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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]  
[16 December 1981]

1. In accordance with its position of principle, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic has consistently opposed and continues to oppose colonialism, racism and apartheid. It believes that one of the urgent and principal tasks of the United Nations in the area of assisting the national liberation of peoples is to bring about the genuine independence of the Namibian people.
2. With regard to the settlement of the Namibian question, the Byelorussian SSR maintains at all times that the Namibian people must exercise as soon as possible their inalienable right to self-determination and independence on the basis of the preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, and the unconditional and total withdrawal of all South African troops and the South African administration from the country without delay and the transfer of absolute power to the Namibian people as personified by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.
3. In accordance with the decisions of the United Nations, the Byelorussian SSR supports the just struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence by every means at their disposal, including armed struggle.
4. The Byelorussian SSR endorses the conclusion of the United Nations General Assembly that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring States constitute a breach of international peace and security. The Byelorussian SSR supports the General Assembly's appeal to the Security Council to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing against South Africa comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
5. The Byelorussian SSR welcomed the imposition by the Security Council of an embargo on arms deliveries to South Africa, and the competent organizations and departments of the Republic are scrupulously observing the embargo.
6. The Byelorussian SSR shares the concern of the General Assembly at the fact that, because of the exercise of the veto, on 30 April 1981, by the three Western permanent members of the Security Council comprehensive mandatory sanctions, as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, were not imposed against South Africa.
7. The stand taken by the Byelorussian SSR vis-à-vis the racist régime of South Africa is fully consistent with the decisions adopted by the General Assembly on the cessation of all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it

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politically, economically, militarily and culturally. The Byelorussian SSR has not maintained and does not maintain relations in the political, diplomatic, economic, commercial, military or any other sphere with South Africa and, accordingly, has no treaty, contractual or licensing agreements with the Pretoria régime.

8. The Byelorussian SSR fully supports the decision by the General Assembly to reject the latest manoeuvres by certain members of the Western contact group aimed at undermining Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and depriving the oppressed Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the struggle for national liberation.

9. It is quite evident that the manoeuvres by the United States of America and some other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the matter of a settlement in Namibia are designed to delay, by various pretexts, a solution of the question, to undermine the basis for a political settlement as laid down in United Nations resolutions, to confer legality on the puppet group at Windhoek and to prevent SWAPO's participation in determining the future of Namibia.

10. The Byelorussian SSR supports the action taken by the General Assembly at its eighth emergency special session in calling on the international community to render all possible support and assistance to SWAPO in its struggle for the liberation of Namibia and to the front-line States in their defence of their sovereignty and territorial integrity against the acts of aggression by South Africa (resolution ES-8/2).

11. The Byelorussian SSR consistently supports the struggle of African peoples for their national liberation and opposes the forces of imperialism and racism. It takes a firm stand on the side of the Namibian people, who are waging a just liberation struggle under the leadership of SWAPO, and in favour of the prompt settlement of the Namibian question in full conformity with United Nations resolutions and the demands of OAU.

#### CYPRUS

[Original: English]

[2 December 1981]

1. Since its independence in 1960, Cyprus has maintained no relations with the racist régime of South Africa and, in fact, has imposed complete and comprehensive sanctions against the South African racist régime.

2. Cyprus supports the full implementation of all relevant United Nations resolutions, especially the taking of all measures provided by the Charter and the idea of imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, such as a full oil embargo and economic sanctions.

3. Cyprus is also an active member of the United Nations Council for Namibia and firmly recognizes SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in their struggle for justice and freedom.

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4. Within its potentialities, Cyprus contributes to the United Nations trust funds and programmes for South Africa and Namibia.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[29 December 1981]

1. In the question of Namibia the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has always proceeded and will continue to proceed from its principled policy of struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid. It is convinced that the full realization and independence of Namibia is an urgent order of the day. To resolve this task, it is necessary that all military forces and administrative bodies of South Africa be withdrawn without any pre-conditions. Only if this prerequisite is met is it possible to achieve an early independence of Namibia on the basis of unity and territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay. Czechoslovakia furthermore supports the requirement that power be transferred to SWAPO, which is recognized by the United Nations and by OAU as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

2. Czechoslovakia fully respects the decisions of the eighth emergency special session of the General Assembly on Namibia and supports its appeal for the adoption of concrete measures conducive to the safeguarding of Namibia's right to self-determination and independence.

