



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 6th MEETING

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The meeting was called to order at 4.30 p.m.

REQUESTS FOR HEARINGS (A/C.4/37/3/Add.2 and 3)

1. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider two communications (A/C.4/37/3/Add.2 and 3) containing requests for hearings concerning East Timor.
2. Mr. WAYARABI (Indonesia) drew the attention of the members of the Committee to Indonesia's position as expressed in a previous statement as well as in the letter addressed to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee by the Permanent Representative of Indonesia (A/C.4/37/8). The process of decolonization in East Timor had been carried out in conformity with the provisions of the Charter and of General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), thus terminating the colonial status of the former Territory. On 17 July 1976, East Timor had then officially become the twenty-seventh province of the Republic of Indonesia, with equal rights and obligations as the other provinces. Obviously, granting the requests for hearings would serve no purpose and would constitute interference in the internal affairs of a State, in violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter; his delegation strongly opposed it.
3. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee decided to grant the requests for hearings.
4. It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 99: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (continued)

5. Mr. ABDULAH (Trinidad and Tobago), speaking as Chairman of the Special Committee of 24, said that he wished to provide a clarification regarding the study prepared by the Secretariat and entitled "International Monetary Fund relations with South Africa", in order to dispel any misunderstanding that might have arisen as a result of inaccuracies in an article which had appeared in The New York Times that day. The article implied quite incorrectly that more than one year would elapse before the publication of the study. It had been decided on 17 August 1981 to publish the study, which had been distributed to the members of the Fourth Committee on 27 October 1981, before the Committee had completed its consideration of the relevant agenda item.
6. The CHAIRMAN informed the Committee that in any case the study would very soon be given general distribution under the symbol A/C.4/37/9.

AGENDA ITEM 98: ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (continued) (A/37/23 (Part II) and (Part II)/Add.1, (Part III) and (Part III)/Add.1, A/37/333, A/37/405; A/AC.109/690, 696, 698, 701, 702, 703, 704)

7. Mr. MBAI (Kenya) regretted that General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) had not yet been fully implemented in southern Africa. The Fourth Committee had frequently urged the administering Powers to promote the political, economic and social advancement of the inhabitants under their administration as well as the development of their education, in accordance with the Charter. However, those efforts had been hampered by the activities of foreign economic and other interests, especially in Namibia. Kenya supported the struggle waged by SWAPO to achieve self-rule and eradicate all forms of racial discrimination and the ugly policy of apartheid. It also condemned South Africa's aggression against neighbouring countries, particularly Angola.

8. It was urgent that Namibia should achieve self-determination and freedom and accede to independence thus putting an end to one of the most brutal and repressive colonial régimes on the African continent. Only the determined, concerted efforts of all States could triumph over the obstinacy of South Africa to maintain its illegal occupation of Namibia.

9. His delegation strongly condemned the activities of all the transnational corporations which continued to invest in southern Africa. So long as the South African Government's policy of segregation and oppression remained unchanged, investments in that part of the world would benefit only a few white South Africans and not the poor African majority. The profits generated by the transnational corporations were either repatriated or shared with the oppressive régime, which used them to purchase arms to liquidate the liberation movements. His delegation deplored the attempt by the racist régime to obtain a loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and urged all States members of IMF to refuse that loan, because any aid to South Africa went to strengthen the repressive arm of apartheid.

10. His delegation also appealed to the specialized agencies to continue to give all necessary assistance to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Kenya would continue to offer material aid to those inhabitants and to support the efforts of the United Nations specialized agencies. In particular, it called on the other Member States to give special consideration to the urgent need for educational assistance to the refugee children from Namibia who were living in camps in Angola.

11. In conclusion, his delegation reiterated the following points: Kenya reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent territories to self-determination, to the enjoyment of their natural resources as well as to dispose of those resources in their best interests; it condemned the policies of

(Mr. Mbai, Kenya)

colonial Powers and other States which continued to support foreign economic and other interests exploiting the natural and human resources of the territories, thus violating the political, economic and social rights of the indigenous inhabitants; it urged all States to take effective steps to end all forms of assistance, including military hardware, to those régimes which used such assistance to repress the peoples of colonial territories and their national liberation movements; it called on all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa, especially in order not to support its illegal occupation of Namibia; it suggested that a campaign should be waged to expose those companies that traded with the South African régime to the detriment of the indigenous people.

12. Mr. NATH (India) expressed satisfaction that an increasing number of territories had acceded to independence over the past 35 years. However, the process of decolonization was still incomplete and it behoved the Fourth Committee to press for the speedy attainment of that objective. India, which had known the colonial yoke and believed in human freedom and dignity, had consistently striven to that end. It was convinced that, as the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi had recently stated, no one, whatever he did, could halt the inexorable march of the freedom fighters.

