



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/40/687
30 September 1985
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE/ENGLISH
SPANISH/RUSSIAN

Fortieth session
Agenda item 34

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	2
II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS	2
BAHAMAS	2
BOTSWANA	3
BULGARIA	4
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	5
CHINA	7
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	8
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	9
MALDIVES	11
MEXICO	11
POLAND	11
SAINT LUCIA	13
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	14

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 39/50 A to E of 12 December 1984 on the question of Namibia.
2. By paragraph 69 of resolution 39/50 A relating to the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution. By paragraph 14 of resolution 39/50 B relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 28 September 1978, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution.
3. By a note verbale dated 8 February 1985, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolutions to all States and invited them to submit information on action taken, or envisaged, by them in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions, for inclusion in the report.
4. The replies received by the Secretary-General are reproduced in section II of the present report. Any additional replies received will be issued in addenda to the present document.
5. With regard to the information received by the Secretary-General from specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on action taken or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 39/50 A, C and E, the Secretary-General wishes to draw attention to his report submitted under the terms of Assembly resolution 39/43 of 5 December 1984 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/40/318 and addenda).

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BAHAMAS

[Original: English]

[18 April 1985]

1. In the view of the Government of the Bahamas, the most significant aspects of General Assembly resolution 39/50 A are its fifth and tenth preambular paragraphs and its paragraphs 16, 24, 30, 46, 63 and 64. These paragraphs call for the total isolation of South Africa; support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO); non-recognition of the South African régime and its measures imposed on the Namibian people; assistance to the front-line States; assistance to Namibian refugees; and tightening of, and strict compliance with, the arms embargo against South Africa.

/...

2. In the significant areas defined which have relevance to the Bahamas, the Government of the Bahamas maintains its moral and material support by:

(a) Exercising vigilance in the execution of its duties under the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, 1/ whose provisions were already superseded by the Constitution of the Bahamas;

(b) Financial contributions, which comprise the largest portion of total voluntary funds, to United Nations programmes and activities;

(c) Pursuit of a national policy of total isolation of South Africa by means of visa prohibitions against entry into the Bahamas for all reasons, including sporting and cultural events;

(d) Support for all calls for a strictly and comprehensively applied arms embargo against South Africa.

3. The genuine sustained efforts of the Bahamas to implement General Assembly resolution 39/50 A and all past similar resolutions are, however, sometimes thwarted by three factors:

(a) The reality and necessity of international intercourse for an open, service economy such as that of the Bahamas;

(b) The resultant linkages with nationals and national entities of States which are less committed than is the Bahamas to the speedy realization of full independence for Namibia under majority rule;

(c) The universally acknowledged freedoms of the individual, which cannot always be effectively policed.

4. Consequently, in order for the situation addressed in General Assembly resolution 39/50 A to be rectified in favour of the sovereignty of the Namibian people, the efforts of all States Members of the United Nations would need to be redoubled in terms of increased financial contributions, legislative measures and political and moral commitment.

BOTSWANA

[Original: English]

[14 March 1985]

Botswana has no dealings whatsoever with the South African occupied Territory of Namibia and recognizes as illegal South Africa's presence in the Territory. As a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the front-line States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations, Botswana, a freedom-loving country, has always supported, and will always support, the Namibian struggle led by SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

/...

BULGARIA

[Original: English]

[24 June 1985]

