

vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 E;

2. *Requests* that the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, should:

(a) Continue the implementation of all parts of General Assembly resolution 38/58 E;

(b) Disseminate all information on the activities of the United Nations system relating to Palestine;

(c) Expand and update publications and audio-visual material on the facts and developments pertaining to the question of Palestine;

(d) Publish newsletters and articles in its relevant publications on Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories;

(e) Organize fact-finding missions to the area for journalists;

(f) Organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

95th plenary meeting
11 December 1984

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1984, in which it, *inter alia*, endorsed the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Reaffirming paragraph 5 of its resolution 38/58 C, in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake preparatory measures to convene the Conference,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 13 March 1984⁵⁵ and 13 September 1984,⁵⁶ in which he stated that, *inter alia*, "it is clear from the replies of the Governments of Israel and the United States of America that they are not prepared to participate in the proposed Conference",⁵⁷

Reiterating its conviction that the convening of the Conference would constitute a major contribution by the United Nations towards the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;

2. *Reaffirms* its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C;

3. *Expresses its regret* at the negative response of the two Governments and calls upon them to reconsider their position towards the Conference;

4. *Urges* all Governments to make additional constructive efforts and to strengthen their political will in

order to convene the Conference without delay and for the achievement of its peaceful objectives;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the General Assembly not later than 15 March 1985;⁵⁸

6. *Decides* to consider at its fortieth session the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

95th plenary meeting
11 December 1984

39/50. Question of Namibia

A

SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY BY SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁵⁹ and the relevant chapters of the report 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,⁶⁰

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁶¹ delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Security Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Recalling also its resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which it, *inter alia*, recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and granted observer status to it,

Recalling further its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, by which it called upon States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally,

Taking note of Security Council resolutions 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983 and 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983,

Noting also the Final Communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, held at New Delhi from 23 to 29 November 1983,⁶² the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fortieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 February to 5 March 1984,⁶³ the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of the Front-line States, held at Arusha, United Republic of

⁵⁵ A/39/130-S/16409. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1984*, document S/16409.

⁵⁶ A/39/130/Add.1-S/16409/Add.1. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1984*, document S/16409/Add.1.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

⁵⁸ The report was issued under the symbol A/40/168-S/17014. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/17014.

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24)*.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23).

⁶¹ *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.

⁶² See A/38/707-S/16206, annex.

⁶³ A/39/207, annex, resolution CM/Res.934 (XL).

Tanzania, on 29 April 1984,⁶⁴ the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁶⁵ 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 Organization of African Unity 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 1984.⁶⁶

Welcoming the resolution on relations between the European Economic Community and Namibia adopted by the European Parliament on 22 May 1984.⁶⁷

Strongly reiterating that the continuing illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in defiance of repeated General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and a challenge to the authority of the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for Namibia until independence,

Stressing the solemn responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reaffirming its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, and recognizing that 1984 marks the one hundredth year of heroic struggle of the Namibian people against colonial occupation,

Indignant at South Africa's refusal to comply with repeated resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983 and 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983, and at its manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating its brutal colonial domination and exploitation of the Namibian people,

Deploring South Africa's intransigent stand and insistence on new pre-conditions and its demands for concessions from the South West Africa People's Organization which led to the failure of the Namibian independence talks held in 1984 at Lusaka and Mindelo,

Commending the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization for the statesmanlike and constructive attitude which they have displayed in the efforts aimed at implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for developing a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Deeply concerned at the increasing militarization of Namibia, the forced conscription of Namibians, the creation of tribal armies and the use of mercenaries for the repression of the Namibian people and for carrying out aggression against neighbouring States,

Noting with grave concern that, as a result of the Security Council's failure on 31 August 1981,⁶⁸ on account of the veto of the United States of America, to exercise effectively its responsibilities, unprovoked armed aggression

against Angola continues and parts of southern Angola are still under occupation by South African troops,

Expressing its strong condemnation of South Africa's continuing acts of aggression against independent African States, particularly Angola, which have caused extensive loss of human life and destruction of economic infrastructures,

Reaffirming that the resources of Namibia are the invaluable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the illegal South African colonial régime, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,⁶⁹ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, is illegal and encourages the occupation régime to be even more intransigent and defiant,