13. History had shown that the colonial Powers had always sought only their own benefit and that, at the time of achieving independence, the colonized territories had generally been left impoverished, drained of valuable resources, their economies afflicted with chronic imbalance and their society decades behind the rest of the world. The case of Namibia was the most glaring example of that phenomenon. Although the Territory had been under the direct trusteeship of the United Nations since 1966, the South African racist régime was continuing to administer it in defiance of United Nations resolutions and world opinion. There could be little doubt that South Africa's obstinacy stemmed from the material benefit which it derived from the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the Territory. In violation of Decree No. 1, South Africa had developed the mining activities in Namibia for its own benefit and had also encouraged foreigners to invest in the Territory. The transnational corporations and financial institutions under the control of some Western countries continued to plunder the natural resources of the Territory, especially uranium, diamonds and copper, and to exploit the local population, whose living and working conditions were unbearable and even dangerous. The Governments who shielded their transnational corporations saw no contradiction between their recognition that the occupation of Namibia was illegal and their tacit encouragement of companies doing business with the illegal apartheid régime. Why did certain authors of the United Nations Plan for Namibia exercise their veto when the question of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa was raised except because they wanted to continue to enjoy profits from Namibia? Only when South Africa and its powerful partners reconciled themselves to relinquishing their privileges in Namibia could any real progress towards the liberation of Namibia be expected.

14. The right of peoples to their own resources was sacrosanct and must be protected. If Namibia gained independence only to find that it had been stripped

(Mr. Nath, India)

of all its valuable raw materials, the Namibian people would never forgive the international community.

15. The activities of foreign economic interests in the other Non-Self-Governing Territories could not be compared with the unscrupulous exploitation of Namibia by South Africa and its partners. Nevertheless, they seemed to be frequently dictated by considerations other than the welfare of the peoples of those Territories and intended to serve the interests of the administering Powers and perpetuate their presence there. In that connection, his delegation recalled that, under the United Nations Charter, the administering Powers had certain obligations to the peoples under their administration.

16. His delegation was convinced that the military activities of the colonial Powers in the Non-Self-Governing Territories were a genuine obstacle to the granting of independence to those territories. The increasing militarization of South Africa and that country's clandestine acquisition of a nuclear capability continued to be a growing threat to peace and stability throughout the region. The belligerent attitude and the activities of South Africa constituted more than an obstacle to the liberation of Namibia: they were a constant threat to the territorial integrity of neighbouring sovereign States.

17. The report of the Committee established by the Security Council to investigate violations of the arms embargo in force against South Africa had revealed the extent and incidence of those violations. South Africa had thus been able to continue to strengthen its military power and wield it against the non-white population of its territory, SWAPO and neighbouring countries. More than ever before it was incumbent upon the international community to comply strictly with the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977). India had been one of the first countries to impose voluntary economic and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa, as early as 1946. India strongly condemned the apartheid régime and unconditionally supported not only the arms embargo against the racist régime but also the demand of the non-aligned countries for the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against it.

18. The Indian delegation was convinced that the military activities of the administering Powers in the small Territories, and especially the maintenance of military bases, were inimical to the interests of the indigenous peoples, who had no say and who were caught up in the strategies of the great Powers and liable to attack in the event of hostilities. The administering Powers would do better to divert the amounts they spent for military purposes to more productive sectors of the economy.

19. The activities of foreign economic, military and other interests had long been recognized as inimical to the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The United Nations must pursue its efforts to put an end to the exploitation of man by man and to the exploitation by the colonial Powers of the Territories and peoples at their mercy and to ensure that human dignity was universally respected.

20. Mr. RASON (Madagascar) said that, although he was not a member of the Special Committee of 24, he nevertheless followed the work of the Committee with special interest. The report and other documents of the Special Committee had revealed that certain administering Powers and certain States continued, through their activities in colonial Territories, to scorn United Nations decisions, in particular General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) and 36/51, requesting all Governments to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of those that owned enterprises which were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those territories in order to put and end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments. Foreign investments in Non-Self-Governing Territories were instruments of economic domination aimed at preventing nationals from managing their own natural resources and economies. In Namibia, whose natural and human resources continued to be exploited by transnational companies, the collaboration of those companies with the apartheid régime strengthened the domination of South Africa over the Territory.

21. The same was true in other colonial Territories, especially in certain Caribbean and Pacific Ocean regions, where foreign economic and financial interests continued to deprive the indigenous peoples of their wealth. The inhabitants of those Territories were stripped of their land and the administering Powers refused to impose restrictions on the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly.