1. In the year when the progressive international community is commemorating a remarkable date, that of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, Bulgaria once again calls for the undelayed granting of independence to the heroic people of Namibia, under the leadership of its sole authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the illegal South African Administration from the Territory and for strict implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, laid down in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, which constitute the only internationally recognized basis for a just settlement of the Namibian problem.
2. Bulgaria resolutely condemns all attempts at solving the Namibian question outside the framework of the United Nations. In its Declaration of 15 May 1985, the Government of Bulgaria categorically rejected the decision of the South African authorities to install, at Windhoek, a puppet government composed of the so-called Multi-Party Conference, which represents the latest manoeuvre aimed at isolating SWAPO, at preventing it from determining the future of the Namibian people and at consolidating the illegal presence of South Africa in Namibia.
3. Bulgaria has always pointed out unswervingly and persistently the reasons for the existing situation in southern Africa, and more particularly in Namibia, and has exposed the actions of the mentors of the apartheid régime, due to which South Africa has continued to pursue with impunity its aggressive policies against Namibia and the neighbouring African States, thereby posing a real threat to peace and security in the region and in the world.
4. Guided by its conviction of the need for total international isolation of the apartheid régime, Bulgaria continues to call for the imposition against South Africa of comprehensive mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
5. Solidarity with, and support for, the peoples fighting for freedom and independence, for overthrowing colonial domination and neo-colonial diktat, have always been the guiding principles of the foreign policy of Bulgaria. Bulgaria has given, and will continue to give, all possible material and moral support to the people of Namibia on a bilateral, as well as a multilateral basis.
6. As a long-standing member of the United Nations Council for Namibia and 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, Bulgaria has been contributing actively to the efforts for a just settlement of the Namibian problem and has participated in the drafting of a number of resolutions on Namibia. At the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, Bulgaria submitted

a draft resolution 2/ relating to the role which the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system could play in the decolonization process. This draft resolution, with the subsequent revisions, paved the way for providing active assistance to the national liberation movements in southern Africa.

7. Bulgaria also made a major contribution to the drafting of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. 1/ Corresponding amendments were introduced into the Penal Code of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (Part XIV, sect. III, arts. 417 and 418) to have it comply with the provisions of the Convention.

8. Bulgaria has always strictly observed the provisions of the United Nations resolutions on Namibia, particularly those set forth in General Assembly resolutions E-8/2 of 14 September 1981, 36/121 B of 10 December 1981 and 37/233 A of 20 December 1982.

9. Bulgaria does not maintain any relations whatsoever with the inhuman apartheid régime.

10. Bulgaria will continue to contribute actively to the efforts for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with regard to Namibia.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[29 March 1985]

1. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic firmly and consistently advocates the exercise by the Namibian people, as soon as possible, of their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united and territorially integral Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands; the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal from Namibia of all South African forces and the South African Administration; and the transfer of absolute power to the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

2. The Byelorussian SSR fully supports the demands for an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa, and the immediate granting of genuine independence to Namibia, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions on this question in their entirety, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

3. The Byelorussian SSR believes, as does the overwhelming majority of States Members of the United Nations, that the continuing and ever-growing co-operation of the United States, several other western countries and Israel with South Africa in the political, economic, financial and military spheres encourages the obstructionist policy of the racist Pretoria régime and thereby is an obstacle to

/...

the practical implementation of resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, OAU and the forums of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries dealing with the just settlement of the Namibian problem.

4. A cause for particular concern is the increased aid given to the South African racists by certain North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries and Israel for the establishment and development of South Africa's nuclear capability. It is not difficult to imagine the dangerous consequences of such co-operation, which actually provides the apartheid régime with access to nuclear weapons.

5. The persistent attempts of the United States of America and South Africa to confer legality on the puppet groups in Namibia, to establish a linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and extraneous and irrelevant issues and to insist on "reciprocity" are evidently aimed at undermining a just political settlement of the Namibian problem, the basis for which is embodied in the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and especially of the Security Council.

6. At the same time, the United States Administration and the Pretoria régime are openly exerting pressure on African countries in order to aggravate the general situation in southern Africa, to remove the question of Namibia from the framework of the United Nations and to deal with it on a neo-colonialist basis in the expansionist interests of one particular group of Western States.