3. Czechoslovakia continues to hold the view that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) represents an acceptable basis for a settlement of the problem in the interest of the people of Namibia. Within that context it deems it necessary to condemn the efforts by certain members of the Western contact group to force a solution on the people of Namibia that would restrict their sovereign right to shape their own fate and to rule in their own country.

4. Czechoslovakia supports the appeal of the eighth emergency special session of the General Assembly to the international community to support and to assist SWAPO in its struggle for the liberation of Namibia. Czechoslovakia will continue to extend support to SWAPO and to the people of Namibia until they reach final victory. It also supports the so-called front-line independent African States in the defence of their sovereignty and territorial integrity against the aggressive acts by South Africa. It believes in that connexion in the continued validity of the provision of paragraph 12 of resolution ES-8/2, by which the General Assembly called on the Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter.

PHILIPPINES

[Original: English]  
[9 December 1981]

1. The Philippines has consistently supported all United Nations initiatives aimed at bringing genuine independence to Namibia. Accordingly, the Philippines has strongly supported the unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), as well as the other pertinent resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia.
2. The Philippines has repeatedly condemned South Africa for its refusal to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and for its illegal occupation of Namibia which is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until the Territory achieves independence.
3. During the Security Council debate on the question of Namibia in April 1981, the Philippines gave its support to the draft resolutions which would have imposed comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that colonialist and racist régime under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Philippines was also a co-sponsor of resolution ES-8/2 on the question of Namibia, adopted at the eighth emergency special session of the General Assembly in September 1981.
4. The Philippines reiterates its support for SWAPO, as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.
5. The Philippines has no diplomatic, trade, cultural and social ties with the racist régime of Pretoria. It has applied a full boycott against the apartheid régime of Pretoria in the fields of trade, tourism, sports and cultural exchanges.
6. The Philippines has been contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. Moreover, the Philippines has provided financial support to the Special Solidarity and Support Fund for Namibia which was created by the Movement of Non-aligned States during its sixth summit conference.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

[Original: English]  
[14 December 1981]

1. The Government of the Republic of Korea firmly supports the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence, and the just struggle of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, for national independence. It also fully supports all efforts of

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the United Nations to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, which has the legal responsibility for Namibia.

2. The Government of Korea has always abided by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. It strongly urges South Africa immediately to put an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Republic of Korea will continue actively to participate in the activities of the United Nations concerning assistance to the Namibian people.

3. Contributions made by the Government of Korea to United Nations activities related to Namibia include the following:

(United States dollars)

| <u>Year</u> | <u>United Nations Fund for Namibia</u> | <u>United Nations Institute for Namibia</u> |
|-------------|--|---|
| 1978        | 5,000                                  | 5,000                                       |
| 1979        | 10,000                                 | --  |
| 1980        | --                                     | 50,000                                      |

4. The Government of Korea has taken the following actions to put an end to any dealings with South Africa:

(a) On 30 June 1978, it closed the Johannesburg branch office of the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation;

(b) On 15 May 1980, it refused to issue a visa to the South African challenger in the World Flyweight Championship Title Match against the Korean boxer;

(c) On 22 May 1980, it refused to grant a visa to the South African participant in the Miss Universe competition held at Seoul.

5. The Government of Korea has participated in major international conferences relating to South Africa: International Conference on Sanction against South Africa (May 1981, Paris); World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (August 1978, Geneva); World Conference for Action against Apartheid (August 1977, Lagos); and International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia (May 1977, Maputo).

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[Original: English]  
[21 December 1981]

1. The Syrian Arab Republic has persistently confirmed its total support and backing for SWAPO as the sole legitimate and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and for the armed struggle to attain their rights to self-determination, independence and national sovereignty.
2. The Syrian Arab Republic has stood firmly on the side of the African front-line States in facing brutal racist aggression.
3. The Syrian Arab Republic supports the call for imposing mandatory and comprehensive sanctions on the South African régime in accordance with the Charter.
4. The Syrian Arab Republic wishes to indicate that it has no relations whatsoever with the racist régime of South Africa.

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