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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

Report of the President of the Council on consultations held with the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid

I. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

1. At its second regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1985/59 on the 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. In paragraph 17 of that resolution, the Council requested its President to continue consultations on those matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and to report thereon to the Council.
2. At its 1286th meeting, on 9 August 1985, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question, by which it decided to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session. 1/
3. At its fortieth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 40/53, in paragraph 25 of which it requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to

* E/1986/100.

consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

4. An account of the consultations held between the President of the Council and the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee under the terms of the above-mentioned resolutions is given below.

5. The President of the Council and the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee noted with satisfaction that, as the year 1985 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, a large number of former colonial territories had achieved independence, mainly through the courageous liberation struggles carried out by the peoples of those countries, led by their national liberation movements, and that many former Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories had exercised their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The two presiding officers noted with deep concern that, despite those positive achievements elsewhere, the situation obtaining in southern Africa continued to present a serious threat to peace and security as a consequence of South Africa's intensified and ruthless repression of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa; its policy and practice of apartheid and other gross violations of human rights; its repeated acts of armed aggression and military, political and economic destabilization directed against sovereign States in the region; and its persistent non-compliance with and violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions. In strongly condemning the latest air attacks launched by the apartheid régime against the neighbouring African States, the two presiding officers observed that those blatant acts of violation of the territorial integrity of the independent countries represented, on the one hand, a part of a long series of attempts by the régime to intimidate them into curtailing their support for the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia and, on the other, constituted a serious breach of the obligations assumed by Member States under the Charter of the United Nations. The two presiding officers agreed that those recent developments in southern Africa once again emphasized the imperative need for the international community to mount, on a priority basis, its intensified support for and assistance to the peoples concerned.

6. The two presiding officers noted that, in response to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee, several international agencies and organizations had continued to extend assistance in varying degrees to the people of Namibia and other colonial Territories. However, they felt that the assistance extended to date was far from adequate in terms of the pressing needs of those peoples. Bearing in mind the related provisions of the decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its twenty-first session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985 (see A/40/666, annex II), by the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Arusha from 4 to 6 July 1985 ^{2/} and by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 20 April 1986 (see A/41/341-S/18065), the presiding officers urged the specialized

agencies and all other organizations concerned to further intensify their efforts in the provision of all possible moral and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their national liberation movements.

7. The President of the Council and the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued to extend assistance to the peoples concerned and their national liberation movements, in the development of skills and manpower by means of education and training, with a view to preparing them for eventual administrative, technical and managerial responsibilities in their respective countries, as well as in the promotion of self-reliance in countries of asylum, particularly in agriculture and food production, health care and vocational trades. The two presiding officers noted that the assistance rendered to national liberation movements in 1985 by UNDP had amounted to \$US 2,393,100, of which nearly 88 per cent had been financed from indicative planning figures (IPF) and the remainder from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

8. The two presiding officers noted that, of the 14 national liberation movement projects that were ongoing by the end of 1984, two health projects were financially completed in early 1985 and four new projects were added, bringing the total number of projects in operation during the period under review to 16. They noted that educational and training activities had continued to dominate UNDP assistance, with nine projects valued at \$US 1,820,100, executed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). They also noted that three projects in agriculture, amounting to \$US 167,600, were being executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and health care projected under the auspices of the World Health Organization (WHO) amounted to \$US 159,600. The two presiding officers noted that, of the 16 projects for national liberation movements, three would benefit all national liberation movements; six were for the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), three were for the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and four projects were for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

9. The two presiding officers noted with appreciation that, under the leadership of the United Nations Council for Namibia, assisted by the Commissioner for Namibia, continuing efforts were being made, in close collaboration with UNDP, to prepare programmes of assistance benefiting the Namibian people. They noted that more than 1,000 Namibians had received fellowships and group-training opportunities in various economic and social fields, accounting for over 85 per cent of the financial resources of the Programme. The two presiding officers also noted that the total cost of the projects already completed since the inception of the Programme amounted to \$US 5.2 million and the total cost of the projects currently under way was over \$US 14 million. They further noted that, of the total cost of the projects, more than \$US 12 million or 65.2 per cent was covered by the Trust Fund; about \$US 5.5 million or 28.7 per cent by UNDP and approximately \$US 1.1 million or 6.1 per cent by the executing agencies.

10. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that the Governing Council of UNDP, at its thirty-second session, decided to establish the fourth cycle IPF for 1987-1991 of \$US 6.4 million for Namibia through exceptionally increasing by

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50 per cent the fourth cycle IPF as determined by the criteria for calculating country IPFs. They noted that the additional resources were needed to meet the deficits incurred by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. They further noted that, together with a minimum of \$US 4.4 million expected from the IPF for national liberation movements, the total IPF resources available to Namibians over the fourth cycle would be approximately \$US 10.8 million.

