiduously for its implementation.

18. We thus appeal to the entire international community, in keeping with the decision adopted unanimously at the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly, to co-ordinate its efforts in a united and cohesive manner and to take collective action to ensure that the international consensus against apartheid is not in any way undermined.

19. The mass democratic movements, ANC and PAC now face the monumental task of organizing themselves to operate in South Africa. Indeed, this will be a great challenge. We therefore urgently appeal to Africa, and the international community at large, to render immediate financial and material assistance to these organizations, especially for mobilizing the masses against apartheid and for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the many returnees.

20. In conformity with decision AHG/Dec.1 (XXII) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee, we reaffirm our determination to redouble our efforts to assume fully our responsibilities at this crucial and decisive stage in the struggle against apartheid.

21. In this connection, we decide to establish a monitoring group composed of representatives of the member States of the Ad Hoc Committee, and based at Lusaka, to follow up closely the implementation of the Harare Declaration and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, and to submit periodic reports to the members of the Ad Hoc Committee and OAU through the Secretary-General of OAU. Such reports would also be submitted by the

Secretary-General of OAU to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his consideration within the framework of the mandate accorded him by the Declaration of the General Assembly at its special session.

22. We deplore the obstacles to peace and reconciliation in Angola and Mozambique. We are encouraged by the perseverance of the two Governments in their search for peace, and by the constructive efforts of all the African Heads of State in the ongoing peace initiatives. We pledge our total support to the two countries. We call upon the South African régime to desist from all acts of aggression and destabilization against the front-line and other neighbouring States.

23. In light of the foregoing, we, the members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, meeting at Lusaka on 19 March 1990, have adopted this Statement and commend it to the international community.

Present at the meeting were the following Heads of State:

<u>Egypt:</u>	His Excellency Mohammed Hosni Mubarak (Current Chairman of OAU)
<u>Botswana:</u>	His Excellency Dr. Quett Masire
<u>Congo:</u>	His Excellency Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso
<u>Mozambique:</u>	His Excellency Mr. Joachim Chissano
<u>Nigeria:</u>	His Excellency Mr. Ibrahim Babangida
<u>United Republic of Tanzania:</u>	His Excellency Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi
<u>Zambia:</u>	His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda
<u>Zimbabwe:</u>	His Excellency Mr. Robert G. Mugabe

The following other members of the Committee were present:

<u>Algeria:</u>	His Excellency Mr. Sid Ahmed Ghazali Minister of Foreign Affairs
<u>Angola:</u>	His Excellency Mr. Pascoal Luvualo Member of the Polit Bureau and Secretary-General of the Workers' Confederation
<u>Cape Verde:</u>	His Excellency Mr. Pedro Pires Prime Minister
<u>Ethiopia:</u>	His Excellency Mr. Fisseha Desta Vice-President
National liberation movements:	
<u>African National Congress:</u>	Comrade Alfred Nzo Secretary-General
<u>Pan Africanist Congress of Azania:</u>	Comrade Johnson Mlambo President

His Excellency Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of OAU, also participated in the meeting.