Deeply deploring the continued collaboration with South Africa of certain Western States, in particular the United States of America, as well as that of Israel, in the political, military, economic and nuclear fields, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the continued assistance rendered to the racist Pretoria régime by certain international organizations and institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Indignant at the continuing arbitrary imprisonment and detention of leaders, members and supporters of the South West Africa People's Organization, the killing of Namibian patriots and other acts of brutality, including the wanton beating, torture and murder of innocent Namibians, and other inhuman measures by the illegal occupation régime designed to intimidate the Namibian people and to destroy their determination to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Noting with grave concern that the Security Council has been prevented from taking effective action against South Africa in the discharge of its responsibilities under Chapter VII of the Charter on account of the vetoes cast by one or more of the Western permanent members of the Security Council,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;⁵⁹

2. *Takes special note* of the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia;⁶⁵

3. *Takes note* of the debate on the question of Namibia held in the Security Council from 20 to 28 October 1983, culminating in the adoption of resolution 539 (1983), by which the Council rejected South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with Council resolution 435 (1978) and declared that the independence of Namibia

⁶⁴ A/AC.115/L.611.

⁶⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two, chap. III, sect. B.

⁶⁶ A/39/560-S/16773, annex.

⁶⁷ Official Journal of the European Communities, No. C 172/45.

⁶⁸ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, 2300th meeting.

⁶⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. 1, annex II.

could not be held hostage to the resolution of issues that were alien to resolution 435 (1978);

4. *Further takes note* of Security Council resolution 539 (1983) by which the Council decided, in the event of continued obstruction by South Africa, to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Reaffirms* 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 General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI) and in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all the means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa;

6. *Reiterates* that, in accordance with its resolution 2145 (XXI), Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this purpose, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence under resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly;

7. *Reaffirms* that the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

8. *Further reaffirms* that the genuine independence of Namibia can be achieved only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization in all efforts to implement resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

9. *Strongly condemns* the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

10. *Declares* that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 and supports the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to repel South Africa's aggression and to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

11. *Reaffirms* that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remains the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and calls once again for its immediate and unconditional implementation;

12. *Urges* the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure that the United Nations plan, as contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), is not undermined or modified in any way and that it is fully respected and implemented;

13. *Reiterates its conviction* that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its defiance of United Nations resolutions, its brutal repression of the Namibian people, its acts of destabilization and aggression against independent African States and its policies of *apartheid* constitute a threat to international peace and security;

14. *Expresses its dismay* at the failure to date of the Security Council to discharge effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security,

owing to the opposition of its Western permanent members;

15. *Declares* that comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations are the only effective measures to ensure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations;

16. *Denounces* all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes through which the illegal racist régime of South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its colonial domination of Namibia and, in particular, calls upon the international community, especially all Member States, to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council;

17. *Condemns* South Africa for its continued attempts to circumvent the United Nations plan for Namibia by promoting an internal settlement through the so-called "Multi-Party Conference" and declares that such attempts by the racist régime, immediately following the decision to establish a so-called State Council with the object of drawing up a "Constitution", once again make clear that Pretoria has no intention of complying with the letter and spirit of the United Nations plan and seeks, instead, to consolidate its illegitimate hold on the Territory through the installation of puppet political institutions subservient to its own interests;

18. *Reaffirms* that all such manoeuvres are fraudulent and null and void and that they must be rejected categorically by all States as called for in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

19. *Reiterates* that there are only two parties to the conflict in Namibia, namely, the people of Namibia, led by their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, on the one hand, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, on the other;

20. *Further reiterates* that all efforts must be deployed to counter any sinister manoeuvres aimed at circumventing the United Nations and undermining its primary responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia;

21. *Firmly rejects and condemns* the persistent attempts by the United States of America and South Africa to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that all such attempts are designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia and that they constitute interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

22. *Expresses its appreciation* to the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization for their statesmanlike and constructive attitude in the efforts aimed at implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

23. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the solidarity and support of the front-line States for the Namibian cause continues to be a factor of paramount importance in the efforts to bring genuine independence to the Territory;

24. *Strongly urges* the international community to increase, as a matter of urgency, financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which are largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves bet-

ter against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them;

25. *Commends* the South West Africa People's Organization for its continued intensification of the struggle on all fronts, including the armed struggle, and for its commitment to embrace all Namibian patriots in an effort to strengthen further the national unity so as to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a united Namibia, and welcomes the consolidation of unity in action by the patriotic forces in Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, during the critical phase of their struggle for national and social liberation;