7. Taking into account the fact that the United Nations has been entrusted with direct responsibility for safeguarding the legitimate interests of the Namibian people and securing their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, the Byelorussian SSR considers that the above-mentioned actions can no longer be tolerated. All aspects of Namibia's attainment of genuine independence should be placed under the constant and effective supervision of the Security Council. The time has come for the United Nations to do all that is necessary in order to put an end to the manoeuvres of the United States and South Africa, which are preventing the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question.

8. The Byelorussian SSR fully endorses the conclusion of the General Assembly of the United Nations and other international forums that South Africa's actions with regard to Namibia, and in the region as a whole, its brutal repression of the Namibian people, its persistent acts of destabilization and aggression against independent African States and its policy and practice of apartheid constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.

9. Accordingly, the Byelorussian SSR supports the General Assembly's urgent appeal to the Security Council to respond positively to the demand of the overwhelming majority of the States Members of the United Nations for the immediate imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

10. The Byelorussian SSR resolutely condemns the continued depletive pillaging of Namibia's natural resources by transnational corporations of Western Powers, and supports the United Nations decisions which state that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the racist colonial

Administration is in violation of the Charter and of decisions taken by the competent United Nations bodies, is illegal and helps to sustain the occupation régime in Namibia.

11. The Byelorussian SSR welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980 and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 concerning the arms embargo against South Africa, and the competent Byelorussian organizations and authorities strictly observe the provisions of these resolutions.

12. As stated in the past, the Byelorussian SSR, in accordance with General Assembly recommendations and Security Council decisions, has not maintained and does not maintain any relations with South Africa in the political, economic, military or any other field and, accordingly, has signed no treaties or licensing agreements with the Pretoria régime.

13. The Byelorussian SSR resolutely condemns the actions of certain Western States, in particular the United States, undertaken in order to circumvent United Nations resolutions and decisions on sanctions against South Africa, and supports the proposal of African States that the Security Council take additional measures to isolate the racist Pretoria régime, including the imposition of an embargo on the delivery of petroleum and petroleum products.

14. Bearing in mind United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia, the Byelorussian SSR has supported, and will continue to give the necessary support to, the just struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence, which they are waging under the leadership of SWAPO by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle.

15. The Byelorussian SSR, guided by its position of principle, has been, and will remain, firmly on the side of all who fight for the liberation of southern Africa from colonialism and racism.

16. The Byelorussian SSR supports the General Assembly's appeal to the international community to extend all manner of assistance and support to the front-line States, in order to enable them to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity in the face of repeated acts of aggression and destabilization by South Africa.

CHINA

[Original: Chinese/English]

[22 March 1985]

The Government of the People's Republic of China strongly condemns the South African authorities for their refusal to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on the question of Namibia and for their activities to obstruct and sabotage the process of the independence of Namibia in an attempt to sustain their colonial and racist rule over the Namibian people. The Government of China will

/...

continue to expose, through the mass media, the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African authorities and give publicity to the undaunted struggle for independence waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), in an effort to mobilize the Chinese people to render their support for the just struggle of the Namibian people. On the occasion of Namibia Day, the Chinese Premier sent a message of support to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia. The Government of China will, as always, render moral and diplomatic support, as well as material assistance, to SWAPO and contribute to the United Nations Fund for Namibia. The Government of China strictly observes and implements the resolutions of the United Nations on sanctions against South Africa and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 3/ promulgated by the United Nations Council for Namibia. The Government of China will continue to work with numerous African countries and all the justice-upholding countries in the world and will make unremitting efforts to ensure the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and an early realization of the independence of Namibia.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[4 June 1985]