11. As to other Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee noted with satisfaction that over 20 assistance projects had been prepared, funded and put into operation by UNDP for the fourth cycle, amounting to some \$US 3.7 million, in nine Territories, in close co-operation with the local governments concerned.

12. While commending the increasing level of international co-operation in assistance programmes, the presiding officers, bearing in mind the continuing critical needs of the Namibian people, appealed to the organizations concerned to enlist whatever resources were available in order to provide Namibia with the assistance required. To that end, the presiding officers called for intensified efforts to secure the increased flow of funds required in the preparation of extended programmes of assistance and, in particular, for the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system. They strongly urged that those institutions should take steps to remove any existing constraints or difficulties so as to ensure the availability of the added resources required. In the same context, they emphasized the role of the executive heads of the institutions concerned and hoped, in keeping with paragraph 23 of General Assembly resolution 40/53 and paragraph 15 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/59, that the executive heads would formulate concrete proposals for consideration by the respective governing and legislative organs.

13. The presiding officers agreed that the agencies and organizations that had so far depended primarily on extrabudgetary sources for the financing of assistance projects should endeavour to find, to the extent possible, ways and means of including or increasing provision in their regular budgets for initiating and/or expanding projects supported by OAU and national liberation movements. In that regard, they drew particular attention to paragraph 10 (c) of General Assembly resolution 40/97 E in which the Assembly called upon the organizations to continue to allocate funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

14. The two presiding officers noted that the close contact and liaison established by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system with the national liberation movements, OAU and the United Nations Council for Namibia had greatly enhanced their efforts to render effective assistance to the peoples concerned. They noted with satisfaction that the national liberation movements had continued to be represented at the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations, contributing to the positive consideration by the organizations concerned of measures in support of colonial peoples. They noted that, in conformity with paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2015 (LXI), several agencies continue to defray the cost of travel and other related expenses of representatives of national liberation

movements invited to attend such meetings. They also noted the inclusion of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the membership of various agencies and organizations and, in recalling General Assembly resolutions 40/53 and 40/97 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/59, they urged those agencies and organizations that had not yet granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay.

15. The two presiding officers agreed that those close contacts facilitated further increases in the volume and scope of the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and enhanced the ability of agencies to respond more quickly and with greater flexibility to needs as they were identified. In that connection, the presiding officers hoped that the agencies and organizations would take further steps to strengthen the existing measures of co-ordination, for it was essential to ensure that assistance projects committed or proposed by various agencies were not left unrelated or unco-ordinated, so as to make the maximum use of the available resources.

16. The two presiding officers noted that assistance to refugees from Namibia and South Africa had continued to increase during 1985, through the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in close co-operation with OAU and a number of organizations within the United Nations, in particular UNESCO, WHO, the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNDP. They noted with concern that the Namibian refugee population was still estimated at 70,000 in Angola, while their number in Zambia increased to 7,000. They also noted that there were about 12,800 South African refugees in neighbouring countries, including 9,000 in Angola and 3,000 in Zambia. The two presiding officers thus called for general contributions by all concerned to UNHCR to enable it to meet the needs of those peoples effectively and adequately.

17. The two presiding officers noted that measures adopted by a number of agencies and other organizations to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa continued to be in force. They agreed that the United Nations system of organizations should strengthen such measures so as to bring about maximum isolation of that régime, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned, including in particular General Assembly resolution 40/53. In that context, they expressed profound concern at the persistent collaboration between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and South Africa. Such collaboration, they considered, was tantamount to recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the repressive policy being pursued in Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa and its blatant aggression against its neighbours. In a related context, the two presiding officers drew attention to the relevant provisions of the recommendations, in particular the recommendation contained in paragraph 50 (b) of the related report, of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia (E/C.10/1986/9), which the Economic and Social Council welcomed and endorsed in its resolution 1986/1.

18. The two presiding officers noted with appreciation the comprehensive information provided by a number of specialized agencies and organizations within

the United Nations system, as contained in the related report of the Secretary-General (A/41/407) concerning their respective activities in support of the peoples of colonial Territories. The report indeed indicated that an increasing number of those organizations had extended or formulated programmes of assistance from within their own budgetary resources, in addition to their intensified collaboration with UNDP as an executing agency. They also noted with satisfaction that many of the organizations had co-operated closely with front-line States and newly independent countries in meeting the related needs of the Government of those countries. The presiding officers expressed the hope that, in response to the appeals repeatedly made by the United Nations organs concerned, the organizations of the United Nations system would continue to intensify their efforts in the extension of the necessary assistance to those countries.