26. *Reaffirms its solidarity* with, and support for, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and pays tribute to that organization for sacrifices it has made in the field of battle and also for the spirit of statesmanship, co-operation and far-sightedness it has displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria régime;

27. *Welcomes* the release of Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Secretary-General of the South West Africa People's Organization, and other leaders of that organization and considers it a victory for the international campaign;

28. *Declares* that all so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

29. *Calls upon* Member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render sustained and increased support as well as material, financial, military and other assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

30. *Urges* all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States;

31. *Solemnly reaffirms* that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, and reiterates that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978 and General Assembly resolutions S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and 35/227 A of 6 March 1981, any attempt by South Africa to annex them is, therefore, illegal, null and void;

32. *Calls upon* the Security Council to declare categorically that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and that the question should not be left as a matter for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa;

33. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for obstructing the implementation of United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983), and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

34. *Condemns* racist South Africa for sabotaging the Namibian independence talks held in 1984 at Lusaka and Mindelo by insisting on the notorious "linkage" pre-condition and introducing new insidious subterfuge as alternatives to Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

35. *Condemns and rejects* the puppet "Multi-Party Conference" as the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempts to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia;

36. *Strongly urges* the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, for self-determination and national liberation;

37. *Condemns* the increased assistance rendered by the major Western countries and Israel to South Africa in the political, economic, financial and particularly the military and nuclear fields, expresses its conviction that this assistance constitutes a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States since it is bound to strengthen further the aggressive military machine of the racist régime, and therefore demands that such assistance be immediately terminated;

38. *Denounces* the establishment of the so-called Liaison Office of the United States Government at Windhoek in direct violation of relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, in particular Council resolutions 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971, and in total disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁶¹ and calls for its immediate closure and withdrawal;

39. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, especially those which have close links with South Africa, to support, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the actions of the United Nations to defend the national rights of the Namibian people until independence;

40. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States and the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes;

41. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its recent imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between seventeen and fifty-five years of age into the occupying colonial army, in yet another sinister attempt to suppress the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and to force Namibians to kill one another, and declares that all measures taken by racist South Africa by which the illegal occupation régime attempts to enforce military conscription in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

42. *Condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its use of the territory of Namibia as a staging ground from which to launch acts of subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States;

43. *Strongly condemns* South Africa, in particular for its persistent acts of subversion and aggression against Angola, including continued occupation of parts of Angolan territory in gross violation of its sovereignty, and calls upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against Angola and withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its troops from that country;

44. *Condemns* the continuing military and nuclear collaboration on the part of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977;

45. *Declares* that such collaboration encourages the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international commu-

nity and obstructs efforts to eliminate *apartheid* and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end and calls for immediate cessation of such collaboration;

46. *Calls upon* the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to tighten the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Council resolution 418 (1977) and to ensure strict compliance with the embargo by all States;

47. *Further calls upon* the Security Council to implement, as a matter of urgency, the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 421 (1977);⁷⁰

48. *Expresses its grave concern* at the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa and declares that such acquisition constitutes a threat to peace and security in Africa while posing a danger to all mankind;

49. *Strongly condemns* the collusion between South Africa, Israel and certain Western States, particularly the United States of America, in the nuclear field and calls upon France and all other States to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

50. *Reiterates its call* upon all States to take legislative and other appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

51. *Strongly condemns* the illegal occupation régime of South Africa for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in an attempt to intimidate and terrorize them into submission;

52. *Demands once again* that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

53. *Demands* that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release any who are still alive and declares that South Africa shall be liable to compensate the victims, their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained;

54. *Reaffirms* that the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and expresses its deep concern at the rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory, particularly its uranium deposits, as a result of their reckless plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971⁶¹ and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;⁶⁹

55. *Strongly condemns* the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia which are illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory and demands that transnational corporations engaged in such exploitation comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately refraining from any new investment or any other activity in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

56. *Declares* that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are illegal under international law and that all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia;

57. *Requests once again* all Member States, particularly those States whose corporations are engaged in the exploitation of Namibian resources, to take all appropriate measures, including legislation and enforcement action, to ensure the full application of, and compliance by all corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

58. *Declares* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources and continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its independence;

59. *Calls upon* the Governments of all States, particularly those whose corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with United Nations resolutions and decisions and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;

60. *Urges* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, to consider the promulgation of additional decrees and other legislation in order to protect and promote the interest of the people of Namibia and to implement effectively such legislation;

61. *Requests* the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulates the activities of Urenco;

