

25. In conclusion, the Conference affirms the immediate independence of Namibia decreed by the United Nations. The United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia is unconditional. Namibia's independence cannot, therefore, be held hostage to the global political and economic designs of some powers and the convenience of a universally condemned régime. The determination and courage of the Namibian people must be invigorated by complementary international action for freedom, independence and human dignity, which is what this Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia stands for.

#### B. Programme of Action on Namibia

1. Namibia summons up the image of a heroic fight against foreign domination and exploitation and of humanity. The achievement of Namibia's independence has been frustrated by the intransigence of the apartheid régime, as well as by the duplicity of certain members of the international community. Selfish interests have come to the fore, pushing into the background the real issues of decolonization and the people's inalienable right to freedom and independence. The people of Namibia have been subjected to brutal colonialism for more than a century, and 20 years have elapsed since the United Nations terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia. In spite of that long passage of time, racist South Africa persists in its illegal occupation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and the agony of the Namibian people continues.

2. The Conference, considering that the fast deteriorating situation created by the racist régime of South Africa poses a grave danger to peace and security in the region and a growing and direct threat to international peace and security, calls for an immediate, effective and comprehensive response by the international community. The denial of the national rights of the people of Namibia and the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa, in violation of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, constitute a key factor in the growing turmoil in the southern African region. The struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia has reached an acute turning point. In this twentieth year after the General Assembly terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia, the United Nations must take all necessary measures to bring about the immediate independence of Namibia.

3. The Conference calls upon all States to exert every effort towards the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), which remain the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. It further calls upon them to oppose resolutely, in every available forum, the universally and categorically rejected persistent attempts by the United States Administration and racist South Africa to link the implementation of the United Nations plan with irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

4. The Conference urges the international community to reject all manoeuvres aimed at interpreting the present conflict in southern Africa as an East-West confrontation and at diverting attention from the central issue of the decolonization of Namibia, to the detriment of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence.

5. The Conference calls upon all Governments, organizations and individuals to exert maximum pressure for the withdrawal of the racist régime from Namibia and to support the actions undertaken by the United Nations in defence of the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence.

6. The Conference categorically rejects the so-called policy of constructive engagement with South Africa, which has encouraged the intransigence of the Pretoria régime and delayed Namibia's independence, and appeals to the United States to abandon this policy.

7. The Conference condemns the neo-colonialist plans of racist South Africa and the creation in Namibia of the so-called interim government installed at Windhoek in June 1985 and calls upon all States to refrain, in accordance with Security Council resolution 566 (1985), from according any recognition to it or any other régime that South Africa may seek to impose on the Namibian people for the purpose of achieving an "internal settlement". It further calls for the immediate closure of the so-called Namibia Information Offices that the racist Pretoria régime has established in the capitals of certain Western countries to legitimize its puppet institutions in Namibia.

8. The Conference requests the Security Council to reiterate solemnly that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are an integral part of Namibia and that these should not be the subject of negotiations between South Africa and an independent Namibia.

9. The Conference requests all States to give their full and sincere support to the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring about the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

10. In view of South Africa's persistent defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations, its brutal suppression of the South African and Namibian peoples, its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring States, as well as its policies of destabilization of the whole region, the Conference strongly requests the Security Council to adopt immediately and impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter, against South Africa. The Conference is convinced that the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions is necessary to supplement measures taken by Governments, organizations, the public and individuals to isolate the racist régime and compel it to accept a just settlement of the question of Namibia, as well as peaceful change in South Africa itself.

