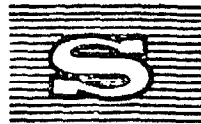


289002



UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY  
COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/10330  
23 September 1971  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/  
RUSSIAN/SPANISH

REPORT OF THE AD HOC SUB-COMMITTEE ON NAMIBIA

I. ESTABLISHMENT AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE AD HOC SUB-COMMITTEE

1. On 29 July 1970 the Security Council adopted resolution 283 (1970), the operative part of which read as follows:

"1. Requests all States to refrain from any relations - diplomatic, consular or otherwise - with South Africa implying recognition of the authority of the Government of South Africa over the Territory of Namibia;

"2. Calls upon all States maintaining diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa to issue a formal declaration to the Government of South Africa to the effect that they do not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia and that they consider South Africa's continued presence in Namibia illegal;

"3. Calls upon all States maintaining such relations to terminate existing diplomatic and consular representation as far as they extend to Namibia, and to withdraw any diplomatic or consular mission or representative residing in the Territory;

"4. Calls upon all States to ensure that companies and other commercial and industrial enterprises owned by, or under direct control of, the State cease all dealings with respect to commercial or industrial enterprises or concessions in Namibia;

"5. Calls upon all States to withhold from their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control, government loans, credit guarantees and other forms of financial support that would be used to facilitate trade or commerce with Namibia;

"6. Calls upon all States to ensure that companies and other commercial enterprises owned by, or under direct control of, the State cease all further investment activities, including concessions in Namibia;

"7. Calls upon all States to discourage their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control from investing or obtaining concessions in Namibia, and to this end to withhold protection of such investment against claims of a future lawful government of Namibia;

"8. Requests all States to undertake without delay a detailed study and review of all bilateral treaties between themselves and South Africa in so far as these treaties contain provisions by which they apply to the Territory of Namibia;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake without delay a detailed study and review of all multilateral treaties to which South Africa is a party and which, either by direct reference or on the basis of relevant provisions of international law, might be considered to apply to the Territory of Namibia;

"10. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to make available to the Security Council the results of its study and proposals with regard to the issuance of passports and visas for Namibians and to undertake a study and make proposals with regard to special passport and visa regulations to be adopted by States concerning travel of their citizens to Namibia;

"11. Calls upon all States to discourage the promotion of tourism and emigration to Namibia;

"12. Requests the General Assembly, at its twenty-fifth session, to set up a United Nations fund for Namibia to provide assistance to Namibians who have suffered from persecution and to finance a comprehensive educational and training programme for Namibians, with particular regard to their future administrative responsibilities in the Territory;

"13. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General on measures they have taken in order to give effect to the provisions set forth in the present resolution;

"14. Decides to re-establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia and to request the Sub-Committee to study further effective recommendations on ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council can be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia;

"15. Requests the Sub-Committee to study the replies submitted by Governments to the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraph 13 of the present resolution and to report to the Council as appropriate;

"16. Requests the Secretary-General to give every assistance to the Sub-Committee in the performance of its tasks;

"17. Decides to remain actively seized of this matter."

2. On 7 August 1970, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale to the Government of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies,

transmitting the text of resolution 283 (1970) and drawing attention to the provisions of paragraphs 1-8 and paragraphs 11 and 13 of the resolution wherein the Security Council had addressed requests and calls to all States.

3. On 18 August 1970, the President of the Security Council issued a note<sup>1/</sup> stating that, after consultations among members of the Council, it had been agreed that the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia established under Security Council resolution 283 (1970) should be composed of all members of the Security Council<sup>2/</sup> and that its rules of procedure and composition of its bureau should be the same as those of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970).

## II. WORK OF THE AD HOC SUB-COMMITTEE

4. The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee held its 1st meeting on 21 August 1970 and decided that, in the light of the above-mentioned note of the President of the Security Council, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee would be Mr. Terence of Burundi, and the Vice-Chairman would be the representatives of Finland and Nepal. Subsequently, at its 4th meeting, on 8 June 1971, the representatives of Argentina and Italy were elected Vice-Chairmen to replace Finland and Nepal, whose terms of membership of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee had expired at the end of December 1970. It further decided that, as already agreed by the members of the Security Council, the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia would work under the same procedures as those followed by the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970).

5. At its 2nd meeting, on 22 February 1971, the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee decided to request the Legal Counsel of the United Nations, who had represented the Secretary-General in the oral proceedings of the International Court of Justice

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<sup>1/</sup> S/9911.

<sup>2/</sup> Accordingly, the composition of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee was as follows:  
1970 - Burundi, China, Colombia, Finland, France, Nepal, Nicaragua, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Syria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zambia;  
1971 - Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, China, France, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Poland, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

with regard to the advisory opinion requested in Security Council resolution 284 (1970), to inform the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on the progress of those proceedings. Accordingly, the Legal Counsel briefed the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee at its 2nd and 4th meetings.

6. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 May 1971, the Chairman pointed out that up to that date only a small number of States had responded to the request for information contained in paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 283 (1970). In that paragraph, the Security Council had requested all States to report to the Secretary-General on measures they had taken in order to give effect to the provisions of that resolution. In view of this situation and following a suggestion by the Chairman, the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee decided to ask the Secretary-General to again draw the attention of Governments to the provisions of paragraph 13 of that resolution and to request them to send a reply at their earliest convenience on the measures they had taken in the implementation of that resolution. In pursuance of that decision, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale to the Governments concerned on 14 May 1971.

7. As of the date of the submission of this report, replies have been received from 38 States. The substantive parts of the replies are reproduced in the annex.

8. At the 3rd meeting, the Chairman informed the Sub-Committee that he had received a letter dated 23 March 1971 from the Secretary-General drawing attention to General Assembly resolution 2679 (XXV), concerning the United Nations Fund for Namibia, in which the Assembly had invited the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee to provide assistance to the people of Namibia.