62. *Calls upon* all specialized agencies, in particular the International Monetary Fund, to terminate all collaboration with and assistance to the racist régime of South Africa, since such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime thus enabling it not only to continue the brutal repression in Namibia and South Africa itself, but also to commit blatant aggression against independent neighbouring States;

63. *Reiterates its request* to all States, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures unilaterally and collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 and 36/121 B, and 37/233 A of 20 December 1982;

64. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in implementation of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and of the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 36/121 B and 37/233 A, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session a comprehensive report on all contacts between Member States and South Africa, containing an analysis of the information received from Member States and other sources on the continuing political, economic, financial and other relations of States and

⁷⁰ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.

their economic and other interest groups with South Africa and of measures taken by States to terminate all dealings with the racist régime of South Africa;

65. *Requests* all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the fulfilment of its task concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2, 36/121 B and 37/233 A and to report to the Secretary-General by the fortieth session of the Assembly on the measures taken by them in the implementation of those resolutions;

66. *Declares* that the liberation struggle in Namibia is a conflict of an international character in terms of article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I⁷¹ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁷² and, in this regard, demands that the Conventions and Additional Protocol I be applied by South Africa, and in particular that all captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status as called for by the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War⁷³ and Additional Protocol thereto;

67. *Declares* that South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression against independent African States, its policies of *apartheid* and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

68. *Strongly urges* the Security Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country, as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

69. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984*

B

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 435 (1978)

The General Assembly,

Indignant at South Africa's refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983 and 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and at its manoeuvres aimed at gaining international recognition for illegitimate groups which it has installed in Namibia, and which are subservient to Pretoria's interests, in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and natural resources of Namibia,

Reaffirming the imperative need to proceed without any further delay with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which, together with Council resolution 385 (1976), is the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia,

Condemning the attempts by South Africa and the United States of America to continue to deny the Namibian people their inalienable right to self-determination and independence by linking the independence of Namibia with totally irrelevant and extraneous issues,

Reaffirming that the Cuban forces are in Angola by a sovereign act of the Government of Angola, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and that the attempts to link their presence in that country with Namibia's independence constitute interference in the internal affairs of Angola,

Reaffirming that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia,

Recalling its request to the Security Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter,

Recalling its call upon all States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,⁷⁴

Taking note of the further reports of the Secretary-General dated 19 May 1983,⁷⁵ 29 August 1983⁷⁶ and 29 December 1983⁷⁷ concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) on the question of Namibia,

1. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983) and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

2. *Reaffirms* the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia pending its achievement of genuine self-determination and national independence;

3. *Reiterates* that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, is the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia and demands its immediate and unconditional implementation without qualification, modification or amendment or the introduction of extraneous and irrelevant issues such as "linkage", "parallelism" or "reciprocity" insisted upon by the United States of America and South Africa;

4. *Strongly condemns* racist South Africa for sabotaging the Namibian independence talks held in 1984 at Lusaka and Mindelo by insisting on the notorious "linkage" pre-condition and introducing new insidious subterfuge as alternatives to Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

5. *Condemns* the continuing attempts by racist South Africa to set up puppet political institutions and impose an "internal settlement" in Namibia, in defiance of United Nations resolutions and decisions, and, in this context,

⁷¹ A/32/144, annex I.

⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, No. 972, p. 135.

⁷⁴ See resolution ES-8/2.

⁷⁵ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1983*, document S/15776.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1983*, document S/15943.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1983*, document S/16237.

condemns and rejects the puppet "Multi-Party Conference" as the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempts to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia;

6. *Emphasizes once again* that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and, on the other, the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia;

7. *Demands* that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Namibia;

8. *Firmly rejects and condemns* the persistent attempts by the United States of America and South Africa to establish a linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that all such attempts are designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia and that they constitute interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

9. *Demands* that racist South Africa and the United States Administration desist from their reprehensible positions in order to allow Namibia to attain its long overdue independence;

10. *Calls upon* all States to condemn and reject any attempt to link the independence of Namibia with extraneous and irrelevant issues;

11. *Expresses its dismay* at the fact that the Security Council has been prevented by its three Western permanent members from adopting effective measures against South Africa in the discharge of its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, and considers that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations would ensure South Africa's compliance with the decisions of the United Nations;

12. *Requests* the Security Council to exercise its authority with regard to the implementation of its resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 532 (1983) and 539 (1983) so as to bring about the independence of Namibia without further delay, and to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the South African administration in Namibia aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for independence;