11. The Conference appeals to the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, permanent members of the Security Council, which have thus far prevented the Council from acting effectively, to reconsider their position in the light of the grave situation in southern Africa and the accumulated evidence of the past 20 years, which irrefutably points to comprehensive mandatory sanctions as the most effective peaceful means of forcing South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia.
12. The Conference takes note of the appeal for the immediate independence of Namibia issued on 9 July by the eminent persons participating in the Conference.
13. The Conference further calls upon the Security Council to adopt as a matter of utmost urgency the necessary measures in order to ensure strict compliance by all States with the arms embargo against South Africa.
14. The Conference calls upon all States, institutions and individuals, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to adopt immediately and implement effective sanctions by severing all links and dealings with the racist régime, inter alia, in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other fields. In this context, the Conference takes note of the Final Communiqué of the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia held at Valletta, Malta in May 1986 (A/AC.131/216).
15. The Conference urges all States to refrain from rendering any type of assistance to South Africa that might encourage it to continue its policy of State terrorism and systematic acts of aggression and destabilization against its neighbouring independent countries. The Conference also takes note of the Declaration adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, b/ which expressed its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of Israel's collaboration with South Africa, especially in the nuclear field.
16. The Conference calls upon the international community, as well as national and international financial institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund, to refrain from giving new loans to South Africa or rescheduling the régime's existing debts, as such assistance buttresses the racist régime.
17. The Conference calls upon all Governments to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as financial, military and other material assistance, to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in its legitimate struggle for the liberation of Namibia. It also calls upon the specialized agencies and other institutions of the United Nations system to provide, within their respective spheres of competence, assistance on a priority basis to the people of Namibia through SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.
18. The Conference calls upon all Governments and United Nations organs, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, to ensure that United Nations efforts to bring independence to Namibia continue to receive the highest priority until the mandate of the General Assembly for the genuine independence of the Territory is fully implemented.

19. The Conference, emphasizing the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia and its key role in mobilizing international opinion in favour of Namibia's independence, invites the Council to intensify its efforts in this direction and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide the necessary resources to the Council, in order to enable it to carry out its responsibilities.
20. The Conference further calls upon all Governments and regional and international organizations to assist the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to give maximum political and moral support, as well as increased economic and military assistance, to the front-line and other neighbouring States so that they may reduce their economic dependence on South Africa and defend themselves from the acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist Pretoria régime.
21. The Conference calls upon all States to adopt legislative and other effective measures in order to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia.
22. The Conference urges all Governments, organizations and institutions of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the front-line and neighbouring States.
23. The Conference appeals to all States, institutions and individuals to exert pressure on South Africa for the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners, and for the granting of prisoner-of-war status to all captured Namibian freedom fighters, as called for by the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War f/ and the Additional Protocol thereto.
24. The Conference urges all States to recognize the validity under international law of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and to take effective measures, including legislative and enforcement action, to ensure compliance by all corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction with the Decree. The Conference further recalls the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1985 to initiate legal proceedings in the courts of States against corporations and concerns engaged in the plunder of Namibia's natural resources in violation of its Decree.
25. The Conference urges the Council, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, to consider, in consultation and co-operation with SWAPO, promulgating additional legislation in order to protect and promote the interests of the Namibian people.
26. The Conference calls upon all States, particularly those whose corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prevent corporate entities within their jurisdiction from dealing in any way with Namibian uranium.

27. The Conference calls upon the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, which operate the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have the use of Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, <sup>£</sup> which regulates the activities of Urenco, on the grounds that it is illegally obtained.

28. The Conference urges all Governments, organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, trade unions and other non-governmental organizations to support the National Union of Namibian Workers so that it may resist more effectively the growing exploitation of Namibian labour by the South African régime and the transnational corporations operating in Namibia.

29. The Conference appeals to all Governments, institutions and individuals to contribute or increase their contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia in order to assist the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia in the formulation and implementation of their projects, which are of particular importance for the economic and social development of an independent Namibia.

30. The Conference appeals to all Governments, specialized agencies and institutions of higher education to provide scholarships, internships and other forms of training and assistance so that Namibians may acquire the skills and experience necessary for them effectively to carry out administrative and technical duties in an independent Namibia.

31. The Conference, recognizing the important role that non-governmental organizations, political parties and legislators sympathetic to the Namibian cause are playing in the world-wide effort to secure the immediate independence of Namibia and to protect the national rights of the Namibian people, appeals to these organizations, parties and individuals:

(a) To increase the awareness of their national communities and legislative bodies concerning South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the plunder of the Territory's resources by foreign economic interests and the liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO;

(b) To mobilize broad political support for the national liberation of Namibia by holding hearings, seminars and public presentations on various aspects of the Namibian question, as well as by producing and distributing pamphlets, films and other information material;

(c) To campaign in their countries for the application of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter, and to monitor, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the implementation of sanctions imposed;