9. At its 5th meeting on 8 July 1971, the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee decided to grant a hearing to the Foreign Minister of the Sudan, who was then visiting the United Nations Headquarters to explain the position of the Organization of African Unity on the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. At its 6th meeting on the following day, the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee heard the Foreign Minister of the Sudan.

10. The following additional documents were submitted to the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee for its consideration:

Note dated 16 July 1971 by the Secretary-General, <sup>3/</sup> transmitting to the members of the Security Council the advisory opinion delivered by the International Court of Justice on 21 June 1971 in response to the request of the Security Council contained in resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970.

Letter dated 22 June 1971 <sup>4/</sup> addressed to the Secretary-General by the representative of Finland, transmitting the text of a statement by his Government of that date relating to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.

Report by the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 283 (1970) <sup>5/</sup> relating to a review of multilateral treaties to which South Africa became a party and which, either by direct reference or on the basis of relevant provisions of international law might be considered to apply to Namibia.

Consensus adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on 2 September 1971 <sup>6/</sup> which, inter alia, in the light of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, addressed certain requests and calls to the Security Council and to all Member States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council.

11. Following the delivery of the advisory opinion by the International Court of Justice on 21 June 1971 on the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970), the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee concentrated its efforts towards studying measures which it could recommend to the Security Council in accordance with its terms of reference as laid down in operative paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 283 (1970) taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.

12. At the 8th and 9th meetings on 1 and 8 September respectively, the representative of Somalia advanced certain oral proposals designed to implement the measures advocated in Security Council resolution 283 (1970). On the basis

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<sup>3/</sup> S/10267.

<sup>4/</sup> S/10240.

<sup>5/</sup> S/10288.

<sup>6/</sup> S/10303.

of those proposals, the delegations of Burundi, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Syria on 11 September 1971 presented a working paper entitled "Responsibilities of the United Nations and its Members towards Namibia and suggested courses of action to be taken in discharge of these responsibilities". The Ad Hoc Sub-Committee then undertook a point by point examination of the proposals contained in the four-Power working paper.

13. At the 12th meeting of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on 19 September, the representatives of Italy and the United States also submitted a working paper which was examined by the Sub-Committee at that and subsequent meetings.

14. As a result of consultations among the representatives of Burundi, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Syria on the one hand and the representatives of Italy and the United States on the other, a paper, consisting of three parts, was submitted to the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee. Part A contained a set of proposals on which agreement was reached. Part B contained proposals submitted by Burundi, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Syria on which agreement was not reached. Part C contained a proposal by Italy and the United States on which also agreement was not reached.

15. Discussion in the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on the results of these consultations revealed a large measure of agreement in regard to part A, with a number of delegations approving it in its entirety. The representative of Belgium however reserved his delegation's position pending the forthcoming meeting of the Security Council on Namibia. The representative of the United Kingdom specifically requested that his delegation be reported as having entered a blanket reservation on the entire set of recommendations. The representative of France also made a specific statement with regard to these proposals. The representative of the United States reserved the position of his delegation on paragraph (ix) of part A since it was still under review by his Government. The representatives of Poland and the USSR expressed their reservations in regard to paragraph (x) of part A.

16. The representatives of Poland and the USSR fully supported the basic proposals contained in part B. However, a number of other delegations (Argentina, China, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, United States) stated that the proposals contained in part B required further study.

17. Part C was the subject of considerable discussion in the course of which the representatives of Somalia put forward an amendment to the proposal contained therein. The amendment was not accepted by the sponsors and the proposal was therefore allowed to remain in its original form.

Part A. Proposals on which agreement was reached

18. Agreement was reached on proposals to:

- (i) Reaffirm that the Territory of Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that this responsibility includes the obligation to support and promote the rights of the people of Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).
- (ii) Reaffirm the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia.
- (iii) Condemn all moves by the Government of South Africa designed to destroy that unity and territorial integrity such as through the establishment of Bantustans.
- (iv) Declare that South Africa's continued illegal presence in Namibia constitutes an internationally wrongful act and a breach of international obligations and that South Africa remains accountable to the international community for any violations of its international obligations or rights of the people of the Territory of Namibia.
- (v) Take note of the following conclusions of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice:

"(1) That, the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the Territory:

"(2) That States Members of the United Nations are under obligation to recognize the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia and the invalidity of its acts on behalf of or concerning Namibia, and to refrain from any acts and in particular any dealings with the Government of South Africa implying recognition of the legality of, or lending support or assistance to, such presence and administration:

"(3) That it is incumbent upon States which are not Members of the United Nations to give assistance, within the scope of subparagraph (2) above, in the action which has been taken by the United Nations with regard to Namibia."

- (vi) Declare that all matters affecting the rights of the people of Namibia are of immediate concern to all Members of the United Nations and as a result the latter should take this into account in their dealings with the Government of South Africa and in particular in any dealings implying recognition of the legality of or lending support or assistance to such illegal presence and administration.
- (vii) Call on South Africa to comply with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XV) and Security Council resolution 276 (1970) and to withdraw from the Territory of Namibia.
- (viii) Reaffirm the provisions of resolution 283 (1970) and in particular paragraphs 1 to 8 and 11.
- (ix) Subject to the exceptions set forth in paragraphs 122 and 125 of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice call upon States in discharge of their responsibilities towards the people of Namibia:
  - (a) To abstain from entering into treaty relations with South Africa in all cases in which the Government of South Africa purports to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia,
  - (b) To abstain from invoking or applying those treaties or provisions of treaties concluded by South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia which involve active intergovernmental co-operation;
  - (c) To review their bilateral treaties with South Africa in order to ensure that they are not inconsistent with paragraphs 5 and 6 above;
  - (d) To abstain from sending diplomatic or special missions to South Africa including in their jurisdiction the Territory of Namibia
  - (e) To abstain from sending consular agents to Namibia and to withdraw any such agents already there;
  - (f) To abstain from entering into economic and other forms of relationship or dealings with South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia which may entrench its authority over the Territory;
  - (g) Request the Secretary-General to report periodically on the implementation of the above provisions.
- (x) Request the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia to continue consideration of the question of Namibia in accordance with the tasks entrusted to it



by paragraphs 14 and 15 of Security Council resolution 283 (1970) and in particular, taking into account the need to provide for effective representation and protection of Namibian interest at the international level and to study appropriate machinery for the fulfilment of the responsibility of the United Nations towards Namibia.