1. Czechoslovakia strongly condemns the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa. In the spirit of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, it calls for doing away with this state of affairs which is incompatible with the norms of international law. Czechoslovakia gives its full support to activities of the United Nations aimed at protecting and defending the rights of the Namibian people, and at attaining Namibia's independence as soon as possible.
2. Czechoslovakia opposes linking the question of Namibia's independence to other matters irrelevant to it, and maintains the unequivocal position that those States which support the concept of "linkage" aim, in fact, at delaying the process of Namibia's accession to independence.
3. Czechoslovakia gives all-round moral, as well as material, support to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia who are waging a just struggle for the independence of their country. Within its possibilities, Czechoslovakia also renders assistance to the Namibian refugees.
4. Being aware of the need to combat the destabilizing efforts of the racist régime of South Africa which are designed to prevent the exercise of the inalienable right of the people of Namibia and South Africa to self-determination and independence, as well as their other fundamental human rights, Czechoslovakia constantly pursues action for all-round support of the front-line States so that they might achieve full economic independence.

5. In accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, Czechoslovakia maintains no relations with the occupying Power, the racist régime of South Africa. Rather, it actively participates in all activities aimed at an all-round isolation of the racist South African régime in the political, economic, military, cultural and other fields.

6. Czechoslovakia regards it as necessary to preserve the natural resources for the people of Namibia, strongly condemning the plundering of the riches of that country, particularly its uranium resources, by foreign monopolies.

7. Quite alien to Czechoslovakia, as is well known, is the recruitment of mercenaries. Such activities are totally incompatible with the valid Czechoslovak legislation and those pursuing them would be liable to prosecution as criminal offenders. Czechoslovakia consistently opposes the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia.

8. The Czechoslovak mass media pay great attention to the just struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence. Practically every day, they bring information on the developments in Namibia, depicting the brutal practices of the racist régime of South Africa against the peace-loving population. They also inform the Czechoslovak public of the assistance given to the oppressed people of Namibia and its representative, SWAPO. Namibia Day is observed in Czechoslovakia on a regular basis. The Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity organizes, at various places, mass rallies and other events.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[8 May 1985]

1. The German Democratic Republic actively supports the solution of the question of Namibia on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions in their totality, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The illegal occupation of the country by South Africa, which persistently denies the people of Namibia their legitimate right to self-determination and independence, remains the chief obstacle.

2. In contradiction to what the world public demands, South Africa is continuously creating new problems for the implementation of the United Nations plan and, with its internal sham solutions, is showing contempt for the United Nations. All of these manoeuvres aim at using the question of Namibia as a pawn against historical progress in the region, underpinning South Africa's claim to hegemony and ensuring the further economic despoliation of Namibian territory. Today, when the freedom-loving peoples celebrate the fortieth anniversary of victory over fascism, this policy, after the fashion of the master-race theory, is especially intolerable. It is possible only because of the massive support that South Africa receives from the United States and other Western States.

/...

3. The German Democratic Republic is very concerned about the efforts of imperialist circles to fit the apartheid State's pursuit of regional predominance into their global policy of confrontation and super-armament.
4. The resolutions on Namibia adopted at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, which have the unqualified support of the German Democratic Republic, clearly illustrate the reasons for the present situation concerning the question of Namibia and point out ways of finding an early solution to the problem.
5. The debate and the resolutions on Namibia were extensively covered by the mass media in the German Democratic Republic. Foreign-policy periodicals carried the main resolutions.
6. Fully in line with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the German Democratic Republic condemns the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, demanding the unqualified implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. It resolutely rejects all attempts to link the independence of this country to any extraneous matters. Efforts of the occupation régime to create the pretence of Namibian independence with the help of so-called internal solutions are categorically opposed by the German Democratic Republic. The United Nations, and in particular the Security Council, must live up to its responsibility and compel South Africa to implement the corresponding resolutions. In this connection, the German Democratic Republic supports the call for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Pretoria in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. Attempts to exclude the United Nations from the process of solving the question of Namibia can only lead to an aggravation of the situation and run counter to what the people want.
7. The unswerving solidarity of the people of the German Democratic Republic belongs to the front-line States and SWAPO, in their struggle for peace and security in the region and for the independence of Namibia. The just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, its internationally recognized sole and authentic representative, which in April 1985 celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding serves the elimination of a dangerous hotbed of tensions and is therefore in the interest of peace and international security. What deserves special appreciation is the constructive position of Angola and SWAPO in favour of an expeditious and just solution of the question of Namibia, which is reflected, inter alia, in the proposals of the Angolan Government (A/39/688-S/16838).
8. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of its historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples will be an occasion for the German Democratic Republic to work with increased vigour, within the framework of the United Nations, in order to ensure that the Namibian people is granted the right to self-determination and independence in the near future. One highlight in this connection was the international scientific conference on "Colonialism, neo-colonialism and Africa's path into a peaceful future", which was held in February 1985 in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, with high-level participation from all over the world. The German Democratic Republic will continue to give political, moral and material support to the front-line States and the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, led by their national liberation movements.