(d) To expose and press for an end to the political and economic collaboration of certain Western Governments with the South African régime, as well as diplomatic visits to those Governments by representatives of the South African régime;

- (e) To generate public pressure so that the foreign economic interests that are exploiting Namibia's human and natural resources withdraw from the Territory immediately;
- (f) To continue campaigning against the use of Namibian uranium at the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant and to expose and campaign against the use and enrichment of Namibian uranium by nuclear plants in other countries of the European Economic Community;
- (g) To continue and develop campaign and research work to expose the involvement and operations of Western-based oil companies in the supply of petroleum products to, and for use in, South Africa, which are used by South African military forces to maintain their illegal occupation of Namibia;
- (h) To step up their efforts to persuade universities, local governments and other institutions to divest themselves of all investments in firms doing business in Namibia and South Africa;
- (i) To organize consumer boycotts of all Namibian and South African products, as well as trade-union embargoes on all shipments to and from South Africa, and to seek the incorporation of these restrictions into domestic law;
- (j) To focus attention on the gross violations of human rights by the South African régime in Namibia;
- (k) To inform Namibians of their legal rights and furnish legal assistance to those detained under the security laws;
- (l) To intensify the campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners and the granting of prisoner-of-war status to all Namibian freedom fighters, in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1949. f/

32. With reference to the lack of media information on the question of Namibia on the occasion of its twentieth year of illegal occupation by South Africa, the Conference requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in conjunction with non-governmental organizations in Western States, to fulfil the recommendation made at the Georgetown Seminar in August 1985 and stated in the Georgetown Call for Action (A/AC.131/189, para. 12 (c)), namely to initiate a week-long programme of information dissemination to journalists to focus specific attention upon, and coincide with, the twentieth year since the termination of South Africa's Mandate over Namibia. The content of this programme should be undertaken in conjunction with non-governmental organizations, particularly those in Western States, and consist of a short memorandum prepared for distribution to journalists and media contacts engaged in information work relating to Namibia, which will expose and counter South African propaganda and that of the propaganda agencies in Western States and will include basic facts and legal arguments on:

- (a) Direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia;
- (b) The status of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence;
- (c) The requirement for comprehensive mandatory sanctions to be imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in respect of its illegal administration of Namibia;
- (d) The authority of the United Nations Council for Namibia to implement and enforce its Decree.

33. The Conference, recognizing the importance of co-operation between the United Nations Council for Namibia and non-governmental organizations, urges the Council to continue to organize regular seminars and symposia on the question of Namibia; to strengthen its relations with, and support for, these organizations; to provide them with an ample flow of information on developments related to Namibia and on action taken by the United Nations in support of Namibia; to make available to them films, video cassettes and broadcast material on the Namibian question for use in their programmes of dissemination of information; and to prepare and disseminate a list of non-governmental organizations active on the question of Namibia so as to facilitate co-ordination among them.

34. The Conference urges the United Nations Council for Namibia and the United Nations Secretariat to devote the utmost attention and effort to the programme of dissemination of information and mobilization of international public opinion outlined in General Assembly resolution 40/97 D of 13 December 1985, in order to gain greater support for the Namibian cause. The Conference suggests that the Council and the Secretariat use the twentieth anniversary of the assumption by the United Nations of direct responsibility for Namibia as the thematic centre-piece of their activities in this field.

35. The Conference appeals to all individuals working in the field of communications and information, as well as to all the mass media and specialized media organizations of every country, to intensify the dissemination of public information concerning the struggle of the Namibian people for their independence. It also calls upon writers, commentators, lecturers, film directors and other persons in the arts to conduct a major world campaign of solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, through which to combat the propaganda of the racist South African régime with regard to Namibia and SWAPO.

36. The Conference invites the OAU, at its twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government, and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, at its eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government, to consider issuing special calls for the immediate independence of Namibia.

37. The Conference invites the General Assembly at its forthcoming special session on Namibia to consider and adopt effective action to secure the immediate independence of Namibia.

Notes

- a/ A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr. 1.
- b/ A/41/341-S/18065, annex I.
- c/ General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
- d/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.
- e/ Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16 - 20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.
- f/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.
- g/ Ibid., vol. 795, No. 11326, p. 308.