- (xi) Request that the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia review multilateral treaties in order to ensure that States do not enter into agreements which recognize South Africa's authority over Namibia.
- (xii) Declare that franchises, rights, titles or contracts relating to Namibia granted to individuals or companies by South Africa after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) are not subject to protection or espousal by their States against claims of a future lawful Government of Namibia.

Part B. Proposals submitted by the representatives of Burundi, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Syria on which no agreement was reached

9. No agreement was reached on proposals submitted by the representatives of Burundi, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Syria to:

- (i) Recognize the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia against the illegal occupation of the South Africa authorities in their Territory.
- (ii) Recognizing that the United Nations has sole legal responsibility for the administration of Namibia, all relations with or involving Namibia in order to have legal effect can only be entered into or maintained through the United Nations.
- (iii) Reaffirm its resolution 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970 on the arms embargo against the Government of South Africa and the significance of that resolution with regard to the Territory and people of Namibia.  
[Preambular.]
- (iv) Deplore that some States continue to supply arms and military equipment to the Government of South Africa and afford military assistance and military co-operation to that Government contrary to Security Council resolution 282 (1970).

- (v) Condemn the Government of South Africa for failing to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council pertaining to Namibia.
- (vi) Declare that any further refusal of the South African Government to withdraw from Namibia would constitute an act of aggression against the Territory of Namibia, an usurpation of the lawful responsibilities and authority of the United Nations, a denial of the political sovereignty of Namibia and a threat to international peace and security within the context of Chapter VII of the Charter.
- (vii) Call formally on South Africa to withdraw from the Territory of Namibia and to this end to enter into immediate discussions with the Secretary-General or any other appropriate United Nations medium on the arrangements for its withdrawal from Namibia so as to facilitate the speedy and effective transfer of administration to the people of Namibia
- (viii) Call upon all States to refrain from supplying any arms or military equipment to the Government of South Africa and to cease all military assistance to or military co-operation with that Government.
- (ix) Reaffirm the obligation of all Members of the United Nations, under Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council, and reaffirm also the obligation of the United Nations, set out in Article 2 (6) to ensure that States which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with the principles of the Charter so far as may be necessary over maintenance of international peace and security.

Part C. Proposal submitted by the representatives of Italy and the United States on which no agreement was reached

20. No agreement was reached on a proposal submitted by the representatives of Italy and the United States to:

Invite South Africa to enter into immediate discussions with the Secretary-General or an appropriate United Nations organ with a view to ensuring that the people of the Territory are able to exercise their right of self-determination.

Annex

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENTS

ARGENTINA

/Original: Spanish/  
2 December 1970

With regard to the provisions of operative paragraph 2 of resolution 283 (1970) Argentina wishes to inform the Secretary-General that on 26 November 1970 the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic sent a note to the Ambassador of South Africa at Buenos Aires, which read as follows:

"In resolution 283 (1970), the United Nations Security Council, after further considering the question of Namibia, reaffirmed its resolutions 264 (1969) and 276 (1970) by which the Security Council recognized the decision of the General Assembly to terminate the mandate of South West Africa and assume direct responsibility for the territory until its independence and in which the continued presence of the South African authority in Namibia as well as all acts taken by that Government on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the mandate were declared illegal and invalid'.

"Argentina's consistent policy of supporting the decolonization process is known to all. In conformity and in compliance with the above-mentioned resolution 283 (1970), my Government wishes to inform you, and through you, the Government of South Africa, that it does not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia and that it considers South Africa's continued presence in Namibia illegal.

"The Government of Argentina wishes to take this opportunity once again to express to the Government of South Africa its hope that, in the light of the arguments set forth in resolution 283 and earlier resolutions, it will see fit to comply with the resolutions of United Nations organs, thereby making a significant contribution to peace and to friendly international relations." 1/

The above note constitutes a formal declaration by the Government of Argentina to the effect that it does not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia and that it considers South Africa's continued presence in Namibia illegal.

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1/ At the request of the Argentinian delegation this reply was issued as a Security Council document (S/10020).

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AUSTRIA

Original: English  
16 September 1971

As to operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the above-mentioned resolution, it should be pointed out that there is no Austrian diplomatic or consular representation and no trade delegation in Namibia.

With regard to operative paragraph 8, the following bilateral agreements between Austria and the Republic of South Africa are in force:

1. Agreement on the Abolition of Visas, Federal Law Gazette No. 299/1962.
2. Exchange of Notes concerning the Commonwealth War Cemetary at Klagenfurt, Federal Law Gazette No. 32/1968.
3. Air Transportation Agreement, Federal Law Gazette No. 158/1969.

As to operative paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 283 (1970), the attitude of the Austrian Government was clearly and unequivocally expressed by the positive vote cast by Austria on resolution 2145 (XXI) by which the South African mandate over South West Africa was terminated. This position of the Austrian Government is well known to the Government of South Africa.

The other provisions of Security Council resolution 283 (1970) are subject to further examination by the competent Austrian authorities.

BRAZIL

Original: English  
17 June 1971

The Brazilian Government has always given its full support to the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the situation in Namibia, in particular to Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969 and 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970 in which the Council recognized the decision of the General Assembly to terminate the Mandate for South West Africa and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence and in which the continued presence of the South African authorities in Namibia, as well as all acts taken by that Government on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate, were declared illegal and invalid.

