

**REPORT  
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**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SECOND SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/42/23)



**UNITED NATIONS**

New York, 1989

## **NOTE**

**Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.**

**The present version of the report of the Special Committee is a consolidation of the following documents as they appeared in provisional form: A/42/23 (Part I) of 23 September 1987; A/42/23 (Part II) of 21 September 1987; A/42/23 (Part III) of 2 September 1987; A/42/23 (Part IV) of 9 September 1987; A/42/23 (Part V) of 24 September 1987; A/42/23 (Part VI) of 15 September 1987 and A/42/23 (Part VI)/Corr.1 of 29 October 1987; and A/42/23 (Part VII) of 4 September 1987.**

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

15 September 1987

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report to the General Assembly 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 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1987.

(Signed) Tesfaye TADESSE  
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

His Excellency  
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
New York

## ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. Establishment of the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was established by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961. The Committee was requested to examine the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration.
2. At its seventeenth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 1/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, by which it enlarged the Special Committee with the addition of seven new members. It invited the Committee "to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which have not yet attained independence".
3. At the same session, by resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on the question of South West Africa, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, mutatis mutandis, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961. By resolution 1806 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa.
4. By resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, adopted at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 a of the Charter of the United Nations. It also requested the Committee to take that information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary.
5. At the same session and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 2/ has adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the Committee.
6. Following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the item entitled "Special programme of activities in connection with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples," 3/ at its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing a programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration.

\* Previously issued as A/42/23 (Part I).

7. At its thirty-fifth session, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, the General Assembly, on the basis of a recommendation of the Special Committee, adopted resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

8. At its fortieth session, in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the General Assembly adopted resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985.

9. At its forty-first session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/41 A of 2 December 1986 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, by which the Assembly, inter alia, considered that, "in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), New Caledonia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter".

10. At the same session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 4/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986, by which it, inter alia:

"...

"5. Approves the report 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 covering its work during 1986, including the programme of work envisaged for 1987; 5/

"...

"12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

"(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

"(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to pose a threat to international peace and security;

"(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia;

"(d) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

"(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia;

"13. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants and, in particular, urges the Government of the United Kingdom to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee at its 1987 session;".

11. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 23 resolutions, 2 consensuses and 5 decisions relating to specific Territories or other items on the agenda of the Special Committee, as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Committee, by which the Assembly entrusted the Committee with specific tasks in relation to these Territories and items. These decisions are listed below.

1. Resolutions, consensuses and decisions concerning specific Territories

(a) Resolutions

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Western Sahara	41/16	31 October 1986
Anguilla	41/17	31 October 1986
Bermuda	41/18	31 October 1986
British Virgin Islands	41/19	31 October 1986
Cayman Islands	41/20	31 October 1986
Montserrat	41/21	31 October 1986
Turks and Caicos Islands	41/22	31 October 1986
American Samoa	41/23	31 October 1986
United States Virgin Islands	41/24	31 October 1986
Guam	41/25	31 October 1986
Tokelau	41/26	31 October 1986
Namibia	41/39 A-E	20 November 1986
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	41/40	25 November 1986



(b) Consensuses

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Pitcairn	41/406	31 October 1986
Gibraltar	41/407	31 October 1986

(c) Decisions

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
St. Helena	41/408	31 October 1986
Namibia	41/413	12 November 1986
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	41/414	25 November 1986

2. Resolutions concerning other items

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 a of the Charter of the United Nations	41/13	31 October 1986
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, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	41/14	31 October 1986
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	41/15	31 October 1986
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	41/27	31 October 1986

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	41/28	31 October 1986
Dissemination of information on decolonization	41/42	2 December 1986

### 3. Decision concerning other questions

<u>Question</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	41/405	31 October 1986

12. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 6/ decided to defer a decision on the inclusion of the "Question of East Timor" (decision 41/402).

### 4. Other resolutions relevant to the work of the Special Committee

13. Other resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-first session which were relevant to the work of the Special Committee and which were taken into consideration by the Special Committee are listed in a note by the Secretary-General on the Committee's organization of work (A/AC.109/L.1610 and Add.1).

14. Prior to the adoption of resolutions 41/41 B, by which the General Assembly approved the proposals contained in the report of the Special Committee regarding the Committee's proposed programme of work for 1987, and 41/42 of 2 December 1986 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, the Assembly had before it the report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the recommendations contained in the resolutions. 7/ Consideration of this matter by the Fifth Committee was based on the related statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/56) and the oral statement by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/C.5/41/SR.38).

### 5. Membership of the Special Committee

15. As at 1 January 1987, the Special Committee was composed of the following 24 members:

Afghanistan  
Bulgaria  
Chile  
China  
Congo  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Cuba  
Czechoslovakia  
Ethiopia  
Fiji  
India  
Indonesia

Iran (Islamic Republic of)  
Iraq  
Mali  
Sierra Leone  
Sweden  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
United Republic of Tanzania  
Venezuela  
Yugoslavia

A list of representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1987 appears in documents A/AC.109/INF/25 and Corr.1 and A/AC.109/INF/25/Add.1-3.

B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1987 and election of officers

16. The Secretary-General addressed the Special Committee at its opening (1312th) meeting, held on 24 February 1987 (A/AC.109/PV.1312).

17. At the same meeting, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Tesfaye Tadesse (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Oscar Oramas-Oliva (Cuba)  
Mr. Sten Strömholm (Sweden)  
Mr. Bronislav Kulawiec (Czechoslovakia)

Rapporteur: Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic)

At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1312).

C. Organization of work

18. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to maintain its Working Group, which would continue to function as a steering committee, its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

19. By adopting the Chairman's suggestions referred to above, the Special Committee also requested its subsidiary bodies to meet as soon as possible to organize their respective programmes of work for the year and, in addition to considering the items indicated in paragraph 20, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

20. The Special Committee further decided to adopt the following allocation of items and procedure for their consideration:

Question	Allocation	Procedure for consideration
Namibia	Plenary	As separate item
East Timor	"	"
Western Sahara	"	"
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	"	"
Gibraltar	"	"
New Caledonia	"	"
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>a</u> of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions	"	"
Special Committee decision of 14 August 1986 concerning Puerto Rico	"	"
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, <del>apartheid</del> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Small Territories	As appropriate
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	"	"
Pitcairn	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by Sub-Committee
American Samoa	"	"
Guam	"	"
Tokelau	"	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
United States Virgin Islands	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by Sub-Committee
British Virgin Islands	"	"
Bermuda	"	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"	"
Cayman Islands	"	"
Montserrat	"	"
Anguilla	"	"
St. Helena	"	"
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	Working Group	As appropriate
Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable	"	"
Pattern of conferences	"	"
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	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	As separate item
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Small Territories	As appropriate
Dissemination of information on decolonization	Plenary/ sub-committees	"
Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	"
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	Plenary	To be taken into consideration in examination of specific Territories

Question	Allocation	Procedure for consideration
Matters relating to the small Territories	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be taken into consideration in examination of specific Territories
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	"	"
Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence	"	"
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	"	"
Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization	"	"

21. Statements relating to the organization of work were made at the 1312th meeting, by the Chairman and by the representatives of Indonesia, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/PV.1312); at the 1314th meeting by the Chairman and the representative of Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/PV.1314); at the 1315th meeting, by the Chairman and the representative of Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Iraq (A/AC.109/PV.1315); and at the 1319th, 1323rd, 1324th, 1326th and 1327th meetings, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1319, 1323, 1324, 1326 and 1327).

22. At its 1317th meeting, on 6 August, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 93rd report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1637), the Special Committee took further decisions relating to its organization of work.

#### Representation of the Special Committee

23. On the basis of the related consultations held during 1987 through the officers of the Committee, the Special Committee took decisions concerning its representation at the following conferences and meetings:

(a) Forty-seventh ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in January (see para. 116);

(b) Forty-fifth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, at Addis Ababa in February (see para. 117);

(c) Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean, at Georgetown in March (see para. 114);

(d) Solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in New York in March (see para. 103);

(e) Seminar organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia on "Support for the immediate independence of Namibia and the effective application of sanctions against South Africa", at Buenos Aires in April (see para. 106);

(f) Meeting organized by the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), at Dublin in April (see para. 119);

(g) Inter-agency meeting to review and appraise the activities of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to consider the activities to be undertaken in relation to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, in New York in April (see para. 131);

(h) Extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, at Luanda in May (see para. 107);

(i) The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) seminar on the collaboration between Israel and South Africa, at Helsinki in May (see para. 120);

(j) Asian Regional Seminar/NGO Symposium on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at New Delhi in June (see para. 110);

(k) International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa - Soweto Day, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with the African Group of States, in New York in June (see para. 104);

(l) North American Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in New York in June (see para. 111);

(m) Forty-eighth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Arusha in July (see para. 117);

(n) Forty-sixth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, at Addis Ababa in July (see para. 117);

(o) Twenty-third ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, at Addis Ababa in July (see para. 117);

(p) "International seminar on non-alignment and world peace", organized under the auspices of the Indian Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, at New Delhi in August (see para. 121);

(q) Solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day, in New York in August (see para. 108).

D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies

24. In keeping with its resolve to continue to take all possible measures to rationalize the organization of its work and with the full and close co-operation of its entire membership, the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies were again able to reduce considerably the number of their formal meetings, as indicated below, by holding whenever possible informal meetings and extensive consultations through Committee officers.

1. Special Committee

25. The Special Committee held 17 meetings at Headquarters during 1987, as follows:

First part of the session:

1312th and 1313th meetings, 24 February and 17 March;

Second part of the session:

1314th to 1328th meetings, 3 to 14 August.

26. During the session, the Special Committee considered in plenary meetings the following questions and adopted decisions thereon, as indicated below:

<u>Question</u>	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Decision</u>
New Caledonia	1312, 1313, 1315, 1322, 1323, 1326, 1328	Chap. IX, paras. 35 and 48
Namibia	1315-1319, 1321, 1322, 1324	Chap. VIII, para. 13
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, <del>apartheid</del> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	1315-1319, 1322, 1324	Chap. IV, para. 11
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	1315, 1317-1319, 1322, 1324	Chap. V, para. 10



<u>Question</u>	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Decision</u>
Western Sahara	1315, 1317, 1325	Chap. IX, para. 12
East Timor	1315, 1323, 1325-1327	Chap. IX, para. 19
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1315, 1324, 1327	Chap. X, para. 13
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	1317	Chap. III, para. 10
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>a</u> of the Charter of the United Nations	1317	Chap. VII, para. 8
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	1317-1319, 1322, 1324-1326, 1328	Chap. VI, para. 23
Special Committee decision of 14 August 1986 concerning Puerto Rico	1320-1324	Chap. I, para. 52
Gibraltar	1327	Chap. IX, para. 22

27. The Special Committee considered the items allocated to its subsidiary bodies on the basis of the reports of the respective bodies (see paras. 29, 33 and 38) and adopted decisions as indicated below.