MALDIVES

[Original: English]

[18 March 1985]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Maldives to the United Nations wishes to inform the Secretary-General that, with reference to General Assembly resolutions 39/50 A to E, the Government of Maldives has contributed the sum of \$US 5,570.17 towards the implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[24 April 1985]

1. In compliance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, mentioned in Assembly resolution 39/50 A, the aim of which is to isolate the Government of South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, Mexico has taken the following measures.
2. In 1974, Mexico closed its consulate in South Africa, thus putting an end to the relations with that country which had existed up to that time. Mexico maintains no commercial, financial, cultural, touristic, sports or other relations with the South African Government. The Government of Mexico has likewise complied with the embargoes on the supply of arms and oil to South Africa decreed by the United Nations. Furthermore, the Government of Mexico does not grant visas to any class of South African nationals.
3. Mexico has been a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia since 1972 and is currently Vice-Chairman of its Standing Committee III. In that capacity, Mexico has defended the right to self-determination of the Namibian people and has condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its consistent refusal to comply with the United Nations resolutions aimed at granting independence to Namibia.

POLAND

[Original: English]

[5 April 1985]

1. Poland has consistently been proclaiming its unequivocal support for the cause of independence of all colonial countries and peoples. Every opportunity has been used by the Polish Government to promote full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. For many years, Poland had also been an active member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of that Declaration.

/...

2. In the view of the Government of Poland, the assurance of full and genuine independence to the people of Namibia is a most urgent and important matter. In this connection, Poland fully shares the attitude of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until its full independence.
3. As a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Poland has given its full support to all resolutions aimed at a just and lasting solution of the Namibian problem, including implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/50 A.
4. Fully sharing the evaluation of the situation in and around Namibia, contained in the preamble of General Assembly resolution 39/50 A, Poland is determined to do its utmost to ensure that all provisions of this resolution are implemented.
5. In doing so, Poland is guided by the consistent principle of its foreign policy aimed at the total elimination of all vestiges of colonialism in the world and, first of all, in Namibia. In all its international activities, Poland has been fully implementing recommendations of the said resolution, stressing in particular the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia and the need to implement all relevant resolutions and decisions, especially Security Council resolution 435 (1978).
6. Poland resolutely rejects all attempts of the apartheid régime of South Africa to delay the granting of independence to Namibia by setting forth conditions irrelevant to the settlement of the Namibian question.
7. Condemning the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria régime, as well as continued collaboration with that régime by certain NATO countries, Poland extends its full support for the just struggle of the heroic people of Namibia for their liberation under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, legitimate and genuine representative.
8. Poland has demonstrated that support not only on the diplomatic, moral and political planes, but also through material aid and educational assistance. Support for the struggle of the Namibian people has also been extended through specialized non-governmental organizations, as well as through the mass media, which mobilize public opinion in favour of a free Namibia by arranging appropriate solidarity events.
9. In pursuance of the United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia, including General Assembly resolution 39/50 A, Poland demands its full and early implementation by all States, in order to strengthen the total international isolation of South Africa in the political, economic, military, cultural, sports and other fields.
10. The Government of Poland condemns the inhuman system of apartheid pursued by South Africa, as well as the use of Namibia's territory as a staging ground for attacks against neighbouring countries with a view to their destabilization. The Polish Government considers these unlawful actions by the Pretoria régime a serious threat to peace in Africa and throughout the world.