13. *Urges* the Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to ensure the total cessation of all co-operation with that régime, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, by Governments, corporations, institutions and individuals;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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C

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS
COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵⁹

Reaffirming that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence in a united Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Taking into consideration the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁶⁵ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok,

Convinced of the need for continued consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people,

Deeply conscious of the urgent and continuing need to press for the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to put an end to its repression of the Namibian people and its exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation;

2. *Expresses its strong support* for the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it both as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;

4. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall:

(a) Continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the speedy withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

(b) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations, as well as against the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

(c) Denounce and seek the rejection by all States of all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its presence in Namibia;

(d) Ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia conducted under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978;

(e) Undertake a concerted effort to counter the attempts to establish linkage or parallelism between the

independence of Namibia and extraneous issues such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola;

5. *Decides further* that, in pursuance of the aforementioned objectives, the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Consult Governments in order to further the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia and to mobilize support for the cause of Namibia;

(b) Represent Namibia in United Nations conferences and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be adequately protected;

6. *Decides* that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, shall participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States or, in the case of regional conferences and meetings, all African States are invited;

7. *Requests* all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite a representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians are discussed, and to consult closely with the Council before submitting any draft resolution which may involve the rights and interests of Namibians;

8. *Reiterates its request* to all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and institutions;

9. *Reiterates its request* to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

10. *Again requests* all intergovernmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected and to invite Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate as a full member whenever such rights and interests are involved;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to accede to any international conventions as it may deem appropriate;

12. *Takes note* of the final communiqués issued by the regional symposia and seminars organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1984;⁷⁸

13. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to promote and secure the implementation of the Bangkok Programme of Action on Namibia;⁶⁵

14. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Consult regularly with the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization by inviting them to New York and by sending high-level missions to the headquarters of that organization, as it deems appropriate, in order to review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia;

(b) Review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia in its political, military and social aspects and prepare periodic reports related thereto;

(c) Consider the compliance of Member States with the relevant United Nations resolutions relating to Namibia, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;⁶¹

(d) Consider the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly in order to counter the support which those foreign economic interests give to the illegal South African administration in Namibia;

(e) Continue to examine the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium by foreign economic interests and report on its findings to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

(f) Notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations;

(g) Send missions of consultation to Governments of States whose corporations have investments in Namibia in order to review with them all possible action to discourage the continuation of such investments;

(h) Contact administering and managing bodies of corporations, tanker companies and other shipping interests involved in the illicit transportation and/or supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia;

(i) Contact specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations, in particular the International Monetary Fund, with a view to protecting Namibia's interests;

(j) Draw the attention of the specialized agencies to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,⁶⁹ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974;

(k) Take all measures to ensure compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including consideration of the institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States and other appropriate bodies;

(l) Conduct hearings, seminars and workshops in order to obtain relevant information on all aspects of the situation in and relating to Namibia, in particular, the exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign interests, and to expose such activities;

(m) Organize regional symposia on the situation in Namibia with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause;

(n) Prepare and publish reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia;

(o) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands of Namibia;

15. *Decides* to make adequate financial provision in the section of the programme budget of the United Nations relating to the United Nations Council for Namibia to finance the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia at the United Nations through the South West Africa People's Organization;

⁷⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24)*, part two, chap. III, sects. C, D, F and G.

16. *Decides* to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so decides;

17. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people;

18. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to facilitate the participation of the liberation movements, recognized by the Organization of African Unity, in meetings of the Council away from Headquarters, whenever such participation is deemed necessary;

19. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to hold a series of plenary meetings in Western Europe during 1985 and to recommend appropriate action to the General Assembly in the light of South Africa's refusal to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to defray the cost of the plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia and to provide the necessary staff and services for them;

21. *Decides* that, in order to expedite training of the personnel required for an independent Namibia, qualified Namibians should be given opportunities to develop further their skills in the work of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and authorizes the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, to take, on an urgent basis, necessary action towards that end;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the requirements of personnel and facilities of all units which service the Council so that the Council may fully and effectively discharge all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources in order for it to strengthen, under the guidance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the assistance programmes and services for Namibians, the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, the preparation of economic and legal studies and the existing activities of dissemination of information undertaken by the Office.

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⁷⁹ Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

⁸⁰ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/38/24), para. 576.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two, chap. III, sect. C.