22. It was clear from the above that there were still many difficulties to overcome in order to eradicate colonialism entirely. Approximately 20 Territories had yet to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. The Plan of Action for the Independence of Namibia, which had been approved by all parties concerned and ratified by the Security Council in its resolution 435 (1978), remained a dead letter because of the intransigence of South Africa and some of its allies. The delegation of Madagascar was in favour of the adoption by the Security Council of mandatory global sanctions against South Africa, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter. It rejected all manoeuvres designed to introduce foreign elements in the decolonization process of Namibia and reaffirmed its support for the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to eliminate colonialism and apartheid once and for all.

23. Mr. MALAMBO (Zambia) said that the debate on the item under consideration had revealed two lines of thought with respect to foreign investments: on the one hand, there were those who continued to sanction the idea that such activities were beneficial to the inhabitants of territories under colonial domination, and, on the other hand, a clear majority of countries were convinced that the activities did not at all benefit the inhabitants. The truth of the matter was that the Territory of Namibia continued to be illegally occupied by South Africa against the wishes of the local population and that South Africa continued to plunder the natural resources of the Territory in collusion with certain multinational companies which were more concerned with making huge profits than with improving the living conditions of the black majority. Those activities, which had been continued in defiance of Decree No. 1 of the United Nations Council for Namibia, had delayed Namibia's accession to independence.

(Mr. Malambo, Zambia)

24. The delegation of Zambia urged the Board of Directors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to desist from approving South Africa's request for the equivalent of about 1.7 billion dollars in special drawing rights since there was every reason to fear that those funds would enable the racist régime to engage in enormous military expenditures to maintain its control over Namibia. Granting a loan to South Africa would be in violation of the spirit of the mandatory arms embargo against the country.

25. Recently, attempts had been made to link the independence of Namibia with issues which were extraneous to Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and constituted a manoeuvre designed to prolong South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and thus enable the Western transnational companies to continue to plunder Namibia's resources. The Committee should call for South Africa's unconditional withdrawal from Namibia and Angola in order to allow for the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibia.

26. Reiterating his Government's position that no Non-Self-Governing Territory, regardless of its size, population or economic standing, should be denied access to independence, the representative of Zambia called upon the administering Powers of those Territories to see to it that the Territories were given the opportunity to decide their destiny freely.

27. Mr. DOMOKOS (Hungary) said that colonialism existed, only because of the foreign economic interests of the major imperialist Powers and that the vestiges of colonialism, by creating hotbeds of tension in certain regions of the world, contributed greatly to the worsening of the international political climate.

28. Namibia, whose territory was plundered by transnational corporations which, for the most part, had their head offices in South Africa, the United States and the United Kingdom, was the example par excellence of colonialism. As could be seen from the note of the Secretary-General (A/37/405), the main resources exploited by those corporations in Namibia were uranium, precious stones, particularly diamonds, and base metals. According to a United States publication, Namibia was among the major suppliers of silver and copper to the United States. The transnational corporations reaped huge profits from their activities which they did not care to reinvest in the territory to develop its infrastructure or improve the living conditions of the local population.

29. His delegation firmly supported the request addressed to the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations by the General Assembly in paragraph 21 of resolution 36/51 that the Centre should prepare from available sources a register indicating the profits which transnational corporations derived from their activities in colonial territories and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. His delegation, while deploring the fact that certain countries had not transmitted the information requested by the Centre, believed that it should continue its work and present a more detailed report on the subject at the next session.

(Mr. Domokos, Hungary)

30. In Namibia, colonialism and racism were closely related and pursued the same goal: to ensure cheap labour for the purpose of exploiting the natural resources of colonial territories and permitting foreign economic interests to accumulate huge profits. To claim that there were economic interests which were good and others that were bad was an unacceptable sophism. All sought profits to the detriment of the local population.

31. The Namibian people must gain independence and be the master of their own destiny under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole and authentic representative. The attempts made to link the settlement of the Namibian question with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola were intended to mislead world public opinion. Angola had the right to defend its territory, invaded by South Africa, by appealing to the Cuban people. His delegation supported whatever action the international community might take to secure the independence of Namibia, including comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the South African régime.

32. The vestiges of colonialism were not limited to Namibia. Puerto Rico, the Caribbean area in general and the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Pacific required more attention by the United Nations because of growing dissatisfaction among the indigenous populations. The war in the South Atlantic had clearly illustrated the dangers inherent in any unsettled colonial situation. The presence of military bases in the Non-Self-Governing Territories constituted a serious impediment to their decolonization and only the dismantling of those bases by the imperialist States would permit the local population to determine their future without outside pressure. Hungary supported all initiatives aimed at eliminating the remnants of colonialism and at providing the national liberation movements with all the support which they needed.

