

**Recommendation for a decision
and report**

by the Committee on Foreign Affairs (3rd Committee)

- a) on the motion tabled by the Members of the Bundestag Graf von Waldburg-Zeil, Dr Hornhues, Dr Pinger, Ms Geiger, Feilcke, Hedrich, Höffkes, Dr Kronenberg, Dr Kunz, Ms Männle, Ms Fischer, Dr Pohlmeier, Schreiber, Schwarz, Dr Stercken, Graf Huyn, Vogel, further Members of the Bundestag and the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, and the Members of the Bundestag Hoppe, Dr Hamm-Brücher, Dr Feldmann, Irmer, Dr Laermann, Dr Hirsch, Ronneburger, Dr Hoyer, Nolting, Beckmann, Ms Seiler-Albring, Bredehorn, Lüder, Dr Hitschler, Ms Folz-Steinacker, Dr Solms, Timm, Ms Walz, Zywietz, Wolfgramm and the FDP parliamentary group
– Printed paper 11/3934 –

The Federal Republic of Germany's special responsibility towards
Namibia and all its citizens

- b) on the motion tabled by the Members of the Bundestag Toetemeyer, Verheugen, Dr Ehmke, Bahr, Bindig, Brück, Duve, Gansel, Dr Glotz, Dr Hauchler, Dr Holtz, Koschnick, Luuk, Dr Niehuis, Dr Osswald, Renger, Schanz, Dr Scheer, Schluckebier, Dr Soell, Stobbe, Dr Timm, Voigt, Wieczorek-Zeul, Wischnewski, Würtz, Dr Vogel and the SPD parliamentary group
– Printed paper 11/3996 –

Independence for Namibia

- c) on the motion tabled by the parliamentary group of The Greens
– Printed paper 11/1845 –

The Federal Government's new Namibia initiative

A. Problem

On 22 December 1988, representatives of Angola, Cuba and the Republic of South Africa signed an agreement entitled "Principles for a Peaceful Settlement in Southwestern Africa" in New York and called on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to initiate the process of independence for Namibia, as defined in Resolution 435, on 1 April 1989.

The Federal Republic of Germany has a special responsibility in this process.

B. Solution

The Federal Government has informed the United Nations of its readiness to support the implementation of Resolution 435 and has paved the way for a German contribution to the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG). It is to support the independence process in Namibia itself, contribute to confidence-building, and press for the realisation of human rights, the rule of law and democracy in Namibia. It is to have a special responsibility towards the sizeable German and ethnic German minority in the country.

Adopted by the CDU/CSU, SPD and FDP parliamentary groups on the Committee, with the parliamentary group of The Greens abstaining

C. Alternatives

None

D. Costs

The Federal Republic of Germany's financial contribution to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) will result in costs for the federal budget. For 1989, a share of the mandatory contribution amounting to 32.824 million dollars is being transmitted to the United Nations. In addition, a voluntary contribution of 5.0 million marks is available.

Recommendation for a decision

- I. In view of the independence process in Namibia beginning on 1 April 1989 and the Federal Republic of Germany's special responsibility towards the country and its citizens, the Bundestag is requested to adopt the following motion:
1. The German Bundestag welcomes the fact that the Federal Government has stated its readiness to support the United Nations in the implementation of Resolution 435 and has paved the way for the German contribution to the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG). The German Bundestag expects the Federal Government to work for strict compliance with the Brazzaville Protocol and the New York agreement.
 2. The German Bundestag calls on the Federal Government to play a part, together with international partners, in helping to preserve and expand Namibia's economic foundations. The South African government must not release itself, in advance of independence, from its financial obligations arising from its prior occupation of Namibia.
 3. The Federal Government is called on to continue to foster contacts and talks among all political forces in Namibia and in this way to support the independence process and contribute to confidence-building in Namibia. It is the task of the Diplomatic Observer Mission in Namibia, sent by the Federal Government, to observe the implementation of Resolution 435 and the UN Settlement Plan for Namibia and, if necessary, to press for compliance with them. This is also intended to help to ensure that the election campaign is fair and that external interference is avoided. The German Bundestag will send delegations of observers to Namibia both during the election campaign and for the election itself to help to ensure that the elections are free and secret.
 4. The Federal Government is called on to support the Constituent Assembly which emerges from internationally recognised free elections in Namibia – if the Assembly desires its support – in drafting a constitution on the basis of the constitutional principles accepted by all parties concerned in July 1982.
 5. The German Bundestag expects the Federal Government to continue its resolute human-rights policy and to press for the realisation of human rights, including in the case of Namibia, and to press for and foster freedom, the rule of law and democracy in Namibia.
 6. The German Bundestag calls on the Federal Government, in view of its special responsibility towards Namibia, to make preparations without delay, in consultation with Namibia's key political forces, for the establishment of comprehensive cooperation, in order to pave the way for the initiation of economic, development and cultural cooperation following the formation of a freely elected government in Namibia. Namibia should – drawing on past experience – become a special focus of German development cooperation.
 7. The Federal Government is also called on to press, within the European Community, for the inclusion of an independent Namibia in the group of ACP states, if the Namibian government wishes it to do so.
 8. The German Bundestag calls on the German-speaking population in Namibia to constructively help to shape and to support the independence process. The German Bundestag will, in the framework of cultural cooperation with independent Namibia, act as an advocate for the legitimate interests of the German-speaking minority in Namibia.