The Brazilian Government has taken measures to give effect to the provisions of Security Council resolution 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970 on the arms embargo against the Government of South Africa and is aware of the significance of that resolution with regard to the Territory and people of Namibia.

The Brazilian Government also fully supports the provisions of resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970. In particular, the Brazilian Government formally declares that it does not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia and considers South Africa's continued presence in Namibia illegal.

#### BULGARIA

/Original: English/  
13 July 1971

People's Republic of Bulgaria, pursuing unwaveringly its peaceful foreign policy in conformity with the high principles of the United Nations, has always been active against colonial and racial oppression.

At the twenty-first session of the General Assembly the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria voted in favour of resolution 2145 (XXI) which provided for the termination of the mandate of the Republic of South Africa over Namibia (South West Africa).

In her capacity as member 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, People's Republic of Bulgaria has on many occasions condemned the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its refusal to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on Namibia.

People's Republic of Bulgaria has been strictly complying with General Assembly resolutions 2324 (XXII), 2325 (XXII), 2372 (XXIII) and 2463 (XXIV) and Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) and 276 (1970) regarding Namibia.

As far as the implementation of Security Council resolution 283 (1970) is concerned, the Permanent Mission finds it expedient to underline once again that People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains no diplomatic, consular or any other relations with the Republic of South Africa, which is in full conformity with all the provisions of the above-mentioned Security Council /resolution/ and other resolutions.

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BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Original: Russian  
16 June 1971

The Byelorussian SSR, which has firmly and consistently supported all peoples struggling for their freedom and independence, considers that the full implementation of the decisions of the United Nations relating to the elimination of the remaining colonial régimes and a general condemnation and boycott of all manifestations of racism and apartheid are the main tasks in the present circumstances.

The Byelorussian SSR consistently supports the legitimate aspirations of the people of Namibia for independence and the basic decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia terminating South Africa's mandate over Namibia, requesting the South African Government to withdraw its administration from Namibia and strongly condemning the Government of South Africa for its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council pertaining to Namibia. The Byelorussian SSR also supports Security Council resolution 283 (1970) which lays down measures for the termination of political, economic and other relations between States and the Republic of South Africa as far as they extend to Namibia.

In view of the fact that the note from the Secretary-General draws attention to operative paragraphs 1 to 8 of Security Council resolution 283 (1970), the Permanent Mission of the Byelorussian SSR wishes to state that the Byelorussian SSR has not maintained and does not now maintain any relations with South Africa.

The Byelorussian SSR will continue to support the adoption of measures designed to ensure the speedy attainment of freedom and independence by the people of Namibia.

CANADA

Original: French  
5 August 1971

The Government of Canada has addressed to the Government of South Africa a formal statement to the effect that it no longer recognizes the jurisdiction of that Government over Namibia and considers its continued presence in Namibia illegal.

CHILE

/Original: Spanish/  
16 April 1971

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, in order to reaffirm the Chilean Government's policy with regard to this situation and in response to the appeal made by the Security Council in resolution 283 (1970), has informed the Government of the Republic of South Africa that the Government of Chile does not recognize its authority over the Territory of Namibia and regards its presence there as illegal. The text of the Chilean Government's note, dated Santiago, 3 March 1971, is given below:

"I have the honour to inform you of the position of the Government of Chile with regard to the Territory of South West Africa, now Namibia, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 283 (1970) of the United Nations Security Council.

"The preambular part of resolution 283 (1970) reaffirms resolutions 264 (1969) and 276 (1970), in which the Security Council recognized the decision of the General Assembly to terminate the Mandate for South West Africa and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence and in which the continued presence of the South African authorities in Namibia, as well as all acts taken by that Government on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate, were declared illegal and invalid.

"The Government of Chile, in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution and in keeping with its policy of support for the process of decolonization and the self-determination of peoples, wishes to inform you and, through you, the Government of South Africa that it does not recognize South Africa's authority over the Territory of Namibia and considers the South African presence in that Territory illegal.

"By virtue of the decisions taken in this matter by the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Government of Chile recognizes only the United Nations as the sole authority with jurisdiction over the Territory of Namibia until such time as the Namibian people can freely exercise its right of self-determination.

"The Government of Chile is convinced that compliance with United Nations resolutions on the part of the South African Government constitutes an important requirement for the maintenance of international peace and security and for a reduction of the tensions caused by the situation resulting from South Africa's presence in the Territory of Namibia."

CYPRUS

/Original: English/  
4 June 1971

... the stand of the Government of Cyprus on the question of Namibia has already been communicated to the "Ad Hoc Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970)" through the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The position of the Government of Cyprus appears in Security Council document S/9863 of 7 July 1970, Annex I, page 5.

Furthermore, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus has the honour to refer to the Note under ref. <sup>121/4</sup><sub>473</sub> of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 14 April 1971 and to reiterate that the Government of the Republic of Cyprus has no diplomatic, consular, economic or cultural relations of any kind with the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

The Government of Cyprus does not recognize the authority of the South African Government over Namibia and refrains from any action implying any kind of indirect recognition of the South African illegal administration in Namibia.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus has the honour to state further that no state enterprises of the Republic of Cyprus conduct any business with Namibia and that the Government of Cyprus does not favour any trade or business by nationals or companies of Cyprus with Namibia.

It is also stated that the Republic of Cyprus is not bound by any bilateral treaty or agreement with either South Africa or Namibia.

The Government of Cyprus, faithful to its declared policy on the question of Namibia, discourages tourism and emigration to the Territory of Namibia.