D

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND MOBILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION IN SUPPORT OF NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁵⁹ and the relevant chapters of the report 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,⁶⁰

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and 38/36 A to E of 1 December 1983, as well as all other resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia,

Taking into consideration the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the report of the Committee of the Whole and the Programme of Action on Namibia,⁷⁹

Taking into consideration the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁶⁵ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok,

Taking into consideration also the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the Regional Symposium in Support of the Namibian Cause in Latin America, held at San José from 16 to 19 August 1983,⁸⁰ the Regional Symposium on South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia: The Threat to International Peace and Security, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 2 to 5 April 1984,⁸¹ the Seminar on the Activities of Foreign Economic Interests in the Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources, held at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, from 16 to 20 April 1984,⁸² the Seminar on the Efforts by the International Community to End South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia, held at Montreal, Canada, from 23 to 27 July 1984,⁸³ and the Regional Symposium on International Efforts to Implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, held at Geneva from 27 to 31 August 1984,⁸⁴

Deploring the continued assistance rendered by Israel and certain Western States, especially the United States of America, to South Africa in the political, economic, military and cultural fields and expressing its conviction that this assistance should be exposed by the United Nations Council for Namibia by all means available to it,

Stressing the urgent need to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia in the achievement of self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

Recognizing the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing in the dissemination of information on Namibia and in the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the Namibian cause,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly

⁸² *Ibid.*, sect. D.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, sect. F.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, sect. G.

to the United Nations Council for Namibia and mindful of the pressing need for the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the question of Namibia, in accordance with policy guidelines formulated by the Council,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence, to continue to consider ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in all its activities of dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, follows the policy guidelines laid down by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information, in addition to its responsibilities relating to southern Africa, to assist, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information in order that the United Nations may intensify its efforts to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia, particularly in the Western States;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to organize journalists' encounters prior to the activities of the Council during 1985, in order to mobilize further international public support for the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative;

5. *Decides* to intensify its international campaign in support of the cause of Namibia and to expose and denounce the collusion of the United States of America, certain other Western countries and Israel with the South African racists and, to this end, requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to include in its programme of dissemination of information for 1985 the following activities:

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

(b) Production and dissemination of radio programmes in the English, French, German and Spanish languages designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in and around Namibia;

(c) Production of material for publicity through radio and television broadcasts;

(d) Placement of advertisements in newspapers and magazines;

(e) Production of films, film-strips and slide sets on Namibia;

(f) Production and dissemination of posters;

(g) Full utilization of the resources related to press releases, press conferences and press briefings in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(h) Production and dissemination of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia;

(i) Production and dissemination of booklets on the activities of the Council;

(j) Preparation and wide dissemination of a booklet containing resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, together with relevant portions of Assembly resolutions on the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia and on military activities in Namibia;

(k) Publicity for and distribution of an indexed reference book on transnational corporations which plunder the natural and human resources of Namibia, and on the profits extracted from the Territory;

(l) Preparation and dissemination of a booklet based on a study on the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,⁶⁹ enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974;

(m) Acquisition of books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for further dissemination;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize an international conference at United Nations Headquarters in 1985 with the participation of prominent personalities, parliamentarians, scholars, support groups and others from all parts of the world, in order to mobilize and strengthen further international support for the just cause and heroic struggle of the Namibian people, led by their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, sales numbers to publications on Namibia selected by the Council;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Council for Namibia with the work programme of the Department of Public Information for the year 1985 covering the activities of dissemination of information on Namibia, followed by periodic reports on the programmes undertaken, including details of expenses incurred;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to group under a single heading, in the section of the proposed programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987 relating to the Department of Public Information, all the activities of the Department relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia, and to direct the Department of Public Information to present to the United Nations Council for Namibia a detailed report on the utilization of the allocated funds;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to disseminate the list of prisoners in Namibia;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information to give the widest possible publicity and to disseminate information on the commemoration of a century of heroic struggle of the Namibian people against colonial occupation;

12. *Requests* Member States to broadcast programmes on their national radio and television networks and to publish material in their official news media, informing their populations about the situation in and around Namibia and the obligation of Governments and peoples to assist in the struggle of Namibia for independence;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information and the Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat, to continue to inform and provide information material to leading opinion makers, media leaders, academic institutions, trade unions, cultural organizations, support groups and other concerned persons and non-governmental organizations about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the

struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and also to hold consultations with, and seek the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberations of the Council, and to continue to establish for this purpose a regular and expeditious pattern of distribution of information material to political parties, universities, libraries, churches, students, teachers, professional associations and others falling into the general categories enumerated above;