11. Acting in full compliance with the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, Poland does not maintain any relations with South Africa, whether it be in the political, diplomatic, economic, cultural, sports or any other field.

12. Poland considers that total international isolation of South Africa would significantly contribute to the termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia by that régime. To the same end, Poland consistently comes out in favour of the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa by the Security Council, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

SAINT LUCIA

[Original: English]

[6 March 1985]

1. I have the honour to inform you that although the Government of Saint Lucia is not in complete agreement with all of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 39/50 A, it voted in favour of it and consequently considers the resolution binding upon Saint Lucia. The Government, however, has had to take no additional measures to bring Saint Lucia in compliance with the main provisions of that resolution, or any other resolution concerning Namibia, because, since its own independence in 1979, Saint Lucia has eschewed all political, economic, military and cultural contact with South Africa.

2. Saint Lucia fully supports General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967. Saint Lucia is also in total agreement with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 concerning the question of Namibia. 4/

3. Consistent with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, by which the Assembly called upon all States to cease all dealings with South Africa, on 30 June 1985 the Government of Saint Lucia ratified its earlier decision to promulgate the following legislation:

(a) To refuse landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the racist régime of South Africa and companies registered under the laws of South Africa;

(b) To close ports to all vessels flying the South African flag, except for humanitarian reasons in an emergency;

(c) To prohibit airlines and shipping lines registered in Saint Lucia from providing services to and from South Africa;

(d) To terminate visa-free entry privileges to South African nationals;

(e) To prohibit any official travel by South African Airways or South African shipping lines;

/...

(f) To refrain from any purchase, direct or indirect, of South African products;

(g) To prohibit entry into Saint Lucia of holders of South African passports.

4. As a member of the Commonwealth, Saint Lucia is most supportive of the Final Communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, held at New Delhi from 23 to 29 November 1983 (see A/38/707-S/16206, annex). The Government also reiterates its support for the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its fortieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 February to 5 March 1984 (A/39/207, annex, resolution CM/Res.934 (XL)); the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of the Front-line States, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 1984 (A/AC.115/L.611); the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia 5/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok; the resolution on Namibia adopted by the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa at its forty-second session, held at Dar es Salaam, from 30 August to 1 September 1984; and the Final Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984 (A/39/560-S/16773, annex).

5. Further, the Government of Saint Lucia is outraged at the myriad of dilatory tactics that have been employed by South Africa in order to deny Namibia its rightful independence and, consistent with Security Council resolution 435 (1978), calls for the immediate independence of Namibia with all its territory, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, intact.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS*

[Original: Russian]

[21 August 1985]

1. In 1985, the peoples of the whole world are solemnly observing the fortieth anniversary of the victory in the Second World War over the forces of fascism and militarism, a victory to which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a decisive contribution. That great victory created favourable conditions for a powerful upsurge in the anti-colonial, national liberation struggle of oppressed and dependent peoples, and hastened the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism.

2. The adoption by the United Nations in 1960, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) marked a radically new stage in the liberation struggle of peoples caught in the grip of colonial

* Previously issued under the symbol A/40/563-S/17410.

servitude. That Declaration served as a powerful stimulus and provided moral and political support to the struggle of colonial peoples for freedom and independence and for the creation of the necessary conditions for their independent development.

3. The Soviet Union supports the efforts of the United Nations to ensure that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples is fully implemented in the very near future, without any exceptions or delays.

4. The most urgent problem of decolonization today is the task of granting genuine independence to Namibia, which has been illegally occupied by the racist régime of South Africa.