DENMARK

/Original: English/  
11 January 1971

At the regular Autumn meeting of the Nordic Foreign Ministers in Oslo on 31 August and 1 September 1970, the Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden reviewed the situation in Southern Africa, and the communiqué issued at the end of the meeting contained the following reference to the situation in Namibia:



"In accordance with the declared policy of the United Nations the Nordic countries consider the continued presence of the Republic of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) as illegal and do not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia. The Ministers agreed that their decision on this question should be brought to the knowledge of the Government of South Africa in accordance with the latest resolution of the Security Council."

This position of the Danish Government has officially been conveyed to the Government of South Africa through the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of that country to the United Nations.

The honorary Danish Vice-Consulate at Windhoek has been closed on 28 August 1970.

It has been decided to stop all granting of government export credit guarantees for export to Namibia.

#### ETHIOPIA

/Original: English/  
7 June 1971

Ethiopia has at no time established diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa. Hence, the question of implicit recognition of the authority of the Government of the Republic of South Africa over the Territory of Namibia referred to in the Security Council resolution does not arise.

Since whatever small trade that might have been previously transacted between the Union of South Africa and Ethiopia was also terminated long ago, pursuant to the relevant resolutions adopted by the principal organs of the United Nations, that aspect of the Security Council resolution under reference has also been put into effect even before its inception. Furthermore, there are, at present, no industrial enterprises of whatever type in Ethiopia which have any business activity in Namibia. It is pertinent, in this connexion, to state that all these measures have, in part, been taken by the Imperial Ethiopian Government in concert with the wider membership of the Organization of African Unity.

In addition to the foregoing, the Secretary-General will no doubt, recall that it was Ethiopia that initially instituted, jointly with Liberia, legal proceedings

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in the International Court of Justice in an effort to terminate the mandate of South Africa over the Territory of South West Africa (now Namibia). The Imperial Ethiopian Government can, therefore, justly claim to have done their utmost to secure self-determination and independence for the oppressed people of Namibia.

FINLAND

/Original: English/  
5 October 1970

With particular reference to operative paragraph 2 of resolution 283 (1970) the Finnish Government informs the Secretary-General as follows.

At one of their regular meetings held in Oslo on 31 August and 1 September 1970 the Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden reviewed the situation in Southern Africa. In the press communiqué issued at the end of the meeting they stated, inter alia: "In accordance with the declared policy of the United Nations the Nordic countries regard the continued presence of the Republic of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) as illegal and do not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia. The Ministers agreed that their decision on this question should be brought to the knowledge of the Government of South Africa in accordance with the latest resolution of the Security Council." This position of the Foreign Ministers of the Nordic countries was conveyed to the Government of South Africa through the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of that country to the United Nations on 21 September 1970.

On 29 September 1970 the Chargé d'Affaires of Finland to the Republic of South Africa upon instructions of the Finnish Government conveyed to the Foreign Minister of South Africa the following communication:

"By resolution 2145 (XXI) the United Nations General Assembly decided to terminate the mandate over the Territory of South West Africa conferred upon His Britannic Majesty to be exercised on his behalf by the Government of the Union of South Africa and to assume direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence. Finland gave its support to this resolution.

"By resolution 264 (1969) the Security Council confirmed this decision of the General Assembly and declared the presence of South Africa in Namibia illegal. Subsequently in resolution 283 (1970) the Security Council decided,

inter alia, to 'call upon all States maintaining diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa to issue a formal declaration to the Government of South Africa to the effect that they do not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia and that they consider South Africa's continued presence in Namibia illegal'.

'Consequently the Government of Finland hereby declares that it does not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia and that they consider South Africa's continued presence in the Territory illegal.'

As to the other provisions of Security Council resolution 283 (1970), these are under active consideration by the appropriate Finnish authorities and the Government of Finland will keep the Secretary-General informed of all measures that will be taken in this regard.<sup>2/</sup>

GREECE

Original: English  
16 June 1971

... inquiries carried out by the Greek authorities concerned have not revealed any activities of [a] commercial, industrial or financial nature on the part of Greek citizens or Greek firms in the Territory of Namibia.

Furthermore, Greece has no regular shipping, aviation or other transport services with Namibia, nor does she maintain consular representation in this Territory.

There is no military co-operation between South Africa and Greece. On the other hand, there is only one bilateral agreement between South Africa and Greece, contracted by an exchange of Notes on 28 July 1947 concerning property under sequestration, in which it is stipulated that the agreement reached is extended to the Territory of South West Africa, as it was then called.

GUATEMALA

Original: Spanish  
8 June 1971

I should like to inform you that I have received a communication from my Government stating that the Government of Guatemala maintains no diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa and has concluded no treaty with that country.

<sup>2/</sup> At the request of the Finnish delegation this reply was issued as a Security Council document (S/9956).

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It also hopes that the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia will receive from the United Nations all the assistance it needs to discharge its mandate and that all the measures taken will indeed redound to the benefit of Namibia.

GUYANA

Original: English  
3 June 1971

... the prevailing policies of the Government of Guyana in respect of South Africa and Namibia, a Territory under the direct administration of the United Nations accords in every particular with the letter and spirit of resolution 283 (1970) which was adopted by the Security Council at its 1550th meeting.

ICELAND

/Original: English/  
10 August 1971

On operative paragraphs 1 and 3 of Security Council  
resolution 283 (1970)

The Government of Iceland does not have diplomatic relations with the Government of South Africa, but has on the other hand consular relations having an honorary consul stationed in Johannesburg. This consular representation does in no way extend to Namibia.

On operative paragraph 2

The Foreign Minister of Iceland together with the Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden stated inter alia in a press communiqué issued on 1 September 1970:

"In accordance with the declared policy of the United Nations, the Nordic countries regard continued presence of the Republic of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) as illegal, and do not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia. The Ministers agreed that their position on this question should be brought to the knowledge of the Government of South Africa in accordance with the latest resolution of the Security Council."

An "aide-mémoire" containing this statement was presented by the Permanent Representative of Norway on behalf of the Nordic countries to the Permanent Representative of South Africa at the United Nations in September 1970.