14. *Requests* all Member States to commemorate and publicize Namibia Day and to issue special postage stamps for the occasion;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the United Nations Postal Administration to issue a special postage stamp on Namibia by the end of 1985 in commemoration of Namibia Day;

16. *Calls upon* the United Nations Council for Namibia to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations in its efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and of their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization;

17. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare, update and continually disseminate lists of non-governmental organizations from all over the world, in particular those in the major Western countries, in order to ensure better co-operation and co-ordination among non-governmental organizations working in support of the Namibian cause and against *apartheid*;

18. *Requests* those non-governmental organizations and support groups that are actively engaged in supporting the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, to continue to intensify, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, international action in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, including assistance to the Council in the monitoring of the boycott of South Africa called for in General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981;

19. *Decides* to allocate the sum of \$300,000 to be used by the United Nations Council for Namibia for its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions of the Council in each individual case taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization.

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E

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the United Nations Fund for Namibia,⁸⁵

Recalling its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it established the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which it approved the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and its resolution 37/233 E of 20 December 1982, by which it approved amendments to the Charter,⁸⁶

1. *Takes note* of the relevant parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) 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;

(b) Continue to act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(c) Continue to provide broad guidelines and formulate principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

(d) Continue to co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme;

(e) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of assistance programmes for Namibians;

(f) Report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the programmes and activities undertaken through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. *Decides* that the United Nations Fund for Namibia, which comprises the General Account, the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account and the Nationhood Programme Account, shall be the primary source of assistance to Namibians;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to support the activities under the General Account, the activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon them to increase their assistance to Namibians through those channels;

5. *Decides* to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$1 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1985;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for more generous voluntary contributions to the General Account, the

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, part two, chap. VIII and chap. IX, sect. B.

⁸⁶ For the text of the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, as amended, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24)*, annex IV.

Nationhood Programme Account and the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia in view of the increased activities undertaken through the Fund, and, in this connection, emphasizes the need for contributions in order to increase the number of scholarships awarded to Namibians under the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

7. *Invites* Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

8. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in order to mobilize additional resources, to formulate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, a programme of assistance to the Namibian people to be undertaken by means of projects co-financed by Governments and non-governmental organizations;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, in the light of the urgent need to strengthen the programme of assistance to the Namibian people, to make every effort to expedite the execution of Nationhood Programme for Namibia projects and other projects in favour of Namibians on the basis of procedures which will reflect the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:

(a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(b) Planning and initiating new project proposals in co-operation with, and at the request of, the Council;

(c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

11. *Emphasizes* the need for Namibians to gain practical on-the-job experience in various countries, and appeals to all Governments to make generous contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to enable Namibians trained under various programmes to be placed in administrations and institutions in diverse countries, particularly in Africa;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the financing of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and calls upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the implementation of the projects within the Nationhood Programme and for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme to raise the indicative planning figure for Namibia;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance provided by the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to Namibian refugees and requests them to expand their assistance in order to provide for the basic needs of the refugees;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have waived agency support costs in respect of projects in favour of Namibians, financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other sources, and urges those that have not yet done so to take appropriate steps in this regard;

16. *Notes with appreciation* that agreement has been reached between the United Nations Development Programme and the organizations of the United Nations system to reduce overhead charges to 3.5 per cent for certain types of project costs financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

17. *Decides* that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

18. *Commends* the progress made in the implementation of the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to elaborate and consider policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

19. *Commends* the United Nations Institute for Namibia for the effectiveness of its training programmes for Namibians and its research activities on Namibia, which contribute substantially to the struggle for freedom of the Namibian people and to the establishment of an independent State of Namibia;

20. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to cooperate closely with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in strengthening its programme of activities;

21. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, through the United Nations Institute for Namibia, to finalize and publish at an early date a comprehensive reference book on Namibia covering all aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations since its inception, in accordance with an outline to be prepared by the Council;

22. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, to finalize and publish at an early date a demographic study of the Namibian population and a study of its educational needs;

23. *Requests* the United Nations Institute for Namibia to complete the preparation, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the United Nations Development Programme, of a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide substantive support through the Office of the Commissioner for the preparation of that document;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the co-ordinating authority for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, as well as other assistance programmes.