5. The Soviet Union takes a position for the Namibian people's early realization of its inalienable right to genuine self-determination and independence based on the maintenance of the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, for the immediate and complete withdrawal of South African troops and Administration from Namibia and for the transfer of total power to the people of Namibia as represented by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which has been recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

6. The USSR demands an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African régime and the immediate granting of genuine independence to Namibia, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions in their entirety, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. The Soviet Union supported Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985 and other United Nations resolutions in which the persistent attempts of the United States and South Africa to link the independence of Namibia to extraneous issues are rejected. It condemns and rejects attempts by the Pretoria authorities to seek a neo-colonialist solution of the Namibian problem by means of an "internal settlement" and the establishment of a puppet régime in Namibia.

7. The reason why the decisions of the United Nations, OAU and the forums of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in support of the just demands of the oppressed people of Namibia still have not been implemented lies in the fact that the obstructionist policy of the racist South African régime is being encouraged by the United States and a number of other Western countries and Israel, which consider that régime their "natural ally" and are maintaining, and even strengthening, relations based on "constructive engagement" with South Africa in the political, economic, financial and military fields.

8. Particularly dangerous is the increased assistance being given to the South African racists by several North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries and Israel in the creation and development of South Africa's nuclear potential.

9. The continuing manoeuvres of the United States and South Africa for the maintenance of the system of apartheid in South Africa and the establishment of a puppet régime in Namibia are aimed at undermining the basis for a political settlement as set forth in the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and primarily of the Security Council.

10. At the same time, the United States and the Pretoria régime are exerting undisguised pressure on the African countries in order to complicate the situation in southern Africa, to remove the problem of Namibia from the United Nations and to resolve it in the narrow mercenary interests of certain Western States.

11. It is the duty of the United Nations to put an end to the South African and United States manoeuvres which are preventing Namibia from attaining genuine independence. The whole process of the Namibian settlement must be under the constant and effective supervision of the Security Council.

12. The USSR strongly condemns the continued plunder of Namibia's natural resources by transnational corporations of Western States and regards the illegal exploitation of such resources by foreign economic circles as a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the resolutions and decisions of the competent United Nations bodies. The Soviet Union fully shares the view of African countries and of the overwhelming majority of States Members of the United Nations that the actions of the Pretoria régime in respect of Namibia, and in southern Africa as a whole, its subjection of the suffering Namibian people to colonial servitude by means of mass repression, its unceasing acts of aggression against independent African States and its maintenance of the barbarous policy of apartheid pose a serious threat to international peace and security.

13. The USSR supports the General Assembly's appeal to the Security Council for the immediate imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter. The Soviet Union vigorously condemns the actions taken by the United States and other Western States to evade United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning sanctions against South Africa and supports the proposal of African countries for the adoption by the Security Council of additional sanctions against South Africa, including the imposition of an embargo on the supply of oil and oil products to the racist Pretoria régime.

14. The competent organizations and departments of the Soviet Union are complying strictly with Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980, regarding an arms embargo against South Africa, and with Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 15 December 1984, relating to the import of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa.

15. In accordance with General Assembly recommendations and Security Council decisions, the Soviet Union does not maintain any relations with South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields and, accordingly, has signed no treaties or licensing agreements with the Pretoria régime.

16. In keeping with United Nations resolutions and decisions, including the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly (Assembly resolution 39/50), the Soviet Union has given, and will continue to give, its full support to the just struggle of the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, which it is waging for its liberation by every means at its disposal, including armed struggle.

17. The USSR also supports the General Assembly's appeal, at its thirty-ninth session, to the international community to render support and assistance to the front-line States in order to enable them to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity in the face of South Africa's constant acts of aggression, political and economic pressure and threats.

18. The Soviet Union has stood and will continue to stand firmly by all those who fight for the liberation of southern Africa from colonialism and racism.

Notes

1/ General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII).

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 97, document A/6954, para. 9.

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

4/ 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.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two, chap. III, sect. B.