On operative paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7

The Icelandic Government wishes to state that no Icelandic companies or enterprises, state owned or private, have any dealings with respect to commercial or industrial enterprises or organizations in Namibia.

On operative paragraph 8

A study of bilateral treaties between Iceland and South Africa has shown that in no respect can the provisions of the treaties be considered as applicable to the territory of Namibia. The last treaty concluded is since 1881.

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On operative paragraph 11

No promotion of tourism and immigration to Namibia has been put forth in Iceland and none is being contemplated.

JAMAICA

/Original: English/  
8 July 1971

The Government of Jamaica wishes to inform that it does not now have, nor does it contemplate establishing any relations - diplomatic, economic or otherwise with South Africa.

JAPAN

/Original: English/  
2 June 1971

The position of the Government of Japan with regard to the continued presence of the Republic of South Africa in the territory of Namibia has been well established and clearly indicated by its consistent support for the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Japan does not recognize South Africa's authority over Namibia and considers that South Africa's continued presence in Namibia is illegal and invalid. Consequently it is the position of Japan that the Republic of South Africa is under obligation to comply with the decisions of the Security Council demanding the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia.

It is further the position of Japan that the United Nations has direct responsibility for Namibia until such time as the people of Namibia can freely exercise their inalienable right to freedom and independence as recognized in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

Japan has no diplomatic, consular, trade or other official representation in Namibia. Neither has it any official institutions in any other area that may impl

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recognition of South Africa's authority over Namibia. Japan has no investments or concessions in Namibia. There are no bilateral treaties or agreements between Japan and South Africa which contain any provisions applying specifically to the territory of Namibia.

KENYA

/Original: English/  
28 May 1971

The Government of Kenya has no relations of any kind with the Government of South Africa, and has fully complied not only with resolution 283 (1970) of the Security Council, but consistently with all other resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, calling for sanctions of one kind or other against the Government of South Africa.

Besides, Kenya has in no uncertain terms repeatedly condemned South Africa's extension of policies of apartheid and illegal authority to Namibia, a territory directly under the authority of the United Nations.

In short, Kenya has, since independence, lived up to the spirit and letter of the provisions of resolution 283 (1970) of the Security Council.

KUWAIT

/Original: English/  
18 June 1971

1. Kuwait maintains no relations whatsoever with South Africa and does not recognize the authority of the South African Government over Namibia. Kuwait considers South Africa's continued presence in Namibia illegal.

2. Companies and other commercial and industrial enterprises owned by or under the direct control of the State of Kuwait have no dealings whatsoever with regard to commercial or industrial enterprises or concessions in Namibia. The same is true of companies which have Kuwaiti nationality and Kuwaiti nationals. This applies to all types of commercial activity including investments and concessions in Namibia.

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3. Kuwait has no bilateral treaties with South Africa generally or treaties which contain provisions that apply to the territory of Namibia.

4. Kuwait does not permit tourism with Namibia or emigration to Namibia.

Kuwait fully upholds the provisions of resolution 283 (1970) and would like all States to comply with them.

#### LAOS

/Original: French/  
4 June 1971

The Kingdom of Laos maintains no relations, diplomatic, consular or trade, either direct or indirect, with South Africa.

#### MAURITIUS

/Original: English/  
6 August 1971

1. The Government of Mauritius does not maintain diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa.

2. No companies and commercial and industrial enterprises owned by the Government of Mauritius or under direct control of the Government have any dealings with respect to commercial or industrial enterprises or concessions in Namibia.

3. No private company with Mauritian nationality has, as far as the Government is aware, any investment in Namibia or is involved with any kind of trade or commerce with the territory of Namibia.

4. The Government of Mauritius has no bilateral treaty with South Africa affecting the territory of Namibia.



NAURU

/Original: English/  
9 July 1971

... the contents of the resolution in question have been noted and recorded and... will be complied with in so far as they are applicable to the circumstances of the Republic.

NETHERLANDS

/Original: English/  
23 September 1970

The Netherlands Government has clearly outlined its position with regard to the continued presence of the Republic of South Africa in the territory of Namibia in voting for resolution 2145 (XXI) of the General Assembly which declared the South African mandate of South West Africa at an end.

The views of the Government of the Netherlands on this question are well known to the South African Government.

The Permanent Representative may furthermore refer to his note of 19 June 1970 (S/9863, annex I, page 23) in which he informed the Secretary-General that inquiries made by the Netherlands authorities have shown no evidence of Netherlands financial, economic or other interests in Namibia.

The Netherlands Government for its part will not encourage such interests.

NIGER

/Original: French/  
2 September 1970

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs assures the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it has noted the provisions of operative paragraphs 1 to 8, 11 and 13. In that connexion, it wishes to recall the attitude of the Government of Niger, which has always complied with the decisions taken by the United Nations and has at no time established or maintained diplomatic, consular or other relations with the Government of South Africa.

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NORWAY

/Original: English/  
15 October 1970

Norwegian authorities have given careful study to the contents of Security Council resolution 283 (1970), and, in particular, to operative paragraphs 1 through 8 and 11 and 13 thereof, containing recommendations to States relating to the situation in Namibia.

With specific reference to operative paragraph 2 of the resolution, the Permanent Representative a.i. is instructed to state that, as will be known, the question of Namibia was dealt with at the regular autumn meeting of the Nordic Foreign Ministers in Oslo on 31 August and 1 September 1970, and that the communiqué issued at the end of the meeting contained the following reference to that situation: "In accordance with the declared policy of the United Nations, the Nordic countries consider South Africa's continued presence in Namibia (South West Africa) illegal, and do not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia". The position of the Government of Norway as reflected in the above-quoted statement has officially been conveyed to the Government of South Africa.