## 2. Working Group

28. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Working Group. It was further decided at the same meeting that the composition of the Working Group would be as follows: Congo, Fiji and Iran (Islamic Republic of), together with the five officers of the Committee, namely the Chairman (Ethiopia), the three Vice-Chairmen (Cuba, Sweden and Czechoslovakia) and the Rapporteur (Syrian Arab Republic), as well as the Chairman (Tunisia) of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

29. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held a number of unofficial meetings and, on the basis of the related consultations, submitted a report (A/AC.109/L.1637).

### 3. Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance

30. At its 1312th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

31. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the membership of the Sub-Committee would be as follows:

Afghanistan	Iraq
Bulgaria	Mali
Congo	Sierra Leone
Cuba	Syrian Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Tunisia
Indonesia	United Republic of Tanzania
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	

32. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Bronislav Kulawiec (Czechoslovakia) as Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

33. The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 15 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 4 March and 17 June and submitted the following seven reports to the Special Committee which were considered by the latter on the dates indicated:

(a) Report on its organization of work (A/AC.109/L.1612) - 30 April;

(b) Report on the Week of Solidarity (A/AC.109/L.1613) - 15 May (see para. 85);

(c) Four reports on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1615, L.1617-L.1619) - 6 August, 1317th meeting;

(d) Report 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 (A/AC.109/L.1616) - 6 and 13 August, 1318th and 1325th meetings, respectively.

34. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned reports is set out in chapters II and VI, respectively, of the present report.

### 4. Sub-Committee on Small Territories

35. At its 1312th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

36. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the membership of the Sub-Committee would be as follows:

Afghanistan  
Bulgaria  
Chile  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Cuba  
Czechoslovakia  
Ethiopia  
Fiji  
India  
Indonesia

Iran (Islamic Republic of)  
Iraq  
Mali  
Sweden  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
United Republic of Tanzania  
Venezuela  
Yugoslavia

37. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia) Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

38. The Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 29 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 12 March and 25 June, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration, and which were subsequently considered by the Special Committee at the meetings as indicated:

Pitcairn - 1314th meeting

Turks and Caicos Islands - 1314th,  
1316th meetings

Anguilla - 1314th meeting

St. Helena - 1314th, 1316th meetings

Bermuda - 1314th meeting

United States Virgin Islands -  
1314th, 1316th meetings

Trust Territory of the Pacific  
Islands - 1314th, 1315th meetings

Guam - 1314th, 1316th meetings

Cayman Islands - 1314th,  
1316th meetings

American Samoa - 1314th, 1317th meetings

British Virgin Islands - 1314th,  
1316th meetings

Tokelau - 1313th, 1314th,  
1317th meetings

Montserrat - 1314th,  
1316th meetings

39. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports of the Sub-Committee relating to the above-mentioned Territories is contained in chapter IX of the present report.

#### E. Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable

40. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to allocate the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable to the Working Group as appropriate. In taking that decision, the Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, 8/ it had stated that, subject to any directives that the Assembly might wish to give in

that connection, it would continue, as part of its programme of work for 1987, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Committee further recalled that, by paragraph 5 of resolution 41/41 B, the Assembly had approved the report of the Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1987.

41. At its 1317th meeting, on 6 August, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 93rd report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1637). The relevant paragraph of that report read as follows:

"15. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should continue consideration of this question at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give at its forty-second session, and that, in carrying out the task entrusted to it, the Working Group should take into account the report of the Secretary-General relating to the information contained in documents A/AC.109/687 and Add.1-10 received from States on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

42. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

Special Committee decision of 14 August 1986  
concerning Puerto Rico 9/

43. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 14 August 1986 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

44. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1320th to 1324th meetings, between 10 and 12 August.

45. At the 1320th meeting, on 10 August, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/L.1633).

46. At the 1320th and 1321st meetings, on 10 August, the Chairman drew attention to a number of communications received from organizations expressing the wish to be heard by the Special Committee in connection with its consideration of the item. The Committee agreed to accede to those requests and heard the representatives of the organizations concerned as indicated below:

Representatives of organizations	Meeting
Minerva González Respetable Logia Femenina Julia de Burgos	1320th
Awilda Paláu Comité Puertorriqueño de Intelectuales por la Soberanía de los Pueblos de nuestra América	1320th

<u>Representatives of organizations</u>	Meeting
Olaguibeet A. López-Pacheco Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico	1320th
Elsie Valdés Ramos Movimiento Unidos ante la Incertidumbre	1320th
Rafael Soltero Peralta Gran Logia Nacional de Puerto Rico	1320th
Héctor Lugo Bougal Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico	1320th
Carlos M. Paralicci Convención de la Asociación Indoiberoamericana de Potencias Masónicas (AIPOMA)	1320th
Paquita Pesquera Cantellops Asociación Puertorriqueña de Profesores Universitarios	1320th
Juan M. García-Passalacqua Comité <u>ad hoc</u> de Juristas Internacionales	1320th
Eligio Castro Liberty Council	1320th
Vanessa Ramos Oficina de Información Internacional para la Independencia de Puerto Rico	1321st
Gerard L. Keogh The Brehon Law Society	1321st
Jaime Delgado National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War	1321st
Carlos D. Caro Gran Oriente Interamericano de Puerto Rico	1321st
Rafael Cancel Miranda Comité Unitario contra la Represión	1321st
Nils Castro Conferencia Permanente de Partidos Políticos de América Latina (COPPPAL)	1321st
Reverend William Loperena Soto Movimiento Ecuménico Nacional de Puerto Rico	1321st
Carlos Vizcarrondo Asamblea Municipal de Carolina	1321st

<u>Representatives of organizations</u>	<u>Meeting</u>
Wilda Rodríguez National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights	1321st
Marco Antonio Rigau Organización PRO-ELA [Pro Estado Libre Asociado] de Puerto Rico	1321st
Richard Harvey International Association of Democratic Lawyers	1321st
Miguel Antonio González Ríos Partido Republicano Nacional de Puerto Rico	1321st
María Dolores Fernos Comité de Amigos y Familiares de los Arrestados el 30 de agosto de 1985	1322nd
Juan Mari Bras Comité de Puerto Rico en la ONU	1322nd
Carlos Gallisá Puerto Rican Socialist Party	1322nd
Fernando Martín Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño	1322nd
Antonio José Herrera Comité Internacional Permanente de Solidaridad con la Independencia de Puerto Rico	1322nd

47. At the 1320th meeting, on 10 August, the Chairman informed the Committee that the delegation of Panama had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. At the 1321st meeting, on the same day, the Chairman also informed the Committee that the delegation of Nicaragua had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to these requests.

48. At the 1321st meeting, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1642, submitted by Cuba, which read as follows:

The Special Committee,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Having examined the report of the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the implementation of the resolutions concerning Puerto Rico, 10/

Recalling the resolutions and decisions of the Special Committee concerning Puerto Rico and, in particular, the resolutions adopted in August of 1984, 1985 and 1986, 11/

Conscious of the growing importance for the peoples and nations of Latin America of affirming their unity and cultural identity,

Recognizing the clearly Latin American character and identity of the people and culture of Puerto Rico,

Concerned about the recent revelations, confirmed by judicial decisions and by statements of the current Administration of the Territory, that for decades there has been a systematic practice of discrimination and official persecution directed against tens of thousands of Puerto Ricans who support independence, in flagrant violation of their civil and political rights,

Bearing in mind the declarations concerning Puerto Rico adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at their Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 12/ and at their Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau on Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987, 13/

Having listened to the statements of the representatives of the various trends of Puerto Rican public opinion, of the social and cultural organizations of Puerto Rico and of the representatives of political parties, social organizations and eminent Latin Americans,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the full applicability of the fundamental principles of that resolution with respect to Puerto Rico;

2. Expresses its hope, and that of the international community, that the people of Puerto Rico may exercise without hindrance its right to self-determination, with the express recognition of the people's sovereignty and full political equality, in conformity with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Requests the Rapporteur to present a report to the Special Committee on the implementation of its resolutions concerning Puerto Rico;

4. Decides to keep the question of Puerto Rico under continuing review.

49. At the 1322nd meeting, on 11 August, the representative of Cuba introduced, on behalf of his Government, revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1642/Rev.1, by which the sixth preambular paragraph, which read:

"Concerned about the recent revelations, confirmed by judicial decisions and by statements of the current Administration of the Territory, that for decades there has been a systematic practice of discrimination and official persecution directed against tens of thousands of Puerto Ricans who support independence, in flagrant violation of their civil and political rights,"

was replaced by:

"Noting the widespread concern about the recent revelations, confirmed by judicial decisions and by statements of the current Administration of the Territory, that for decades there has been a systematic practice of

discrimination and official persecution directed against tens of thousands of Puerto Ricans who support independence, in flagrant violation of their civil and political rights."

50. At the 1323rd meeting, on 11 August, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Venezuela, Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Bulgaria, Panama and Nicaragua (A/AC.109/PV.1323). The Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1323).

51. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1642/Rev.1 by 9 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions (see para. 52). Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden and Chile (A/AC.109/PV.1323). At the 1324th meeting, on 12 August, the representative of Tunisia made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1324).

52. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/925) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1323rd meeting, on 11 August 1987, to which reference is made in paragraph 51, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Having examined the report of the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the implementation of the resolutions concerning Puerto Rico, 10/

Recalling the resolutions and decisions of the Special Committee concerning Puerto Rico and, in particular, the resolutions adopted in August of 1984, 1985 and 1986, 11/

Conscious of the growing importance for the peoples and nations of Latin America of affirming their unity and cultural identity,

Recognizing the clearly Latin American character and identity of the people and culture of Puerto Rico,

Noting the widespread concern about the recent revelations, confirmed by judicial decisions and by statements of the current Administration of the Territory, that for decades there has been a systematic practice of discrimination and official persecution directed against tens of thousands of Puerto Ricans who support independence, in flagrant violation of their civil and political rights,

Bearing in mind the declarations concerning Puerto Rico adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at their Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 12/ and at their Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau on Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987, 13/

Having listened to the statements of the representatives of the various trends of Puerto Rican public opinion, of the social and cultural organizations



of Puerto Rico and of the representatives of political parties, social organizations and eminent Latin Americans,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the full applicability of the fundamental principles of that resolution with respect to Puerto Rico;

2. Expresses its hope, and that of the international community, that the people of Puerto Rico may exercise without hindrance its right to self-determination, with the express recognition of the people's sovereignty and full political equality, in conformity with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Requests the Rapporteur to present a report to the Special Committee on the implementation of its resolutions concerning Puerto Rico;

4. Decides to keep the question of Puerto Rico under continuing review.

53. On 11 August, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### F. Consideration of other matters

##### 1. Matters relating to the small Territories

54. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Matters relating to the small Territories" and to consider it at its plenary meetings and at meetings of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, as appropriate.

55. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/41 B, by paragraph 12 (d) of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence". The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and resolution 40/56 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as other resolutions of the Assembly, particularly those concerning the small Territories. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of States or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986. 12/

56. During the year the Special Committee and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories gave intensive and extensive consideration to all phases of the situation obtaining in the small Territories (see chaps. IX and X of the present report).

2. Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization

57. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to request the bodies concerned to take the above item into consideration in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to them by the Committee.

58. The subsidiary bodies accordingly took that decision into account in examining the items referred to them for consideration. The Special Committee also took that decision into account in its consideration of specific items in plenary meetings.

3. Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence

59. In its report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1987, stated, *inter alia*, as follows:

"177. In line with the express wish of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. ..." 14/

60. At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 41/41 B, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1987, including the decision quoted above.

61. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1611), and in requesting the Sub-Committee on Small Territories to carry out the tasks assigned to it, the Special Committee drew that body's attention to the above decision. The Sub-Committee accordingly took that decision into account in examining the specific Territories referred to it for consideration. The Committee also took the above-mentioned decision into account in its consideration of specific Territories in plenary meetings.

4. Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters

62. In its report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, the Special Committee, in connection with its work programme for 1987, stated, *inter alia*, as follows:

"... In the same connection, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter and bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, the Committee decided, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, to accept such invitations as might be received in that connection in 1987 and, when particulars of such meetings became known, to request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure. On that basis, the Committee decided to inform the Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1987 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the Assembly should take that possibility into account." 15/

63. At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 41/41 B, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1987, including the decision quoted above.

64. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as appropriate and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

65. Having regard to its programme of work for 1988, the Special Committee, at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August, gave further consideration to the question of holding meetings away from Headquarters on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 93rd report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1637). At the same meeting, by approving the recommendations of the Working Group, the Committee decided, inter alia, to include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly a statement to the effect that it might consider accepting, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, such invitations as might be received in that connection in 1988, and that, when particulars of such meetings became known, it would request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure.

## 5. Pattern of conferences

66. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up as appropriate an item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations. In so doing, the Committee was conscious of the fact that it had initiated a number of important measures in rationalizing its working methods, many of which were subsequently incorporated in the related resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, including decision 33/417 of 14 December 1978 and resolutions 34/50 of 23 November 1979, 35/10 of 3 November 1980, 36/117 of 10 December 1981, 37/14 of 16 November 1982, 38/32 of 25 November 1983, 39/68 of 13 December 1984, 40/243 of 18 December 1985 and 41/177

of 5 December 1986. Further recalling the measures it had taken heretofore in that connection, the Committee decided to continue to exercise its initiative in the effective utilization of the limited conference resources and the further reduction of its documentation requirements.

67. During the year, the Committee also continued the practice of circulating communications and information material, as far as possible, in the form of informal notes and aide-mémoire in the original language of submission, thus curtailing documentation requirements by some 4,000 pages and accruing considerable savings for the Organization. A list of the official documents issued by the Committee during 1987 is contained in the annex to the present chapter.

68. At its 1317th meeting, on 6 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 93rd report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1637). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"8. The Working Group noted that during the year the Special Committee had closely followed the guidelines set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the pattern of conferences, in particular resolution 41/177 of 5 December 1986. By organizing its programme of work accordingly and by holding extensive consultations and working in informal sessions, the Committee had been able to curtail the number of its formal meetings considerably.\*

"9. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should intensify its endeavour in this regard. The Working Group also decided to recommend that the Committee should continue to monitor closely its utilization of the conference-servicing resources requested and to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellation of scheduled meetings.

"10. The Working Group decided to recommend that, in the light of the experience of the Special Committee in previous years and taking into account the probable work-load for 1988, the Committee should consider holding its meetings during 1988 in the following manner:

(a) Plenary

February/June	As required
August	20 meetings (5 meetings a week)

(b) Subsidiary bodies

March/June	50 meetings (3 to 5 meetings a week)
July/August	As required

(c) The Committee may hold additional meetings, should developments so require.

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\* See section D of the present chapter.

"11. It was understood that this programme would not preclude the holding of extra-sessional meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. It was also understood that the Special Committee might, in early 1988, review the meetings programme for that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its programme of work.

"12. With regard to the programme of meetings of the Special Committee for 1988, the Working Group agreed that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connection, the Committee should adopt a programme similar to that suggested for 1987."

At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the e-mentioned recommendations.

#### 6. Control and limitation of documentation

At its 1317th meeting, on 6 August, the Special Committee considered the above on the basis of recommendations contained in the 93rd report of the Working p (A/AC.109/L.1637). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"13. The Working Group recalled that, in modification of its decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986 by which the General Assembly had endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General, inter alia, to suspend the provision of verbatim records for the Special Committee, the General Assembly, by adopting decision 41/466 of 11 December 1986 at its forty-first session, decided to retain the provision of verbatim records on an as available basis or on the basis of transcription from sound recordings.\*

"14. The Working Group noted that, during the year, the Special Committee had taken further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 34/50 of 23 November 1979 and 39/68 of 13 December 1984, and in the light of the related suggestions contained in a letter dated 28 February 1986 addressed to the Acting Chairman by the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences (aide-mémoire 10/86). Those measures included, inter alia, the circulation, whenever appropriate, of Committee documents in provisional or unofficial form and the rearrangement of their distribution patterns. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Committee should maintain the existing form and organization of its report to the General Assembly."

At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the e-mentioned recommendations.

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\* See A/41/PV.101, pp. 87 and 88, A/41/901 and Add.1 and A/41/953.

7. Co-operation and participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee

72. In a report submitted to the Special Committee on the consultations he had undertaken during the year with the administering Powers (A/AC.109/L.1614) under the terms of the Special Committee resolution of 4 August 1986 on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories, 16/ the Acting Chairman stated, inter alia, that with regard to the requests addressed to them in the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the representatives of New Zealand and the United States of America had reiterated the readiness of their respective Governments to continue to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, to participate in the related work of the Committee and to receive visiting missions in Territories under their administration, as appropriate, and on the basis of the related consultations to be held subsequently. 17/

73. In keeping with the undertaking given above and in compliance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the delegations of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States, as representatives of the administering Powers concerned, continued to participate, in accordance with established procedure, in the related work of the Special Committee as reflected in chapter IX of the present report.

74. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland did not participate in the work of the Committee this year.

75. In its report on the Territories under the United Kingdom administration, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, recalling that it had been the established procedure for the administering Power to participate in the consideration of the Territories under its administration and bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly those that invite all States to co-operate fully with the Special Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate, expressed its regret at the non-participation of the United Kingdom and the negative impact that had had on its work. In that regard, the Sub-Committee stressed the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization. It appealed to the administering Power to reconsider its decision not to participate in the work of the Special Committee.

76. In a related context, the Special Committee, at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August, adopted a resolution on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories (A/AC.109/923), by which, in "expressing its regret at the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with serious concern the negative impact which the non-participation of the United Kingdom has had on its work during the year, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom" the Committee urged the Government of the United Kingdom to reconsider its decision not to participate in the work of the Special Committee and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under its administration. 18/

8. Participation of national liberation movements in the work of the United Nations

77. In its report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, the Special Committee, in connection with its programme of work for 1987, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"183. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate in an observer capacity in its proceedings. ..." 12/

78. At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, by paragraph 5 of resolution 41/41 B, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1987, including the decision quoted above.

79. In the light of the foregoing, the Special Committee invited the representative of SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the question of Namibia. In response to the invitation, the representatives of SWAPO took part in the relevant proceedings of the Committee. The representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) also participated in the relevant proceedings of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

80. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the question of Namibia, including a reference to the meetings at which statements were made by the representative of SWAPO, is set out in chapter VIII of the present report.

81. At its 1317th meeting, on 6 August, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 93rd report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1637), considered the question of the participation of the national liberation movements concerned in the work of the United Nations, as well as the arrangements to be made, whenever necessary, for securing from individuals such information as it might deem vitally important to its consideration of specific aspects of the situation obtaining in colonial Territories. The relevant paragraphs of the report read as follows:

"4. The Working Group noted that, in conformity with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee would, in connection with its consideration of the related items in 1988, invite representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to continue to take part in the relevant proceedings. The Special Committee should therefore include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the Committee's activities during 1988, the Assembly should take the requirements into account.

"5. In the same context, the Working Group decided to reiterate its recommendation that the Special Committee continue to invite, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation in colonial Territories,

which it might not be able to secure otherwise. The Special Committee should therefore request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provisions in accordance with established procedure when particulars of such requirements have become known."

82. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the above recommendations of the Working Group.

9. Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights

83. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights" and to consider it at its plenary meetings and at the meetings of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance as appropriate.

84. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee was guided by the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, by paragraph 2 of which the Assembly recommended that, "on the occasion of the Week, meetings should be held, appropriate materials should be published in the press and broadcast on radio and television and public campaigns should be conducted with a view to obtaining contributions to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity".

85. In the light of the foregoing and as reflected in the 258th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1613), a series of activities was undertaken in observance of the Week with the co-operation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, assisted by United Nations information centres throughout the world (see chap. II, para. 10, of the present report).

86. On 22 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement in observance of the Week, in which he reviewed developments in the field of decolonization, particularly in southern Africa, and appealed to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to mobilize maximum support for the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and elsewhere in their struggle for freedom, independence, justice and human dignity (see chap. II, para. 11, of the present report).

10. Representation at seminars, meetings and conferences of intergovernmental and other organizations

87. At its 1317th meeting, on 6 August, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of recommendations contained in the 93rd report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1637). The relevant paragraph of that report read as follows:



"6. In keeping with the related requirements for the provision of the necessary budgetary resources, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, first, a statement to the effect that the Committee would continue to be represented at relevant seminars, meetings and conferences organized by the United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned and by non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization and, second, a recommendation that the General Assembly should make appropriate budgetary provisions to cover such activities of the Committee in 1988."

88. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

#### 11. Report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly

89. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1611) and in accordance with paragraph 31 of General Assembly decision 34/401 relating to rationalization of procedures and organization, the Special Committee decided to follow the procedure adopted at its 1986 session 20/ in connection with the formulation of its recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-first session.

90. At its 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Special Committee decided to authorize its Rapporteur to prepare and submit directly to the General Assembly the various chapters of the report of the Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure.

#### 12. Other questions

91. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions and decisions listed in the note by the Secretary-General on the organization of work of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.1610 and Add.1, para. 17).

92. This decision was taken into account during the consideration of specific Territories and other items at both sub-committee and plenary meetings.