33. Mr. SOLTYSIEWICZ (Poland) said that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly 22 years before, had accelerated the pace of decolonization and had helped to change profoundly the map of the world. Unfortunately, there were still remnants of colonialism, particularly in southern African where foreign economic, military and other interests had long been recognized as factors impeding the decolonization process and where the apartheid system and its partners exploited the black majority and plundered the natural resources of Namibia. The transnational corporations not only actively supported the régimes in control of colonial countries but also denied the populations of those countries their political, economic and social rights. Thus it was the advantage that certain Western countries drew from their privileged position in Namibia which prompted them to extend their political and material support to the racist régime.

34. There were still the so-called small Territories under colonial rule in other parts of the world, where the presence of foreign monopolies and military bases was a matter of particular concern and represented a serious obstacle to implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence. The militarization of Namibia was carried to the extreme by South Africa which, particularly since it had acquired nuclear weapons, constituted a threat to international peace and security and in

(Mr. Soltysiewicz, Poland)

addition launched aggression against neighbouring States, in particular Angola. It was more obvious than ever that the activities of foreign interests had created conditions conducive to the survival of the white minority régime in Pretoria. The extreme arrogance of that régime in the face of the appeals made by the United Nations derived from the material support and growing collaboration of Western Powers, mainly the United States and Israel.

35. The Government and people of Poland had always supported the efforts of the United Nations in that regard and all measures taken to the same end by OAU and the non-aligned States. His delegation believed that the continuing activities of foreign monopolies and certain States in southern Africa and in the small colonial Territories required the United Nations to redouble its efforts to put an end to the situation.

36. First of all, the United Nations should condemn States and transnational corporations which collaborated with the racist minority régime of South Africa and call on them to comply with the numerous United Nations resolutions. It was also urgent to tighten the arms embargo and to ensure that it was more strictly applied. There could be little hope for real progress if the sanctions envisaged in Chapter VII of the Charter were not applied. The monopolies and their protectors did not recognize Decree No. 1, legally enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia, on the plea that such legislation was invalid without the imposition of sanctions by the Security Council.

37. His delegation also believed that it was necessary to continue to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign, economic and other interests in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of that region. It welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a register indicating the profits which transnational corporations derived from their activities in the colonial territories. Unfortunately, not all the administering Powers had assisted in the preparation of that report. Many corporations had refused to disclose financial data on their affiliates operating in those territories. It was for that reason that the register had not been completed. His delegation supported the proposal that the Centre on Transnational Corporations should continue its work and submit a report in due time.

38. Finally, his delegation strongly supported the recent appeal made by the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee of 24 for the cessation of all assistance by the International Monetary Fund and other specialized agencies of the United Nations to the South African régime. It intended to support also any other resolute proposal submitted in the Fourth Committee because such a proposal would certainly be an important step towards the international mobilization of all forces for the final and total liberation of all colonial peoples from racist domination and oppression.

39. Mr. CHADERTON (Venezuela) said that he was greatly concerned by the continuing activities of foreign interests in the colonial territories, since those activities constituted the most serious obstacle to the liberation of the peoples of the territories in question and seriously compromised their economic viability and political independence. He thanked the Centre on Transnational Corporations for the report which it had submitted and regretted that, because of a lack of co-operation from the governmental sources of the administering Powers consulted, it had not been possible to arrive at general or specific conclusions on the profits reaped by those corporations in the territories in which they operated. It was also surprising that the countries which traded with South Africa found it normal to argue that the occupation of Namibia was illegal while supporting the racist régime and providing it with the necessary means for staying there.

40. The United Nations Plan for Namibia could be implemented only when South Africa and the countries which had relations with it renounced their privileges and their untenable position and complied with the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. Venezuela had always voted for the resolutions of the Fourth Committee dealing with the right to self-determination and independence of the Namibian people. It had complied with the request to suspend trade with South Africa and maintained no diplomatic, consular, cultural, sports, military or other relations with the racist South African régime.

41. Finally, he recalled the fact that the population of his country was the result of an intermingling of the indigenous peoples of America with peoples of Spanish, African and other descent. For that reason, his country categorically rejected any kind of discrimination wherever it might arise and in whatever form. Such an attitude also reflected a Latin American characteristic of which all Latin Americans were proud, namely that on their continent there was no room for racial hatred since they had decided to thwart any attempt to implant in Latin America prejudices and fears originating in other latitudes and cultures.