The Permanent Representative a.i. is in a position to inform the Secretary-General that the honorary Norwegian Vice-Consulate at Windhoek has been closed effective 15 October 1970. The Permanent Representative a.i. would in this connexion recall Norway's position of principle, which on an earlier occasion has been made known to the Secretary-General, according to which the maintenance of a consular post in a territory in no way entails recognition or any other qualification of the legal status of such territory.

PAKISTAN

/Original: English/  
20 July 1971

... Pakistan does not maintain any relations whatsoever with South Africa, does it recognize the authority of South Africa over the territory of Namibia.

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Companies and other commercial and industrial enterprises of Pakistan have no dealings with respect to commercial or industrial enterprises or concessions in Namibia.

ROMANIA

/Original: French/  
11 August 1971

The Socialist Republic of Romania, which unreservedly supports the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and energetically maintains that the right of all peoples to decide their own destiny in accordance with their legitimate aspirations must be fully respected, has on many occasions expressed its unconditional support for the people of Namibia and its full solidarity with them in their just struggle to achieve freedom and independence.

In this spirit, Romania has condemned and continues to condemn the repressive measures and illegal activities carried out by the South African authorities against the people of Namibia and shares in the general concern over South Africa's continuing illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia in defiance of the many resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on this matter.

In compliance with the resolutions adopted in the United Nations concerning Namibia, the Socialist Republic of Romania maintains no diplomatic, political, economic or other relations with the authorities of South Africa.

In keeping with this position, Romania supports and implements the provisions of Security Council resolution 283 (1970) and advocates the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African authorities from Namibia so that the people of that Territory may exercise their right to freedom and independence.

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SINGAPORE

/Original: English/  
8 June 1971

The Government of Singapore wishes to reiterate that its nationals and companies have no dealings whatsoever with South Africa, its nationals or companies in the territory of Namibia or relating thereto. The Government of Singapore maintains no military co-operation with South Africa. The Government of Singapore has no diplomatic, consular, trade or any other representation in Namibia. The Government of Singapore has entered into no treaty with South Africa which applies to Namibia nor has the Government of Singapore done any other act which expressly or impliedly confers any recognition to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

SWEDEN

/Original: English/  
6 October 1970

The Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations now has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Swedish Minister in Pretoria on 23 September 1970, transmitted to the Government of South Africa that part of the text of the communiqué issued after the meeting of the Nordic Foreign Ministers in Oslo from 31 August to 1 September 1970, which refers to the situation in Southern Africa. The statement reads as follows:

The Ministers reviewed the situation in Southern Africa. The latest resolution of the Security Council regarding the question of Apartheid reemphasizes the necessity that all countries comply with the recommendation of the Council on the implementation of the ban on export of arms and ammunition to the Republic of South Africa. In accordance with the declared policy of the United Nations the Nordic countries regard the continued presence of the Republic of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) as illegal and do not recognize any authority of South Africa with regard to Namibia. The Ministers agreed that their position on this question should be brought to the knowledge of the Government of South Africa in accordance with the latest resolution of the Security Council. The Ministers took note of the decision of the Security Council to request an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences for states of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia.

The text of this statement was furthermore, on 22 September 1970, transmitted to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations by the Head of the Norwegian Delegation on behalf of all the Nordic countries.

SYRIA

/Original: English/  
10 June 1971

... with reference to Security Council resolution 283 (1970), /Syria/ has the honour to state that its position on Namibia has been reiterated time and again before the various organs of the United Nations including the Security Council. In fact the Syrian Government has always considered that the presence of

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South Africa in Namibia is illegal, that Namibia is under an illegitimate and forceful occupation by South Africa and henceforth this occupation cannot be recognized, as the Government of South Africa is in a flagrant status of usurpation. The Syrian Arab Republic does not entertain any diplomatic, consular, commercial or economic relations with South Africa in protest against its practice of apartheid. Therefore, it goes without saying it would not be a party to any treaty, agreement or transaction that directly or indirectly imply recognition of the de facto and illegitimate authority over Namibia by South Africa.

The Syrian Arab Republic is of the firm view that the Security Council has the obligation to put an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and to take the strongest measures against South Africa for its defiance of the Security Council resolutions and the will of the international community.

#### TUNISIA

(Original: French)  
24 June 1971

The Government of the Republic of Tunisia wishes to state that:

It does not maintain any diplomatic, consular or other relations with South Africa which might be interpreted as recognition of the authority of the so-called South African Government over the Territory of Namibia.

There are no direct or indirect trade relations or trade between Tunisia and Namibia.

Tunisia, which does not recognize the racist Government of South Africa, has not signed with it any bilateral treaties whose provisions might be applied to Namibia.

Furthermore, the Tunisian Government has made all the necessary arrangements to prevent the movement of persons or goods to South Africa and Namibia.

UGANDA

/Original: English/  
26 May 1971

... Uganda fully supports and has always complied with the requirements of the Security Council resolution 283 (1970) even before this resolution came into existence. Uganda neither maintains diplomatic, consular or any other friendly relations with South Africa nor has she entered into any bilateral treaties with South Africa.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/  
9 June 1971

The Ukrainian SSR has always implemented the decisions of the Security Council pertaining to Namibia because of its fundamental policy of support for the national liberation struggle of the peoples of colonial territories and because of the need to implement the decisions of the United Nations relating to the elimination of the remaining colonial régimes.

The Ukrainian SSR voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), in which it was decided that South Africa's mandate over Namibia was terminated and which contained a request to the South African Government to withdraw its administration from Namibia, and it welcomed Security Council resolution 276 (1970) in which the Security Council strongly condemned the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly pertaining to Namibia.

With regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 283 (1970), the Ukrainian SSR maintains no diplomatic, consular, economic, military or other relations of any kind with South Africa, has no economic or other interests in Namibia or South Africa and has concluded no bilateral treaties with South Africa; it is thus fully implementing the provisions of Security Council resolution 283 (1970).