#### G. Relations with United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

##### 1. Security Council

93. In paragraph 12 (b) of its resolution 41/41 B, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to pose a threat to international peace and security".

94. In accordance with this request, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to the consensus on Namibia adopted by the Committee at its 1324th meeting, on 12 August 1987. 21/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the question of Namibia is set out in chapter VIII of the present report. During the year, the Committee followed closely the Council's consideration of the question of Namibia. The Chairman participated in the meetings of the Council in April and, on behalf of the Committee, addressed the Council at its 2742nd meeting, on 7 April. 22/ During the Council's consideration of the question of South Africa, the Acting Chairman addressed the Council, on behalf of the Committee, at its 2733rd meeting, on 18 February. 23/

95. The Special Committee, on 4 August 1987, drew the attention of the Security Council to the relevant subparagraphs of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1315th meeting, on 4 August, concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. 24/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is set out in chapter IX of the present report.

96. The Special Committee, on 13 August 1987, also drew the attention of the Security Council to the relevant paragraph of a consensus adopted at its 1324th meeting, on 12 August, concerning military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. 25/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter V of the present report.

## 2. Trusteeship Council

97. During the year, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the work of the Trusteeship Council relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

98. The Special Committee, on 4 August 1987, drew the attention of the Trusteeship Council to the relevant paragraph of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1315th meeting, on 4 August, concerning the Trust Territory.

## 3. Economic and Social Council

99. In connection with the Special Committee's consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, and in accordance with paragraph 26 of General Assembly resolution 41/15 of 31 October 1986 relating to that item, consultations were held during the year between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Acting Chairman of the Committee to consider "appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies ... in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". Further, the Chairman of the Committee participated in the Council's consideration of the related item. An account of the foregoing, and of the Committee's consideration of the item, is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

#### 4. Commission on Human Rights

100. During the year, the Special Committee followed closely the work of the Commission on Human Rights in regard to the question of the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination, and to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories.

101. In its consideration of the Territories concerned, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, including resolutions 1987/3 and 1987/7 of 19 February 1987, 1987/8 to 1987/12 of 26 February 1987, 1987/14 of 3 March 1987, 1987/16 of 9 March 1987, 1987/17, 1987/19 to 1987/21, 1987/23, 1987/43 and 1987/45 of 10 March 1987. The Committee also took into account the chapters on Namibia contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (E/CN.4/AC.22/1987/1 and E/CN.4/1987/8), relating to violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia, prepared in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/7 and 1985/8 of 26 February 1985 and Economic and Social Council decision 1985/140 of 30 May 1985.

#### 5. Special Committee against Apartheid

102. Bearing in mind the repercussions of the policies of apartheid on the situation in southern Africa, the Special Committee also continued to pay close attention during the year to the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid, and the officers of the two committees remained in close communication as regards matters of common interest.

103. The Acting Chairman made a statement on 20 March at a solemn meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/AC.115/PV.604).

104. The Chairman addressed a solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid on 16 June in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa - Soweto Day.

#### 6. United Nations Council for Namibia

105. Having regard to its own mandate, the Special Committee continued to follow closely during the year the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the respective officers of the Committee and the Council maintained a continuous working relationship. In addition, in accordance with established practice, the President, as well as his representative, participated in the work of the Committee relating to the question of Namibia. The President of the Council addressed the Committee at its 1316th meeting, on 5 August (see A/AC.109/PV.1316).

106. In response to an invitation to the Special Committee to attend a seminar on "Support for the immediate independence of Namibia and the effective application of sanctions against South Africa", organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia and held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April (A/AC.131/245), the

representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Rapporteur of the Committee, represented the Committee on that occasion.

107. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May, and addressed the Council on 18 May (A/AC.131/PV.486). 26/

108. The Chairman of the Special Committee attended and addressed the solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, on 26 August, in observance of Namibia Day.

#### 7. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

109. During the year, having regard to the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

#### 8. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

110. The representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the Special Committee, participated in an Asian Regional Seminar/NGO Symposium on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", held at New Delhi from 8 to 12 June.

111. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee, participated in and addressed a North American Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", held in New York on 22 and 23 June.

#### 9. Specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

112. In accordance with the requests contained in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Special Committee continued its consideration of the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In the same context, the Committee, through its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, again held consultations during the year with officials of several organizations. An account of these consultations and of the Committee's consideration of the question is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

113. During the year, the Special Committee adopted decisions relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of Namibia and to the peoples of other Non-Self-Governing Territories. These decisions are reflected in chapters VI, VIII and IX of the present report.

## 10. Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

114. The Chairman represented the Special Committee at the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987. 13/

## 11. Organization of African Unity

115. Bearing in mind its earlier decision to maintain contact with OAU on a regular basis in order to assist in the effective discharge of its mandate, the Special Committee, as in previous years, followed closely the work of that organization during the year and maintained close liaison with its General Secretariat on matters of common interest.

116. The Acting Chairman of the Special Committee participated in the forty-seventh ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha from 22 to 24 January 1987.

117. The Chairman represented the Special Committee at the following meetings of OAU: forty-fifth and forty-sixth ordinary sessions of the Council of Ministers, held at Addis Ababa from 23 to 28 February and 20 to 25 July, respectively; forty-eighth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha from 13 to 15 July; and twenty-third ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July.

## 12. Non-governmental organizations

118. Having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 40/57 and 40/58 of 2 December 1985, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the activities of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization. The related decisions of the Committee are reflected in chapter II of the present report.

119. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago participated, on behalf of the Special Committee, at a meeting held at Dublin on 28 April under the auspices of the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement in the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

120. In connection with a seminar on the collaboration between Israel and South Africa, held at Helsinki, the Acting Chairman, on 14 May 1987, sent a message on behalf of the Special Committee to the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO).

121. In response to an invitation extended by the Indian Institute for Non-Aligned Studies to attend an "International seminar on non-alignment and world peace" at New Delhi in August, the Chairman sent a message on 17 June 1987 on behalf of the Committee.

## H. Action relating to international conventions/studies/programmes

### 1. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 27/

122. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

123. The Special Committee continued during the year to monitor related developments in Territories, having regard to the relevant provisions of article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

### 2. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

124. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid" and to request the bodies concerned to take the item into consideration in their examination of specific Territories.

125. The Special Committee continued during the year to take into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/103 of 4 December 1986 in connection with its consideration of the related items and invited its Chairman to continue to extend all possible assistance to, and co-operate closely with, the Secretary-General in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him by the Assembly on the item.

126. The Special Committee, in a related context, took into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/11 of 26 February 1987 concerning the implementation of the Convention.

### 3. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

127. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" and to request the bodies concerned to take the item into consideration in their examination of specific Territories.

128. At its 1317th meeting, on 6 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the 93rd report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1637). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"7. In connection with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/94 of 4 December 1986 on the above question, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it should, in its consideration of the Territories concerned, continue to take into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions, including in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/2 of 26 May 1987 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, as well as the related report of the Secretary-General (E/1987/29 and Add.1 and 2 and E/1986/31 and Add.1)."

129. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendation.

130. During the year, the Special Committee, in a related context, took into account the relevant provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/12 of 26 February 1987 concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

131. On 30 April 1987, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the Special Committee, participated in an inter-agency meeting to discuss activities already undertaken during the Second Decade and future activities contained in the Programme, as well as the Secretary-General's draft programme of activities to be implemented during the second half of the Second Decade, 1990-1993.

#### I. Review of work

132. In its resolution 41/41 B, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that had not yet attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism. The Assembly further requested the Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that were likely to pose a threat to international peace and security; to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia; to continue to pay special attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence; and to take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia. In addition, the Assembly, in a number of other resolutions, assigned to the Committee specific tasks relating to individual Territories and other items on its agenda.

133. On Namibia, the Special Committee reaffirmed that the question was a burning issue of primary importance in the process of decolonization and noted with grave concern the critical situation in and around Namibia resulting from the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by the racist minority régime of South Africa. It reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter and General

Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI) and subsequent resolutions relating to Namibia. It also reaffirmed the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal to achieve freedom. In reaffirming that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until independence was achieved, the Committee condemned South Africa's brutal repression of the Namibian people, its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The Committee drew particular attention to the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 28/ and the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its 492nd meeting, held at Luanda on 22 May 1987, 26/ and stressed the urgent need for their implementation. The Committee reiterated its conviction that the apartheid régime of South Africa was responsible for creating a situation that seriously threatened international peace and security as a result of its persistent non-compliance with and violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions, in the form of denial to the people of Namibia of their basic human rights, including their inalienable right to self-determination and independence; its policy of apartheid; its brutal repression of and violence against the Namibian people; its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against neighbouring States; its continued manoeuvres to prevent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); and its sinister attempts to impose an internal settlement on the people of Namibia in order to consolidate its illegal hold over the Territory by creating puppet political institutions to serve its own interests. The Committee condemned South Africa for the imposition of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declared this measure to be null and void, affirmed that it constituted a direct affront to the United Nations and a clear defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 435 (1978), 439 (1978) and 566 (1985), and further affirmed that this manoeuvre by South Africa of creating puppet institutions subservient to the interests of the racist régime was intended to consolidate Pretoria's stranglehold over Namibia. It rejected and denounced all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the illegal racist régime of South Africa attempted to perpetuate its colonial domination of Namibia, and, in particular, called upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people in violation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983) and 566 (1985) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council, as well as the decisions adopted by the Special Committee. The Committee recalled that the Security Council had determined that in the international Territory of Namibia there were only two parties to the conflict: the people of Namibia, led by their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupied Namibia. It reiterated that any political solution to the Namibian situation must be based on the immediate and unconditional termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, the withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It reaffirmed that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, and demanded its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification. The question of Namibia had always been and remained a decolonization issue and must be addressed and resolved in accordance



with the provisions of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions. Any attempt to portray it as part of an East-West confrontation rather than one of decolonization was in flagrant defiance of the will of the international community and could only have the effect of further delaying the independence of Namibia. The Committee firmly rejected the constant attempts made by South Africa and the United States to establish a "linkage" between the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and extraneous issues, particularly the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, which was a matter to be decided solely by that independent and sovereign State. It declared that the attempts at linkage and the external support accorded to it were ploys intended to delay the independence of Namibia and to jeopardize the responsibility of the United Nations for that Territory and the authority of the Security Council, which had decided on the universally supported plan for its independence, and constituted interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola. The Committee strongly rejected the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which had encouraged the racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and called for their abandonment so that the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia could be implemented. In reaffirming that SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, the Committee strongly condemned the illegal South African administration for its persistent and systematic attempts to undermine, discredit and destroy that organization, its members and supporters, through arbitrary arrests, torture, intimidation and terror. It commended SWAPO for the exemplary leadership it had provided to the Namibian people for over a quarter of a century, for its continued constructive and flexible attitude and for its continued co-operation with the United Nations in its efforts towards the full and speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Committee appealed to all States to intensify their support in all fields for SWAPO at that critical stage of its struggle to achieve national liberation. It also urged all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who had been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States. The Committee demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners and that all captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 <sup>29/</sup> and Additional Protocol I. <sup>30/</sup> The Committee strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, particularly its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against the neighbouring States, most recently Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe; its illegal use of Namibian territory for perpetrating such acts of aggression; its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians; its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia; its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies; its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States; and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Committee called upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It further condemned the continued military and nuclear intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other countries, which constituted a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which posed a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urged the Security Council to adopt further measures to widen the scope of Council resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee

also called for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Committee deplored the continuing collaboration of certain Western States and other countries with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military, nuclear, financial, cultural and other fields and declared that such collaboration encouraged the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructed efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and called for the immediate cessation of such collaboration. The Committee declared the destabilization of Angola and the occupation of part of its territory to be an extension of the hegemonistic scheme of apartheid on which the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia was based and stressed that the support accorded by the racist régime of South Africa and by the United States Administration to the bandits of the Uniao Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) destabilized a sovereign Government and intensified the repression of the Namibian people, including those in exile. It unequivocally condemned the provision of financial support and weapons, including Stinger missiles, to the UNITA bandits with a view to destabilizing Angola, which was making a supreme sacrifice, in terms of lives and destruction of property, in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence. The Committee reaffirmed that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, were the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, and expressed its deep concern at the depletion of those resources, particularly its uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia 31/ and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. 32/ In condemning the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia that were illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory, the Committee demanded that these interests comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately withdrawing from the Territory and putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration, and declared that, by their incessant exploitation of the human and natural resources of the Territory and their continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constituted a major obstacle to its independence. The Committee demanded that those States whose transnational corporations continued to operate in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by ensuring the immediate withdrawal of all investments from Namibia and by putting an end to co-operation by such corporations with the illegal South African administration. The Committee also condemned the exploitation of Namibian uranium by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, which constituted a violation by the Governments involved of binding resolutions of the Security Council and was thus in violation of Article 25 of the Charter. The Committee took note of the legal proceedings instituted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in the district court of The Hague against Urenco Nederland V.O.F. and Ultracentrifuge Nederland N.V. (UCN), as well as the Government of the Netherlands, in that connection. The Committee appealed to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operated the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, 33/ which regulated the activities of Urenco. The Committee recommended that the Security Council should act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the

illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people. The Committee strongly recommended that the Security Council respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by imposing forthwith comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that régime under the terms of Chapter VII of the Charter.

134. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, 34/ the Special Committee also continued during the year its study on the decolonization of other Territories, including for the first time New Caledonia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/41 A, and approved, in regard to specific Territories, a number of concrete recommendations and proposals. In that context, the Committee reiterated its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical isolation or limited resources did not in any way affect the inalienable right of the inhabitants of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Committee reiterated also that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in those Territories as would enable their peoples to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly. The Committee reaffirmed that it was ultimately for the people of those Territories themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and the Declaration. In that connection, the Committee also reaffirmed the importance of fostering an awareness among the peoples of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Committee's capacity to assist in expediting the decolonization process in respect of the Territories concerned was again enhanced during the year as a result of the continued co-operation extended to it by the Governments of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States as administering Powers, in accordance with established procedure. The United Kingdom did not participate in the related work of the Committee during the year. The Committee urged that Government to reconsider its position in that regard.

135. In the same context, the Special Committee, aware of the importance of securing adequate and first-hand information on the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the colonial Territories, as well as on the views and aspirations of their inhabitants, once again examined the question of sending visiting missions to those Territories. In its consideration of the question, the Committee was particularly conscious of the constructive results achieved by previous United Nations visiting missions in enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist the colonial peoples in attaining the objectives set forth in the Charter and the Declaration. In stressing the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories, the Committee called upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the United Nations.

136. As requested by the General Assembly, the Special Committee also continued during the year to examine the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In so doing, the Committee again took into account the views expressed by SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, whose representatives participated in an observer capacity in work relating to their country, as well as the views expressed by ANC, PAC and non-governmental

organizations. The Committee also received the continued co-operation and benefited from the active participation of the representatives of OAU in the related work. Further it took into account the views expressed by the representatives of a number of specialized agencies and other organizations concerned during the related consultations. In reviewing the information made available to it, the Committee again expressed concern that the assistance extended so far to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO, by the organizations of the United Nations system remained far from adequate in relation to actual needs. In that regard, while expressing its appreciation to those agencies and organizations which had continued to co-operate with the United Nations and OAU in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Committee urged all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions. The Committee requested all organizations of the United Nations system to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia had exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and until the inhuman system of apartheid had been totally eradicated. It reiterated the conviction that the organizations of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa. In regretting that the World Bank continued to maintain certain financial and technical links with the racist régime of Pretoria, the Committee expressed the view that those links should be discontinued. In deploring the financial and other collaboration, the Committee condemned the financial support from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to South Africa in disregard of repeated solutions of the General Assembly and called upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, as the apartheid system implied a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus IMF, according to its rules, should not, as long as apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continued to exist, extend any credits to South Africa. The Committee reiterated its recommendation that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects. The Committee urged organizations of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence. In welcoming the establishment by the non-aligned countries of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund, the Committee invited the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Fund in the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the apartheid régime. In noting with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enabled representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, the Committee called upon those agencies and organizations that had not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay. The Committee requested the General Assembly to recommend that all Governments should

intensify their efforts in those organizations of which they were members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee also recommended that the Assembly should reiterate its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 35/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of IMF of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item. Further, the Committee urged the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate and submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements.

137. During the year under review, the Special Committee also continued its study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding implementation of the Declaration in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In that regard, in noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, had continued to disregard the relevant United Nations decisions, and in condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continued to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories, particularly of Namibia, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests. The Committee also reaffirmed that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, particularly in southern Africa, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests constituted a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by their indigenous inhabitants. The Committee therefore condemned the policies of Governments that continued to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories. The Committee strongly condemned the collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and called upon those and all other Governments to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment. In condemning the collaboration of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continued to make new investments in South Africa and supply the racist régime of South Africa with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace, the Committee called upon all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and OAU. The Committee also called upon all Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that owned and operated enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that were detrimental

to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that ran counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories. The Committee called upon all States to terminate any investments in Namibia or loans to the racist minority régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements to promote trade with that régime. It requested all States that had not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which used such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement. In that connection, the Committee strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia. The Committee declared that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia were illegal under international law and that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia were liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia. The Committee reiterated that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations which were engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 31/ were illegal, contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and were a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia. The Committee called upon all States to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of the Decree. The Committee called upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that had not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa. The Committee reiterated its request to all States to take legislative, administrative and other measures, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the related resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories. It also decided to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories were aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requested the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration were not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests.

138. Having also continued its study of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee again deplored the fact that the colonial Powers had taken no steps to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions. In recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations did not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Committee urged the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration. The Committee reiterated its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that were detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee once again called upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee declared that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The Committee also noted with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continued to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The Committee demanded the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and called for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appealed to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as assistance in all fields, to SWAPO to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia. The Committee considered that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa constituted a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Committee condemned the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Committee expressed its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries. It called upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increased its nuclear capability. The Committee strongly condemned the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political

purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, and declared that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia were null and void. In that connection, the Committee urged all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who had been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States. In expressing its conviction that continuing military collaboration, in addition to strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, was also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), the Committee called for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration as it undermined international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helped to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia. The Committee deprecated the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations and considered that the large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources to service such installations diverted resources which could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned.

139. In the light of the request addressed to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to implement its previous decisions on the matter, the Special Committee continued its review of the question of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. The Committee again stressed the need to mobilize world public opinion to assist effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories and, in particular, to intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle being waged by the peoples concerned in southern Africa and their national liberation movements to achieve freedom, independence and human rights, taking into account in particular the recent measures and official censorship imposed by the South African racist régime upon the local and international media relating to all aspects of the policies and practices of apartheid and developments in Namibia. Bearing in mind the important role being played by an increasing number of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, the Committee encouraged those organizations to continue and intensify their campaign against the evils and dangers of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as their support for all colonial peoples, in particular those in southern Africa. As clearly reflected in the report, the Committee considered it essential that concrete measures be taken to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization issues, particularly by placing special emphasis on the liberation struggle in Namibia and the activities of the national liberation movement concerned; publicizing the activities of United Nations organs in the field of decolonization; establishing a closer working relationship with the national liberation movement; providing wider dissemination of information on all colonial Territories, especially those with military bases and facilities, intensifying the relevant activities of all United Nations information centres; strengthening efforts to counteract the hostile campaign by South Africa and its mass media as well as some Western countries and some of their information organs aimed at depicting the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations; and strengthening its co-operation with the pool of non-aligned press agencies and providing it with more varied publicity material and information concerning United Nations activities in the field of decolonization. The Committee requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to provide it with all necessary information to enable it to



evaluate the effectiveness of the activities of the United Nations information centres in disseminating information on decolonization and to produce new visual material on the most vital problems of decolonization. The Committee considered that the Department of Public Information should intensify its efforts to obtain wider coverage by the mass media in Western Europe and North America and to provide the Committee at its 1987 session with the results achieved. In a related context, the Committee considered that the press releases covering its meetings, prepared by the Department of Public Information, were an effective tool in disseminating information on decolonization. The Committee therefore recommended that the Department provide full coverage of its meetings in English and French, as in previous years. During the year under review, the Special Committee also continued its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. As indicated in the relevant section of the present chapter, the Committee decided, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that regard at its forty-second session, to continue consideration of the question at its next session, taking into account any related information which might be received from States. As regards its decision of 14 August 1986 concerning Puerto Rico, the Committee heard a number of representatives of organizations concerned and adopted a further resolution on the matter which is set out in paragraph 52 of the present chapter.

140. In accordance with the guidelines set forth in decision 33/417 and resolutions 34/50, 35/10, 36/117, 37/14, 38/32, 39/68, 40/243 and 41/177 of the General Assembly, and by reorganizing its programme of work and holding extensive consultations and working in informal sessions, the Special Committee was able during the year to curtail the number of its formal meetings considerably. Furthermore, in conformity with the relevant provisions of resolution 33/55 of 14 December 1978, the Committee was able to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellation of scheduled meetings. The Committee also took further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly (see paras. 66-71).

