

tries: (a) infantry battalions: Bangladesh, Finland, Kenya, Malaysia, Togo, Venezuela and Yugoslavia; (b) military observers: Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, the Sudan, Togo and Yugoslavia; (c) logistic units: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Poland, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In addition, the logistic units would include civilian elements contributed by the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. In a letter dated 23 February 1989,¹⁷ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 February 1989 concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group¹⁶ has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations held on 22 and 23 February and agreed with the proposals in your letter.”

In a letter dated 24 May 1989,¹⁸ the Secretary-General referred to his statement at the Council's consultations on 11 May 1989 on the situation in Namibia. At that time, he had informed the Council that he had accepted in principle the recommendation of his Special Representative in Namibia that the number of United Nations Transition Assistance Group civilian police monitors be increased to a total of 1,000 and that after the completion of related preparatory work of a technical nature, he would revert to the Council on this matter. Presently, he confirmed that he was undertaking urgent consultations on that matter, including notification to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the cost implications, following which he proposed to dispatch the additional 500 civilian police monitors to Namibia starting in mid-June. In a letter dated 26 May 1989,¹⁹ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

“I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 24 May 1989 concerning the increase in the number of United Nations Transition Assistance Group civilian police monitors¹⁸ has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have considered the matter and agreed to the proposal in your letter.”

At its 2876th meeting, on 16 August 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Namibia:

“Letter dated 10 August 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20779);²⁰

¹⁷ S/20480.

¹⁸ S/20657.

¹⁹ S/20658.

²⁰ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989.*

“Letter dated 10 August 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20782)”.²⁰

At its 2877th meeting, on 17 August 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Burundi, Guatemala, India and Indonesia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2878th meeting, on 18 August 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2879th meeting, on 21 August 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Congo, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2880th meeting, on 21 August 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 640 (1989)

of 29 August 1989

The Security Council,

Having critically reviewed the implementation process of resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 since its commencement and noting with concern that all its provisions are not being fully complied with,

Concerned at reports of widespread intimidation and harassment of the civilian population, in particular by Koevoet elements in the South-West Africa Police,

Recognizing the efforts being exerted by the United Nations Transition Assistance Group to carry out its responsibilities in spite of obstacles thus placed in its way,

Recalling and reaffirming all its resolutions on the question of Namibia, particularly 435 (1978), 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989,

Reiterating that resolution 435 (1978) must be implemented in its original and definitive form to ensure conditions in Namibia which will allow the Namibian people to participate freely and without intimidation in the electoral process, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, leading to early independence of the Territory,

Recalling and reaffirming its firm commitment to the decolonization of Namibia through the holding of free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations and in which the Namibian people will participate without intimidation or interference,

1. *Demands* strict compliance by all parties concerned, especially South Africa, with the terms of resolutions 435 (1978) and 632 (1989);

2. *Also demands* the disbandment of all paramilitary and ethnic forces and commando units, in particular Koevoet, as well as the dismantling of their command structures as required by resolution 435 (1978);

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to review the actual situation on the ground with a view to determining the adequacy of the military component of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in relation to its ability to carry out its responsibilities as authorized under resolutions 435 (1978) and 632 (1989) and to inform the Security Council;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to review the adequacy of the number of police monitors in order to undertake the process for any appropriate increase that he may deem necessary for the effective fulfilment of the Group's responsibilities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his supervision and control of the electoral process, to ensure that all legislation concerning the electoral process is in conformity with the provisions of the settlement plan;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all proclamations conform with internationally accepted norms for the conduct of free and fair elections and, in particular, that the proclamation on the Constituent Assembly also respects the sovereign will of the people of Namibia;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the observance of strict impartiality in the provision of media facilities, especially on radio and television, to all parties for the dissemination of information concerning the election;

8. *Appeals* to all the parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the settlement plan;

9. *Expresses its full support* for the Secretary-General in his efforts to ensure that resolution 435 (1978) is implemented in its original and definitive form and requests him to report to the Council before the end of September on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted unanimously at the
2882nd meeting.*

Decisions

In a letter dated 13 September 1989,²¹ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his proposal to accept the request of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand that 15 New Zealand military personnel be substituted for 15 Australian military personnel in the engineering unit contributed to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group. In a letter dated 15 September 1989,²² the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 September 1989 concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations

Transition Assistance Group²¹ has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have considered the matter and agreed to the proposal in your letter."

In a letter dated 26 September 1989,²³ the Secretary-General referred to his statement at the Council's consultations on 16 August concerning the increase in the number of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group civilian police monitors to a total of 1,500 and confirmed to the Council that he was taking urgent steps to ensure the dispatch of the additional 500 civilian police monitors to Namibia by early October. In a letter dated 28 September 1989,²⁴ the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 September 1989 concerning the increase in the number of civilian police monitors of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group²³ has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have considered the matter and agreed to the proposal in your letter."

In a note dated 29 September 1989,²⁵ the President of the Council referred to the text of a letter dated 28 September from the Secretary-General to him²⁶ and stated that, following consultations, the members of the Council had agreed to the request of the Secretary-General that the deadline for submission of the report by the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 9 of Council resolution 640 (1989) of 29 August 1989, in connection with the item entitled "The situation in Namibia", be extended until 6 October 1989.

In a letter dated 10 October 1989,²⁷ the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to my statement at the Council's consultations on 29 September 1989 on the situation in Namibia. At that time, I drew attention to my report of 23 January 1989,¹⁴ in which I advised, in paragraph 39, that in connection with the forthcoming elections in Namibia, the precise number of electoral supervisors required would depend on related detailed arrangements which, in accordance with the settlement proposal, would be worked out by my Special Representative and the Administrator-General in the context of their respective functions, once the implementation of the United Nations plan had begun.

"Now that agreement has been reached on the legislation that will determine in detail the manner in which the election will be conducted, it has become clear that earlier estimates of the number of electoral supervisors required were too low. In these circumstances, and as I informed the Council on 29 September, my Special Representative has been obliged to reconsider the matter and has recommended that a

²³ S/20871.

²⁴ S/20872.

²⁵ S/20874.

²⁶ S/20874, annex.

²⁷ S/20905.

²¹ S/20847.

²² S/20848.