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The Ukrainian SSR supports the legitimate aspiration of the people of Namibia for independence and will continue to participate actively in United Nations efforts to promote the speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in respect of the people of Namibia who are still in a state of colonial dependence on the racist régime of South Africa.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

/Original: Russian/  
25 May 1971

The Soviet Union has always supported the struggle of peoples for national liberation and will unwaveringly continue to do so. The USSR is firmly convinced that one of the most important things to be done in the present circumstances, as was pointed out in the report of L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the Twenty-fourth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is to give full effect to the United Nations decisions on the elimination of the remaining colonial régimes and that all manifestations of racism and apartheid should be met with universal condemnation and boycott.

On the basis of this position of principle, the USSR has unfailingly supported the legitimate desire of the people of Namibia for independence and has supported the principal United Nations decisions on the question of Namibia. The Soviet Union voted for General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) and for the Security Council resolutions recognizing the termination of South Africa's Mandate for Namibia and calling upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw its administration from Namibia. The Soviet Union supported Security Council resolution 276 (1970), in which the Council strongly condemned the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council pertaining to Namibia. The Soviet Union also supported Security Council resolution 283 (1970), which provides for a series of measures for the termination of economic, political and legal relations between States and the Republic of South Africa in so far as they affect Namibia.



As the note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations draws attention to operative paragraphs 1 to 8 of Security Council resolution 283 (1970), the Mission again states that the Soviet Union does not maintain diplomatic, consular, economic, military or other relations of any kind with South Africa, has no economic or other interests in Namibia, and has concluded no bilateral treaties with South Africa.

As a member of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee established under Security Council resolution 276 (1970), the Soviet Union, together with the other States members of the Sub-Committee, will continue to seek effective ways and means of contributing to the early achievement of freedom and independence by the people of Namibia, who are still living under racist and colonial domination by the South African régime.

UNITED KINGDOM

/Original: English/  
3 November 1970

The United Kingdom Government have taken note of the provisions of Security Council resolution 283 (1970) and would draw the Secretary-General's attention to the observations which the United Kingdom Acting Permanent Representative made to the Security Council on 29 July in explanation of his vote on this resolution.

UNITED STATES

/Original: English/  
5 March 1971

In response to the request contained in paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 283 (1970), the United States Government is pleased to report on its policies in the various areas dealt with in the recommendations and suggestions of that resolution.

Regarding recommended political actions which Member States might take, the United States position is already well established. The United States does not recognize South Africa's authority over Namibia and has no diplomatic or consular

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representation there. The United States considers that its numerous demarches to South Africa, statements in the United Nations, and its recent Written Statement presented to the International Court of Justice in the advisory opinion proceedings constitute, in accordance with the resolution, a formal expression that South Africa's continued presence in Namibia is illegal and that South Africa has no authority with regard to Namibia. At the same time, the United States maintains the right to protest to the South African Government over its actions and presence in the Territory as well as to protect citizens of United Nations Members, including American nationals, and Namibians whose rights may be violated through South Africa's continued exercise of illegal control over the Territory.

Recommendations of an economic nature in the resolution are, as the United States Representative stated on 29 July 1970 when the resolution was adopted by the Security Council, consistent with the policy previously enunciated by the United States. These steps, announced on 20 May 1970, were as follows:

1. The United States would henceforth officially discourage investment by United States nationals in Namibia.
2. Credit guarantees and other facilities of the United States Export-Import Bank would not be made available for trade with Namibia.
3. United States nationals who invest in Namibia on the basis of rights acquired through the South African Government since adoption of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) would not receive United States Government assistance against claims of a future lawful Government of Namibia.

These steps remain the policy of the United States Government and are being implemented.

Finally, with regard to operative paragraph 8, the United States is prepared to undertake the suggested study of its bilateral treaties with South Africa. The United States has already given some thought to this matter and has discussed it in its Written Statement submitted to the International Court of Justice in connexion with the Court's consideration of the Security Council's request for an advisory opinion. The United States awaits with interest the Court's response to the Security Council's request for an advisory opinion so that the Court's opinion may be taken into account.

VENEZUELA

/Original: Spanish/  
24 May 1971

1. With reference to operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Security Council resolution 283 (1970), we wish to state once again that Venezuela has no relations of any kind with the Republic of South Africa.

2. With reference to operative paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the same resolution, we wish to state once again that the Government of Venezuela and its nationals and companies maintain no commercial, industrial or financial relations whatsoever with South African nationals or companies in Namibia (see document S/9863, annex I, p. 49).

3. With reference to operative paragraph 8 of the same resolution, we wish to state that Venezuela has not concluded any treaties with the Republic of South Africa.

Accordingly, Venezuela has no need to take any steps to implement Security Council resolution 283 (1970).

YUGOSLAVIA

/Original: English/  
14 June 1971

The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, consistent with its policy of resolute opposition to all forms of domination and racial discrimination, of safeguarding peace and independence, of creating equitable relations among peoples and nations and of promoting development of every nation depending upon its needs and interests, has always supported and will continue to support all measures and actions of the United Nations having as their aim to end the occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

The refusal of the Government of South Africa to abide by the decisions, resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Security Council and its continuing attempts to retain the authority and to consolidate apartheid in this Territory, seriously threaten peace and security not only on the African

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continent but elsewhere in the world and constitute a major obstacle to co-operation among States.

Having all this in mind, the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia fully supports the measures contained in resolution 283 (1970) of the Security Council.

The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not maintaining diplomatic, consular, economic or any other relations with South Africa.

In 1963 the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia passed a law prohibiting the establishment and maintaining of economic relations with South Africa. The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has also enacted a number of internal regulations preventing trade, industrial and other enterprises and institutions, as well as individuals and organizations, from engaging in any business operations or other relations with corresponding enterprises, institutions or organizations in South Africa.

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