#### J. Future work

141. In accordance with its mandate and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's forty-second session, and bearing in mind the provisions of the relevant Assembly resolutions, especially resolutions 2621 (XXV), 35/118, 40/56 and 41/41 B, the Special Committee intends during 1988 to pursue its efforts in seeking the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories that have not yet attained independence. In particular, the Committee will keep under scrutiny developments concerning each Territory, as well as the compliance by all States, in particular the administering Powers, with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee will also examine the extent of compliance by all Member States with the Declaration, the programme of action for its full implementation and other United Nations resolutions on the question of decolonization. On the basis of this review, the Committee will submit conclusions and recommendations on the specific measures necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the Declaration and the relevant provisions of the Charter.

142. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to be guided by the provisions of paragraph 12 (b) of resolution 41/41 B, whereby the General Assembly requested it to make concrete suggestions that could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to pose a threat to international peace and security. The Committee intends, in this regard, to undertake a further comprehensive review of the situation concerning Namibia.

143. In line with the express wish of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. In addition, the Committee, as requested in paragraph 12 (d) of Assembly resolution 41/41 B, will continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee also intends to continue its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable, subject to any directives that the Assembly might wish to give in that connection.

144. Taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/14 concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa, and of other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, the Special Committee intends to continue its consideration of further measures to bring an end to the activities of those foreign economic and other interests. Moreover, in the light of its consideration of the matter in 1987, as reflected in chapter V of the present report, the Committee intends to continue, as appropriate, its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. In doing so, the Committee will be guided by the provisions of decision 41/405 and resolutions of the General Assembly.

145. As regards the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Special Committee plans to continue its consideration of the question during 1988. In doing so, the Committee will once again review the action taken or envisaged by international organizations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee will hold further consultations and contacts with these organizations, as appropriate. The Committee will also be guided by the results of further consultations, to be held in 1988, between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council within the context of the relevant decisions of the Assembly, the Council and the Committee itself. Moreover, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 41/15, the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Secretary-General of OAU and senior members of the organization, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the decisions of the various United Nations bodies by the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned.

146. In paragraph 13 of resolution 41/41 B, the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration. A similar provision is contained in a number of other resolutions adopted by the Assembly concerning specific Territories. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups, continues to attach vital importance to the dispatching of such groups as means of collecting adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes and aspirations of the people concerning their future status. Accordingly, and in the light of its related resolution of 6 August 1987 (chap. III, para. 10, of the present report), the Committee intends to continue to seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers in order to obtain such information through the sending, as appropriate, of visiting groups to Territories. In that regard, the Committee believes that the General Assembly will wish to appeal once again to the administering Powers concerned to extend their co-operation by facilitating visits to Territories in accordance with the decision previously taken by the Committee and with such other decision as it might take in 1988.

147. Conscious of the importance which the General Assembly attaches to the need for a continuous world-wide campaign of publicity in the field of decolonization, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the provisions of resolution 41/42 and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, again intends to give the question of dissemination of information on decolonization its continuous attention during the coming year. In particular, the Committee expects to continue its review of the relevant programmes of publications and other information activities envisaged by the unit on information relating to decolonization and the Department of Public Information. In this regard, the Committee, in close co-operation with the Secretariat, will again make appropriate recommendations for consideration by the Assembly on the ways and means of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information. In addition, the Committee will continue to maintain regular and close contact with the appropriate offices within the Secretariat with a view to the implementation of paragraph 3 of resolution 41/42, by which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In this connection, the Assembly will no doubt wish to invite the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts and to urge the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information in the field of decolonization.

148. In view of the importance that it attaches to the role of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in support of the colonial peoples struggling for liberation, the Special Committee will continue to seek the close collaboration of such organizations with a view, *inter alia*, to enlisting their support in the dissemination of the relevant information and in the mobilization of world public opinion in the cause of decolonization. To that end, it is the Committee's intention also to continue to participate in conferences, seminars and other special meetings dealing with decolonization, arranged by those organizations as well as by the United Nations bodies concerned.

149. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movement recognized by OAU to participate in an observer capacity in its proceedings. Further, whenever necessary, the Committee will also continue to invite, in consultation, as appropriate, with OAU and the national liberation movement concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation in the Territory, which it might not be able to secure otherwise.

150. In the light of the provisions of General Assembly resolutions concerning the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in previous years, as well as its probable work-load for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1988-1989 which it commends for approval by the Assembly. In the same connection, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter and bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, the Committee decided, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, to accept such invitations as might be received in that connection in 1988 and, when particulars of such meetings became known, to request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure.

151. The Special Committee suggests that, when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its forty-second session, it may wish to take into account the various recommendations of the Committee which are reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report and, in particular, to endorse the proposals outlined in the present section in order to enable the Committee to carry out the tasks it envisages for 1988. In addition, the Committee recommends that the Assembly should renew its appeal to the administering Powers to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Territories concerned. In this connection, the Committee, bearing in mind the useful results achieved as a consequence of the active participation of the administering Powers in its work, recommends that the Assembly should again request the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate actively in the work relating to the Territories under their respective administrations. The Assembly would no doubt wish to urge the Government of the United Kingdom to reconsider its decision in that regard and to resume its participation in the related work of the Committee as heretofore. Bearing in mind the affirmation by the Assembly that direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with States Members of the United Nations, the Committee also recommends that the Assembly should continue to invite the administering Powers to allow representatives of the Territories concerned to participate in the discussion in the Fourth Committee and the Special Committee of the items relating to their respective countries. Further, the Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations

system to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the Assembly and the Security Council in their relevant resolutions.

152. The Special Committee recommends that, in approving the programme of work outlined above, the General Assembly should make adequate provision to cover the activities the Committee envisages for 1988. The Committee was informed by the Secretary-General that the financial implications of the visiting missions envisaged in paragraph 146 would be in the order of \$US 63,300. The consultations scheduled to take place between the Chairman of the Committee and the President of the Economic and Social Council and the participation of the Chairman in the second regular session of the Council at Geneva (see para. 145) would entail an expenditure of about \$US 5,700. In the same context, the consultations with OAU on a regular basis (see para. 145) would give rise to a further expenditure of \$US 48,300. Representation of the Special Committee at conferences and other meetings organized by the United Nations bodies and other inter governmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations (see para. 148), would give rise to an expenditure of some \$US 186,500. The participation of the representative of SWAPO in the Committee's work (see para. 149) would entail an expenditure of \$US 3,900. As regards the arrangements in consultation with OAU for securing information from individuals (see para. 149), the Special Committee will request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure. Further, the Committee was informed by the Secretary-General that the foregoing estimates were calculated on a full-cost basis. Should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 150) within the context of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV) and when particulars of such meetings become available, it is understood that the Secretary-General will, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure. Finally, the Committee expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate, taking into account the various tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly as well as those arising from decisions taken by it during the current year.

#### K. Conclusion of 1987 session

153. At its 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Special Committee decided to submit the present report directly to the General Assembly.

154. At the 1328th meeting, on 14 August, statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Sweden and Czechoslovakia, as well as by the Chairman, on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1987 session (A/AC.109/PV.1328).

## Notes

- 1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 25, document A/5238.
- 2/ See the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to forty-first sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23); and ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23).
- 3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 B (A/8023/Rev.1/Add.2).
- 4/ Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23).
- 5/ Ibid., chap. I, sect. J.
- 6/ Ibid., Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/41/250, para. 22.
- 7/ Ibid., agenda items 19 and 110, document A/41/921.
- 8/ Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. I, para. 177.
- 9/ Ibid., para. 51.
- 10/ A/AC.109/L.1633.
- 11/ A/AC.109/798, A/AC.109/844 and A/AC.109/883.
- 12/ A/41/697-S/18392, annex.
- 13/ A/42/357-S/13935, annex I.
- 14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. I, para. 177.
- 15/ Ibid., para. 184.
- 16/ Ibid., chap. III, para. 11.
- 17/ Chapter III, paragraph 4, of the present report.
- 18/ Ibid., para. 10.
- 19/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. I, para. 183.
- 20/ Ibid., paras. 92 and 93.
- 21/ S/19052.
- 22/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, 2742nd meeting.

Notes (continued)

23/ Ibid., 2733rd meeting.

24/ S/19023.

25/ S/19053.

26/ See A/42/325-S/18901, annex; see also Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 203.

27/ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

28/ See Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum).

29/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.

30/ A/32/144, annex I.

31/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

32/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

33/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 795, No. 11326, p. 308.

34/ Chapters IX and X.

35/ See Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.61.X.1), p. 61.

# Annex

## LIST OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, 1987

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Documents issued in the general series</u>		
A/AC.109/INF/25 and Corr.1	List of delegations	24 March 1987 23 April 1987
A/AC.109/INF/25/Add.1 and Add.2 and Add.3		23 April 1987 29 June 1987 31 July 1987
A/AC.109/888	Letter dated 8 December 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee	9 December 1986
A/AC.109/889	Question of New Caledonia: note by the Chairman	18 December 1986
A/AC.109/890	Tokelau (working paper)	23 January 1987
A/AC.109/891	Pitcairn (working paper)	26 January 1987
A/AC.109/892* and Add.1 and Add.2	New Caledonia (working paper)	15 May 1987 12 March 1987 15 July 1987
A/AC.109/893 and Add.1	Turks and Caicos Islands (working paper)	17 February 1987 14 April 1987
A/AC.109/894 and Add.1	Anguilla (working paper)	9 March 1987 8 May 1987
A/AC.109/895	Bermuda (working paper)	10 March 1987
A/AC.109/896 and Add.1 and Add.2	Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee	2 March 1987 20 April 1987 31 July 1987

\* Reissued for technical reasons.