19. The Acting Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 16 of Council resolution 1985/59, the Special Committee's attention had been drawn to that resolution, as well as to the discussions leading up to it during the second regular session of 1985 of the Economic and Social Council. He also informed the President that the Special Committee's Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance continued to follow the implementation by the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including in particular General Assembly resolution 40/53. The Acting Chairman also indicated that, during its examination of the question in August 1986, the Special Committee would take into account the results of the consultations being held by the Sub-Committee at its current session, as well as the outcome of the Council's consideration of the item at its second regular session of 1986.

20. Bearing in mind that the matter raised in the present report would require continuous review by the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee, the two presiding officers agreed that, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give at its forty-first session and in conformity with such decisions as might be taken by the Council and the Special Committee, they should maintain close contact with each other on the question.

II. SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

21. The Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid referred to the provisions of the following resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its fortieth session:

(a) Resolution 40/64 A, in which the Assembly, inter alia, called upon all organizations within the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations that have not yet done so, to exclude forthwith the South African régime from their membership; called upon the Economic Commission for Europe to discontinue all contacts with the racist régime of South Africa and to terminate all co-operation with it; again urgently called upon the International Monetary Fund to terminate credit and other assistance to the racist régime of South Africa;

called upon all organizations within the United Nations system to take all necessary measures: (a) to withhold any facilities from, or investments of any funds in, banks, financial institutions and corporations that are doing business with South Africa, (b) to refrain from purchasing directly or indirectly products of South African origin, (c) to deny any contracts or facilities to corporations collaborating with South Africa and not to invest any money in them, and (d) to prohibit any official travel by South African Airways or South African shipping lines; and requested and authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid to redouble its efforts and intensify its activities for the total isolation of the apartheid régime for promoting comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and for mobilizing public opinion and encouraging public action against collaboration with South Africa.

(b) Resolution 40/64 C, in which the Assembly decided to organize, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, a World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa in June 1986; authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to make all necessary arrangements for the organization of the Conference; and invited all appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

(c) Resolution 40/64 D, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of high priority, to take all appropriate steps to ensure full co-operation by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and all organizations within the United Nations system with the Special Committee and the Centre against Apartheid in dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid; requested the Department of Public Information to ensure the widest dissemination of information on atrocities and crimes committed by the apartheid régime; and appealed to all Governments, information media, non-governmental organizations and individuals to lend their co-operation to the United Nations in disseminating information against apartheid.

(d) Resolution 40/64 F, in which the Assembly endorsed the recommendations contained in paragraphs 400 to 404 of the report of the Special Committee relating to its programme of work and activities to promote the international campaign against apartheid.

(e) Resolution 40/64 I, in which the Assembly urged the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa; and further urged the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and of the arms embargo requested in its resolution 558 (1984) and, in within the context of the relevant resolutions, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa.

22. An account of the consultations held in 1986 between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in accordance with Council resolution 1985/59, is given below.

23. The Acting Chairman of the Special Committee discussed with the President of the Economic and Social Council the increasingly serious situation in southern Africa, owing to South Africa's continuation of its apartheid policy within its borders and in Namibia despite mounting popular resistance, its military aggression against neighbouring black independent States, including, most recently, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe on 19 May 1986, and its refusal to proceed with the independence of Namibia in accordance with the United Nations plan. The Acting Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the Council reviewed measures taken by Governments and the international community against apartheid since they had last consulted on the question.

24. In that connection, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council of the objectives of and preparations for the forthcoming World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, to be held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986. He assured the President that the Council would be informed of the relevant decisions taken by the Conference.

25. The Acting Chairman of the Special Committee expressed the hope that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) would take every possible step to deny access to the racist régime of South Africa to nuclear technology and know-how, and regretted that IMF had not yet taken meaningful measures to end its collaboration with the régime. He also urged that assistance be increased to the front-line States, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), and the people of South Africa and Namibia and their liberation movements.

26. The President of the Economic and Social Council drew attention to Council resolution 1986/1 on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia and follow-up to the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, which the Council decided should serve as an input for the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa. By that resolution the Council welcomed and endorsed the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons (E/C.10/1986/9), and urged all States, United Nations organizations, organs and bodies, non-governmental organizations and transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions to implement the recommendations made by the Panel of Eminent Persons with a view to contributing more effectively to the abolition of apartheid and the termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia in the light of the January 1987 deadline proposed by the Panel.

27. During the discussions, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee expressed the Special Committee's appreciation of the fact that the Secretary-General had initiated action within the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerning implementation of United Nations resolutions on action against apartheid. He emphasized the need for all organizations within the United Nations system to take action to end any dealings with banks and other financial institutions, as well as transnational corporations, collaborating with South Africa.

Notes

1/ A/40/23 (part IV), chap. VII, para. 14. To be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23).

2/ A/40/24, part I. To be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24).