42. Mr. SAKAJJA (Uganda) remarked that, despite the fact that the General Assembly had called for an end to the activities of foreign interests which impeded the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and despite the calls for the intensification of efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination from southern Africa, some States Members of the United Nations, as the report of the Secretary-General contained in document A/AC.109/702 clearly pointed out, continued to co-operate with South Africa and to plunder the natural resources of Namibia, thus creating a narrowly based economy there which was dependent on fluctuating world market prices of unprocessed minerals. Referring to passages from the Secretary-General's report concerning the export of the profits of foreign-based corporations and their failure to reinvest those profits in the Territory for development purposes, he observed that the main victims of the apartheid economic system were the Africans who, deprived of the wealth of their subsoil, were forced to eke out a living in the harsh conditions of the so-called homelands. The myth that the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa benefited the local population did not stand up to scrutiny, as was demonstrated by the figures on the annual earnings of non-white workers in South Africa, which had averaged \$325 in 1977, while the average for whites had been \$5,000.

(Mr. Sakajja, Uganda)

43. However, over and above the transnational corporations, it was those countries which allowed them to operate in South Africa which were ultimately responsible for the exploitation of the natural and human resources of Namibia, for the South African racist régime, strong in that indirect support, was daily more brutal in its suppression of popular opposition to its apartheid policy and more aggressive in its attacks against the front-line States. Notwithstanding their verbal condemnations and statements of principle, some Western countries continued to operate in partnership with the South African imperialist régime. For all those reasons, his delegation maintained that any form of support and collaboration with the racist régime or any form of economic activities in South Africa only served to sustain and strengthen the apartheid system.

44. The current year, as the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa, offered the United Nations a unique opportunity to mobilize the international community for effective measures to ensure the implementation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on the embargo on arms deliveries to South Africa. As for the situation which prevailed in other colonial Territories, his delegation believed that the activities of foreign interests had served only to prolong the colonial status of those Territories, while General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) had placed the responsibility on the administering Powers to prepare the peoples of the colonial Territories for economic independence, social progress and self-awareness. His delegation called upon all countries and peoples to join in the efforts to eliminate the remaining vestiges of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and reaffirmed its solidarity with the just liberation struggle of all peoples suffering under colonial bondage.

45. Mr. de FIGUEIREDO (Angola) said that colonialism was not purely a political or administrative issue; its causes and consequences were closely allied to strategic and economic considerations. It was those economic and strategic considerations which had impeded efforts to combat colonialism, imperialism and racism. In South Africa, the Pretoria apartheid régime was supported in its colonialist policy by the foreign corporations based in the countries of its friends and allies, who had always succeeded in working around legitimate measures (for example the oil embargo) taken by the international community against an illegitimate régime.

46. According to the note by the Secretary-General (A/37/405), there were 2,099 affiliates of transnational corporations operating in Territories under colonial domination, the majority of those affiliates having parent companies based in Western industrialized countries. Over 350 of those affiliates operated in Namibia alone, 38 in Guam, and more than 1,000 in Bermuda. Those figures demonstrated the strong attraction of the tax shelters, cheap labour, and free access to commercially or strategically valuable natural resources offered by the colonial régimes to the transnational corporations, to parastatal bodies and to metropolitan Governments. The colonial régimes benefited from that situation thanks to the influx of foreign capital into domestic industry, in particular strategic industries such as armaments and nuclear power which enabled them to maintain and strengthen a minority régime to the detriment of the majority of the inhabitants of the Territory and to perpetuate the political, economic, social and moral crime against humanity represented by apartheid.

(Mr. de Figueiredo, Angola)

47. As for the inhabitants of those Territories, they were oppressed and exploited by colonialism and racism, the logic of which had created the homelands in South Africa and the infamous pass laws, and had banned union activities. All those factors contributed to the affluence of the transnational corporations operating in the colonized Territories and to the profits they reaped from workers whose basic rights were being trampled upon, at the same time as the military expansion of the colonizers was fueled by the sale of the labour of the oppressed peoples and the natural resources of the occupied Territories.

48. His delegation demanded that the culprits should be brought to justice, and urged the international community to take action, other than the mere adoption of resolutions, to expose those Governments and corporations which dealt with the colonial and racist régimes for, under such a system, the partner and the buyer were as guilty of the crimes as the colonial régime which perpetrated them. His delegation rejected the position taken by certain régimes vis-à-vis Territories under their colonial domination; they had informed the Secretary-General that such and such a Territory was self-governing and that they were therefore under no obligation to assist the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in obtaining the necessary information. He called upon all those who had freed themselves from the colonial yoke to stand up against injustice and racist oppression. His country would assist in any measure that would lead to the political and economic decolonization of those areas that were still struggling for independence.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.