<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/897	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, <del>apartheid</del> and racial discrimination in southern Africa: Anguilla (working paper)	3 March 1987
A/AC.109/898 and Add.1	British Virgin Islands (working paper)	3 March 1987 7 May 1987
A/AC.109/899	Montserrat (working paper)	1 April 1987
A/AC.109/900	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Bermuda (working paper)	10 March 1987
A/AC.109/901	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Montserrat (working paper)	2 April 1987
A/AC.109/902*	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Bermuda (working paper)	27 July 1987
A/AC.109/903	Letter dated 11 March 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	13 March 1987
A/AC.109/904 and Corr.1	Guam (working paper)	2 April 1987 20 July 1987
A/AC.109/905	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: Guam (working paper)	3 April 1987
A/AC.109/906	American Samoa (working paper)	22 April 1987
A/AC.109/907	United States Virgin Islands (working paper)	21 April 1987

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/908	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: United States Virgin Islands (working paper)	21 April 1987
A/AC.109/909	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: United States Virgin Islands (working paper)	23 April 1987
A/AC.109/910	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (working paper)	8 May 1987
A/AC.109/911	Cayman Islands (working paper)	14 May 1987
A/AC.109/912	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Cayman Islands (working paper)	15 May 1987
A/AC.109/913 and Add.1	St. Helena (working paper)	27 May 1987 22 July 1987
A/AC.109/914	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Turks and Caicos Islands (working paper)	3 June 1987
A/AC.109/915	Gibraltar (working paper)	27 July 1987
A/AC.109/916	Question of Namibia: note by the Secretariat	21 July 1987
A/AC.109/917	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>a</u> of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	28 July 1987
A/AC.109/918*	Western Sahara (working paper)	10 August 1987
A/AC.109/919*	East Timor (working paper)	11 August 1987
A/AC.109/920 and Corr.1	Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (working paper)	3 August 1987 12 August 1987
A/AC.109/921	Question of New Caledonia: report of the Acting Chairman	31 July 1987
A/AC.109/922	Letters dated 30 July and 3 August 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee	3 August 1987

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/922/Add.1	Letter dated 11 August 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	11 August 1987
A/AC.109/923	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August 1987	6 August 1987
A/AC.109/924	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August 1987	6 August 1987
A/AC.109/925	Special Committee decision of 14 August 1986 concerning Puerto Rico: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1323rd meeting, on 11 August 1987	11 August 1987
A/AC.109/926*	Question of Namibia: consensus adopted by the Special Committee at its 1324th meeting, on 12 August 1987	21 August 1987
A/AC.109/927	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1324th meeting, on 12 August 1987	12 August 1987
A/AC.109/928	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: consensus adopted by the Special Committee at its 1324th meeting, on 12 August 1987	12 August 1987
A/AC.109/929	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: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1328th meeting, on 14 August 1987	17 August 1987
A/AC.109/930	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1327th meeting, on 14 August 1987	14 August 1987

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/931	Question of New Caledonia: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1328th meeting, on 14 August 1987	17 August 1987
A/AC.109/932	Letter dated 10 November 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	11 November 1987
A/AC.109/933	Letter dated 14 August 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary of the Special Committee	13 November 1987
<u>Documents issued in the limited series</u>		
A/AC.109/L.1610 and Add.1	Organization of work: relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly - note by the Secretary-General	24 December 1986 9 February 1987
A/AC.109/L.1611	Organization of work: note by the Chairman	19 February 1987
A/AC.109/L.1612	257th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: organization of work	24 April 1987
A/AC.109/L.1613	258th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights	24 April 1987
A/AC.109/L.1614	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: report of the Acting Chairman	3 June 1987
A/AC.109/L.1615	259th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: question of dissemination of information on decolonization	7 July 1987

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1616 and Add.1	260th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: report 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	8 July 1987 19 November 1987
A/AC.109/L.1617	261st report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: consultations with relevant non-governmental organizations on questions relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	8 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1618	262nd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: consultations with representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements	10 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1619	263rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: examination of the progress made in the carrying into effect of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	16 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1620	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: report of the Chairman	7 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1621	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Pitcairn	10 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1622	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Anguilla	10 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1623	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Bermuda	10 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1624	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Cayman Islands	10 July 1987

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1625	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: British Virgin Islands	14 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1626	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Montserrat	16 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1627	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Turks and Caicos Islands	15 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1628*	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: St. Helena	14 July 1987 10 August 1987
A/AC.109/L.1629	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: United States Virgin Islands	15 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1630	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Guam	15 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1631	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: American Samoa	15 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1632 and Corr.2	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	15 July 1987 5 August 1987
A/AC.109/L.1633	Special Committee decision of 14 August 1986 concerning Puerto Rico: report of the Rapporteur	23 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1634	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: draft resolution submitted by the Acting Chairman	24 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1635	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Tokelau	27 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1636	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: draft resolution submitted by the Acting Chairman	30 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1637	93rd report of the Working Group	31 July 1987
A/AC.109/L.1638 and Corr.1	Question of Namibia: draft consensus	7 August 1987 20 August 1987
A/AC.109/L.1639	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: draft resolution	10 August 1987

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1640	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: draft consensus	10 August 1987
A/AC.109/L.1641 and Rev.1 and Rev.2	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: draft resolution	10 August 1987 11 August 1987 13 August 1987
A/AC.109/L.1642 and Rev.1	Special Committee decision of 14 August 1986 concerning Puerto Rico: draft resolution	10 August 1987 10 August 1987
A/AC.109/L.1643 and Rev.1 and Rev.2	New Caledonia: draft resolution	10 August 1987 12 August 1987 13 August 1987
A/AC.109/L.1644	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): draft resolution	11 August 1987
A/AC.109/L.1645	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: amendments to revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1641/Rev.2	13 August 1987

## CHAPTER II\*

### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February 1987, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and allocated to it certain specific items for its consideration. The Committee further decided to consider the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization, as appropriate, at its plenary and sub-committee meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August 1987.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 41/42 of 2 December 1986 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization. By paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Committee, "to continue to take concrete measures, through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization". The Committee was also guided by the provisions of Assembly resolution 41/41 B of the same date. By paragraph 12 (e) of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/116 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985, relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In addition, the Committee paid due regard to the relevant information furnished to it by the representative of the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), who appeared before it during the year. The Committee also heard the views of the representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and of non-governmental organizations.
4. In connection with the annual observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat undertook a number of activities during the week of 25 May 1987, as set out in the 258th report (A/AC.109/L.1613) of the

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\* Previously issued as part of A/42/23 (Part II).



Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (see para. 10), which the Special Committee approved on 15 May 1987, on the understanding that consultations would be held, as appropriate and necessary, in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations contained therein.

5. At the 1317th meeting, on 6 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1317), introduced the 259th report (A/AC.109/L.1615) and 261st to 263rd reports (A/AC.109/L.1617-1619) of the Sub-Committee. The 259th report related to the Sub-Committee's consultations with representatives of the Department of Public Information and of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization. The 261st report dealt with the Sub-Committee's consultations with non-governmental organizations and the 262nd report contained an account of the Sub-Committee's consultations with the representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the United Nations and those of the national liberation movements concerned. The 263rd report concerned the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

6. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Fiji, Sweden, Chile and Trinidad and Tobago (A/AC.109/PV.1317), the Special Committee adopted the 259th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1615) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that in accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary (see para. 12), and that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee then adopted the 261st report (A/AC.109/L.1617) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that in accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary (see para. 13), and that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The representative of Sweden made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1317).

8. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Sweden (A/AC.109/PV.1317), the Special Committee adopted the 262nd report (A/AC.109/L.1618) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 14), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the 263rd report (A/AC.109/L.1619) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. In accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary (see para. 15). Statements were made by the Chairman and the representative of Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/PV.1317).

## **B. Decision of the Special Committee**

### **Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights**

10. In accordance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the 258th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1613, para. 3), the Department of Public Information made arrangements for a number of activities to be undertaken at Headquarters and at United Nations information centres, including the following:

(a) The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should hold a joint solemn meeting with the Special Committee against Apartheid and with the United Nations Council for Namibia on the occasion of the celebration of Africa Liberation Day, to observe the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, if an agreement of principle is reached on the holding of this meeting in the course of consultations between the presiding officers of the above-mentioned bodies.\* Representatives of the Trusteeship Council, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and all United Nations bodies concerned with the problems of decolonization and human rights should be invited to participate in the above-mentioned joint solemn meeting;

(b) The Department of Public Information should provide radio, television, video and photographic coverage of the joint solemn meeting of the three bodies and issue appropriate press releases;

(c) Activities in connection with the Week should be announced at the daily briefings for the members of the press corps, who would be invited to attend the activities;

(d) Dispatches covering activities in connection with the Week should be sent to the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool;

(e) A briefing should be held for non-governmental organizations concerned with the southern African issue;

(f) The weekly News Digest should report on activities undertaken during the Week;

(g) Information regarding the Week should be included in the booklet United Nations Today (Suggestions for Speakers);

(h) Films on the struggle for freedom, independence and human rights should be screened for the public in the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium;

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\* With reference to a suggestion to the same effect made by a member at the 1312th meeting on 24 February 1987, the Chairman informed the Committee that consultations would be held with the presiding officers of the bodies concerned on the possibility of holding such a meeting.

(i) During the Week, anti-apartheid radio programmes for the month of May should include coverage of all activities in connection with the Week;

(j) A special exhibition of photographs and publications depicting the struggle of the colonial peoples for freedom and independence should be opened during the Week;

(k) United Nations information centres and other United Nations field offices should organize public information programmes, particularly for non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, for the promotion of the Week, using printed and audio-visual materials provided by Headquarters;

(l) In response to the mandate contained in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 41/42, the United Nations information centres should intensify their activities in connection with the Week;

(m) The fact that 1987 commemorates the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) should be taken into consideration. During the Week, all the documentation prepared and produced by the Special Committee in this regard should be properly utilized;

(n) The situation in southern Africa and an expression of support for the legitimate struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for self-determination, freedom, independence and human rights should be emphasized in all activities undertaken during the Week. Emphasis should also be placed on the situation in all other colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee, as well as on all other items on the Committee's agenda, such as the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration and the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

11. On 22 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued the following statement in commemoration of the Week of Solidarity:

Statement issued by the Chairman on 22 May 1987 on the  
Week of Solidarity

"Almost 15 years ago, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, addressed an appeal to the Governments and peoples of the world to hold annually a Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa to underline their support for, and solidarity with, the peoples and the national liberation movements of those Territories in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence. The Week was to start on 25 May, which marks Africa Liberation Day.

"On 23 November 1982, the General Assembly decided to expand the scope of the Week of Solidarity to include the peoples of all other dependent Territories as well as those in South Africa fighting for freedom, independence and human rights.

"In marking this year's Solidarity Week, we pay a particular tribute to all those courageous peoples who have given their lives to the cause of freedom and justice for colonial peoples everywhere. We should also remember those many other patriots who are in prison, in detention or are otherwise banned and restricted because of their actions in support of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

"During the past 15 years, numerous successes have been scored: nine former African Territories have become independent and the world has witnessed the emergence of more than a dozen former colonial Territories as full-fledged members of the international community. The resounding victories won by these courageous peoples clearly demonstrate the fact that, in the long run, no amount of constraints, intimidation or violence can stand in the way of the rising tide of national consciousness and the ultimate restoration to the peoples concerned of their inalienable right to justice and human dignity.

"Those gallant achievements notwithstanding, the racist Pretoria régime continues its blatant defiance of the will of the international community and its contemptuous disregard of world public opinion with respect to Namibia and South Africa, by intensifying further repressive measures against African patriots, resorting to indiscriminate and arbitrary detention, expulsion, relocation, imprisonment, torture and execution. Through its illegal and forced hold over Namibia, the racist minority régime has systematically dismembered the international Territory, annexed Walvis Bay, exploited both human and natural resources, built up a puppet régime, increased its military and paramilitary presence and used the Territory to commit acts of aggression against, and violate the territorial integrity of, neighbouring independent African States.