II. In addition, the German Bundestag is requested

to declare the motion tabled by the parliamentary group of The Greens, entitled “The Federal Government’s new Namibia initiative” – printed paper 11/1845 – disposed of.

Bonn, 15 March 1989

The Committee on Foreign Affairs

Wischnewski
Deputy Chairman

Dr Hornhues
Rapporteurs

Toetemeyer

Dr Hamm-Brücher

Dr Lippelt

Report by the Members of the Bundestag Dr Hornhues, Toetemeyer, Dr Hamm-Brücher and Dr Lippelt

The joint motion tabled by the CDU/CSU and FDP parliamentary groups – printed paper 11/3934 – and the motion tabled by the SPD parliamentary group – printed paper 11/3996 – were referred during the 129th sitting, on 24 February 1989, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs as the lead committee and the Committee on Economic Cooperation as a committee asked for its opinion. The motion tabled by the parliamentary group of The Greens – printed paper 11/1845 – had been referred during the 80th sitting, on 19 May 1988, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs as the lead committee and the Committee on Economic Cooperation as a committee asked for its opinion.

On 16 June 1988, the Committee on Economic Cooperation considered this motion and decided unanimously, with the parliamentary group of The Greens abstaining, not to submit an opinion.

With regard to the two motions set out in printed papers 11/3934 and 11/3996, the Committee on Economic Cooperation unanimously adopted the following recommendation to the lead committee, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, at its meeting on 8 March 1989:

“A. In view of the significance of Namibia, a recommendation to the plenary for a decision should be sought which enjoys as widespread support as possible, and this should be achieved rapidly enough to allow the final debate to take place before 1 April 1989.

B. From a development-policy perspective, the following should be taken into account:

1. Development cooperation –

No. 5 of the coalition motion, including the relevant passage in the preamble, and no. 6 of the SPD motion;

2. Economic and financial foundations –

No. 2 of the coalition motion and no. 5 of the SPD motion;

3. Human rights –

No. 4 of the coalition motion and no. 5 of the SPD motion;

4. ACP membership –

No. 6 of the coalition motion.”

The recommendation for a decision drawn up by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as the lead committee, reflects these recommendations submitted by the committee asked for its opinion. On 1 April 1989, the independence process is to begin in Namibia. The Brazzaville Protocol of 13 December 1988, in which the United States of America and the Soviet Union were also involved, and the agreement between Angola, Cuba and the Republic of South Africa signed in New York on 22 December 1988, have laid the foundations for this, after ten years of calls for the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435.

The way has been paved for Namibian independence; this path must lead to a good, peaceful future for the country and all its citizens.

The Federal Republic of Germany has, for historical and moral reasons, a special responsibility towards Namibia and for its development.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs considered the motions at its 42nd meeting, on 15 March 1989, and adopted its recommendation for a decision with the support of the CDU/CSU, SPD and FDP parliamentary groups, with the parliamentary group of The Greens abstaining.

Bonn, 15 March 1989

Dr Hornhues
Rapporteurs

Toetemeyer

Dr Hamm-Brücher

Dr Lippelt