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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its eighth emergency special session, the General Assembly adopted resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 on the question of Namibia, paragraph 18 of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"18. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as appropriate, but not later than 31 December 1981, on the implementation of the present resolution."

2. In communications dated 19 and 21 September 1981, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the specialized agencies and other international organizations of the United Nations system and to all States, respectively, and invited them to submit, by 30 November 1981, the information on action taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the resolution, for inclusion in the present report.

3. A summary of the replies received by the Secretary-General is given below. Any additional replies received will be summarized in addenda to the present report.

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II. REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS

BOTSWANA

[Original: English]

[10 November 1981]

Botswana reserved its position on operative paragraphs 12, 13 and 14 of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and it is therefore not expected to provide any information on the implementation of the resolution.

CHINA

[Original: Chinese/English]

[9 November 1981]

1. The Chinese Government has consistently strongly condemned the South African racist régime for its illegal occupation of and colonial rule in Namibia. China firmly supports the Namibian people's just struggle for national independence under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and urges the United Nations and the international community to strengthen their support to the Namibian people and the front-line African States. It supports resolution ES-8/2 and other General Assembly resolutions on Namibia, as well as the United Nations plan for the solution of the Namibian question. The Chinese Government stands for the immediate implementation of the above-mentioned General Assembly resolutions and Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, so as to expedite the independence of Namibia on the basis of its territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay.

2. The Chinese Government has always strictly abided by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. It refuses to have any political, military, economic or trade relations with the South African racist régime and supports the imposition of mandatory sanctions on the South African authorities by the United Nations in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

EGYPT

[Original: Arabic]

[22 October 1981]

1. Egypt severed diplomatic relations with the Government of South Africa many years ago, when the Egyptian legation there was closed completely, without any form of protection of interests.

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2. The position of Egypt is clear from the opposition of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the racist Government in South Africa in all international forums (the United Nations, non-aligned conferences, conferences of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), etc.), on all political occasions and in all political gatherings convened in Egypt (Africa Day, day for opposition to racial discrimination, Namibia Day, etc.), in addition to the various statements issued by the institutions concerned in Egypt. At its recent session, the Second General Congress of the National Party, in its resolutions and recommendations, condemned the South African racist régime and expressed full support for the African people of Namibia and South Africa.

3. There are no economic or commercial dealings between Egypt and the Government of South Africa, and there is still a boycott on South African goods in Egypt. Egypt imposes a full embargo on the exportation of petroleum and arms to the racist Government in South Africa and is a member of the African Liberation Committee, which assists SWAPO in its military struggle against the racist Government.

4. There are no cultural or information relations with the Government of South Africa. The cultural and information media take every opportunity to show opposition to the racist régime in South Africa and to report on the crimes committed by that régime against the militant African people. In addition, Egypt acts as host to vast numbers of refugees and young people from southern Africa, and provides them with opportunities for education in Egyptian schools and institutions.

5. Egypt applies a full boycott against the Government of South Africa in the fields of tourism and sports. Even South African tourists are not permitted to enter the country. In addition, Egypt applies fully the provisions for the implementation of a boycott against the racist South African régime in the field of air and maritime transport and implements the OAU resolutions on the prohibition of the use of air and sea space by aircraft and vessels going to or from South Africa.

6. Egypt recognizes that SWAPO is the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. The Egyptian Government agreed to the opening of an office of the organization in Cairo in 1963. Egypt also provides SWAPO with all possible assistance.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[12 November 1981]

1. Unswerving support of the national and social liberation struggle of peoples is an integral part of the German Democratic Republic's constructive policy of peace. The German Democratic Republic, therefore, calls for the termination, without delay, of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and the implementation of the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence. The political, moral and material solidarity of the people and the Government of the socialist German State go to SWAPO, which has been recognized by

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OAU and the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. In his message to the General Assembly at its eighth emergency session, Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, reaffirmed that "the German Democratic Republic has always supported the struggle waged at a great many sacrifices by the Namibian people under the leadership of its solely authentic representative, SWAPO, and it will continue to do so". (A/ES-8/8, annex)

2. Faithful to this principled position, the German Democratic Republic has voted in favour of United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia and is working for their implementation. It joins the majority of States Members of the United Nations in the belief that the United Nations plan for Namibia, which makes provision for the cessation of the country's illegal occupation and the transfer of power to the Namibian people under the supervision of the United Nations, offers a real basis on which to achieve a speedy and just solution of the question of Namibia.

3. The German Democratic Republic firmly rejects any attempt at frustrating United Nations resolutions, obstructing discussions on this question in the United Nations and denying the people of Namibia true independence.

4. With the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, the United Nations took direct responsibility for Namibia until its independence. The Organization should do everything to increase support to SWAPO in its just struggle and to ensure freedom and self-determination of the people of Namibia. The German Democratic Republic reiterates its continued preparedness for closest co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia as has been stated to the Council's mission during its visit to Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic.

5. The German Democratic Republic resolutely condemns the escalation of the acts of aggression committed by the South African apartheid régime against Angola and other African States, which constitutes a serious threat to the peoples in the region and to international peace and security. Angola has the legitimate right to employ all means available in defence of its territorial integrity. On the occasion of the recent friendship visit to the German Democratic Republic of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the MPLA-Workers Party and President of Angola, the German Democratic Republic reiterated its unflinching solidarity with the struggle waged by the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States for the protection of their national sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the liberation of the still oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

6. In view of South Africa's policy of violating peace and perpetrating aggression, the German Democratic Republic believes the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the Charter to be a necessary and effective instrument to make South Africa keep to the decisions of the Security Council, and for the achievement of peace and freedom for the peoples of southern Africa.

7. The German Democratic Republic has always supported demands for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and, in its capacity as a member of the Security Council, voted on 30 April 1981, in favour of the draft resolutions submitted by the African States (S/14459, S/14460/Rev.1, S/14461 and S/14462). These documents failed to be adopted because the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France vetoed them. Their behaviour was new proof of the fact that sanctions are being prevented by the very same forces which pretend to advocate Namibia's independence, but through intensive collaboration with the South African apartheid régime support and encourage its peace-threatening and terrorist policies.

8. The German Democratic Republic strictly observes the arms embargo imposed on South Africa through Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and it fully complies with the repeated calls of the General Assembly not to maintain any political, diplomatic, economic, military, cultural or other relations with the apartheid State. The German Democratic Republic, therefore, unreservedly abides by the demands of paragraphs 13 and 14 of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2.

INDONESIA

[Original: English]

[15 October 1981]

1. Since independence in 1945, Indonesia has never had diplomatic or consular relations with the racist régime of South Africa.

2. After the adoption of the resolution by the United Nations recommending the isolation of the South African régime in international relations, Indonesia has taken the following actions:

(a) In 1969, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia decided to prohibit trade and commercial relations with South Africa;

(b) The Indonesian Government refuses to grant visas to all South African passport holders;

(c) The Indonesian Government prohibits its citizens from taking part in any cultural or sports events in which individuals or teams from South Africa participate.

III. REPLIES FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

[Original: English]

[15 October 1981]

The Agency has taken note of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and, in particular, paragraph 6 containing recommendations to the specialized agencies and other international organizations.