"While the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, has, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, continued its efforts in good faith and in a spirit of accommodation to work out arrangements for free and fair elections in Namibia, South Africa has, under the pretext of negotiation, deployed devious and deceitful tactics in all phases of the ongoing negotiations in a desperate attempt to perpetuate its illegal domination of the Territory.

"The Special Committee has repeatedly and categorically rejected and denounced all manoeuvres by South Africa designed to install a sham independence in Namibia under a puppet régime. The only political and internationally acceptable solution for Namibia should indeed be one based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation, the withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by all Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia.

"The international community can no longer afford to allow South Africa to continue, under the guise of negotiations, to procrastinate and defy the will of the overwhelming majority of the world community. All effective measures must be taken, including those envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure the complete isolation of the racist régime of Pretoria until it complies with the relevant decisions and recommendations of the United Nations. In the meantime, it is incumbent

upon the international community to extend all possible assistance to the peoples of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization.

"On behalf of the Special Committee, I should like to take this opportunity to appeal to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to mobilize maximum support for the peoples of southern Africa and elsewhere, struggling for freedom, independence, justice and human dignity. With the support of governmental and non-governmental organizations, all the media throughout the world and all men of good will everywhere, let the plight of these patriots, their sacrifice and hardships, and the righteousness of their just cause be publicized and heralded in order finally to bring about their long-awaited liberation."

### C. Other decisions of the Special Committee

12. The 259th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1615), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August 1987 (see para. 6), contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Special Committee should reiterate the importance of the United Nations effecting the widest possible dissemination of true, accurate and topical information on decolonization as an instrument for furthering the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and for mobilizing world public opinion in support of the peoples of colonial Territories and their national liberation movements in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence.

(2) The Special Committee should note with deep concern the further deterioration of the situation in and around Namibia as the result of the obdurate refusal of the racist minority Pretoria régime to comply with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee should condemn the extensive links and collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries, especially the United States of America and Israel, in the political, economic, nuclear, military and other fields. The Committee should also strongly denounce the attempts by South Africa, its Western and other allies and certain mass media in some Western and other countries to misrepresent the struggle for freedom and independence in southern Africa as terrorist activities and to label the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations. The Committee should therefore consider it imperative for the United Nations to take all possible steps to intensify its activities in the field of dissemination of information in order to counter such attempts and to make the international community and world public opinion aware that recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle by the people of southern Africa entails as a corollary the extension of all moral and material support to them and their national liberation movements.

(3) The Special Committee should reiterate the great importance it attaches to the work of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization. It should be recalled that the Information Unit on

Decolonization in that Department was created in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 in order to collect, prepare and disseminate, on a continuous basis and in consultation with the Special Committee and the Department of Public Information, basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization. The Committee should urge the Department to take all necessary steps to enable it to continue to discharge its mandate.

(4) While noting the active participation of the Department of Public Information in the work of the Sub-Committee and its efforts to produce and disseminate information on decolonization, to monitor the responses received from United Nations information centres and to report thereon, the Special Committee should request the Department:

(a) To continue to intensify, through all the media at its disposal, its work of publicity in the field of decolonization, basing its activities in this regard on the Charter; on all relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations active in the field of decolonization, including the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980; and on the items on the agenda of the Special Committee;

(b) To continue to place special emphasis on the struggle for liberation in Namibia being carried out by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole, authentic and legitimate representative of the Namibian people;

(c) To provide wider dissemination of information on all remaining colonial Territories, including information on all military bases or facilities in any of those Territories;

(d) To underline in all its activities that, despite major achievements in the process of decolonization, colonialism has not been completely eradicated and that the activities of the United Nations in this field should be given high priority until all of the goals of the Declaration have been achieved;

(e) To provide wider dissemination, particularly through parliamentary bodies, non-governmental organizations, mass media and universities, in a clear and simple form accessible to the public, on basic decolonization resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including those adopted by the Special Committee, and other basic materials concerning decolonization, and to distribute them, especially through United Nations information centres, in native languages when appropriate, in particular in those regions in which there are still colonial Territories, and in countries which are administering Powers;

(f) To continue to strengthen co-operation with SWAPO, particularly through the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the United Nations information centres in Africa, as appropriate, with a view to developing a prompt and systematic exchange of information and publicity materials;

- (g) To continue and strengthen efforts to counteract the hostile campaign by South Africa and its mass media, as well as some Western countries and some of their information organs, aimed at depicting the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations;
- (h) To strengthen further its co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies and to provide it on a regular basis with more varied publicity material and information concerning United Nations activities in the field of decolonization;
- (i) To disseminate, to the maximum degree possible, materials prepared by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries concerning decolonization;
- (j) To adopt measures aimed at providing full coverage of all activities of relevant United Nations bodies in the field of decolonization in press releases in both the English and French languages;
- (k) To intensify the provision of information material on decolonization to all United Nations information centres and to increase its assistance to them in all of their activities in the field of decolonization, and by other means such as exhibitions to be shown outside United Nations Headquarters;
- (l) To take urgent measures, in co-operation with the Special Committee, so as to produce new visual material on the most vital problems of decolonization;
- (m) To utilize materials pertaining to the participation of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the decolonization process, and to distribute those materials, as appropriate, through the United Nations information centres.
- (5) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information to provide it with feedback reports from the United Nations information centres regarding their activities on the dissemination of information on decolonization and, in particular, on the activities undertaken in 1986 in relation to the celebration of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, prior to the consideration of the celebration of the Week by the Sub-Committee in 1988.
- (6) The Special Committee should urge the Department of Public Information to intensify its efforts to ensure that information bodies provide better coverage of decolonization in all regions, in particular in some countries in Western Europe and North America, taking due account of the recent measures and official censorship imposed by the racist South African régime upon the local and international media related to all aspects of the policies and practices of apartheid and developments in Namibia, and to report to the Sub-Committee in 1988 on the results obtained.
- (7) The Special Committee should request the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, to increase its speaking engagements at university campuses across North America and, if requested, in other regions on the

subject of decolonization, with particular emphasis on the situation prevailing in Namibia, and to inform the Sub-Committee of the experience and the results achieved.

(8) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization to continue to take into consideration the important role being played by non-governmental organizations in the decolonization process and in the dissemination of information on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration, and by disseminating information on the aims, objectives and activities of national liberation movements. The Committee should request the two Departments to continue and intensify their co-operation with non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization, particularly through briefings on colonial issues and through the provision of relevant printed materials on decolonization.

(9) The Special Committee should appeal to the mass media to regard it as their task to contribute to the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism by disseminating information on the current problems of decolonization and to render support to the peoples of the colonial countries.

(10) The Special Committee should further appeal to the mass media to contribute to increasing public awareness of the close link between the struggle against colonialism and the struggle for international peace and security, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter and of the Declaration.

(11) The Special Committee should express the view that the mass media could provide broader coverage of events and activities relating to the struggle against colonialism, such as conferences, seminars and round tables, as well as meetings of United Nations organs dealing with a particular question, and the publication and wide distribution of pertinent resolutions and decisions of such bodies.

(12) The Special Committee should continue, in pursuance of its mandate, to consider ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of the dissemination of information relating to decolonization. To this end, the Special Committee should request, inter alia, to hold consultations with non-United Nations media interested in the dissemination of information on decolonization.

13. The 261st report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1617), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August 1987 (see para. 7), contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Sub-Committee expresses its appreciation to those non-governmental organizations which appeared before it for their activities in the promotion of the ideals of decolonization and for their important and valuable contribution to its work.



(2) The Special Committee should express the view that non-governmental organizations are playing an important role in the decolonization process, particularly by disseminating information on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, on the position of the United Nations with regard to decolonization, as well as on the aims, objectives and activities of the national liberation movements; by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960; and by providing assistance to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, particularly those in southern Africa, in their struggle for freedom, self-determination, national independence and human rights.

(3) The Special Committee should encourage non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization to continue and intensify their campaign against the evils and dangers of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations by, inter alia, supporting the provisions and widely disseminating, particularly to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the texts of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to colonial questions.

(4) The Special Committee should also encourage non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization to continue and intensify their support for all colonial peoples, in particular those in southern Africa and their national liberation movements, in their struggle to attain freedom, self-determination, national independence and human rights.

(5) The Special Committee should further encourage the non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts to counteract the destructive and hostile campaign being waged by South Africa, its Western and other allies and certain mass media in some Western and other countries to depict national liberation movements as terrorist organizations. The best means of accomplishing this aim is for non-governmental organizations to provide true and accurate information on the struggle of the peoples of the colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights and to disseminate widely the basic documents of the national liberation movements, particularly the Constitution of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the Freedom Charter of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), as well as the basic documents of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

(6) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to provide all non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization with clear and simple information on colonial issues, in the form of relevant United Nations studies, monographs and other materials, in order to enable them and the public at large to follow the situation in the colonial Territories. The provision to non-governmental organizations of information on foreign economic and military activities in colonial Territories, including military bases, is of particular importance. The Special Committee should request the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization of the Secretariat to

instruct its Information Unit on Decolonization within the Co-ordination and Information Division to continue preparing material on the subject and to update previous studies. Non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to assist in disseminating those materials, in particular to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(7) The Special Committee should also request the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization to continue to co-operate with the Non-Governmental Organizations Section and the Visitors' Section of the Department of Public Information and to provide frequent briefings on decolonization at United Nations Headquarters to interested non-governmental organizations and student groups, as well as to university students at campuses away from Headquarters.

(8) The Special Committee and the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization should attend relevant seminars and similar activities organized by non-governmental organizations on decolonization matters substantially connected with the mandate and the work of the Special Committee in order to disseminate and explain the position of the United Nations on decolonization issues, to discuss their experiences in disseminating information on decolonization and providing assistance to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements and to obtain additional information on the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(9) The Special Committee, in order to achieve closer co-operation with the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, should request the organizations concerned to supply it with information on their research and the results thereof concerning important points of view on the problems of colonialism, as well as on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, and to communicate the results of that research to the Committee, for distribution to all interested non-governmental organizations after consultations in the Committee.

(10) The Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, when preparing working papers for the Special Committee, should be requested to utilize, when appropriate, the information furnished by non-governmental organizations concerning the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories on the agenda of the Special Committee.

(11) The Special Committee should reaffirm that consultations with the relevant non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization should be continued.

14. The 262nd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1618), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August 1987 (see para. 8), contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Sub-Committee expresses its appreciation to the representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and OAU, as well as the representatives of the national liberation movements who appeared before it, for their continued efforts and commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa and for their important and invaluable contribution to its work.

(2) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee should commend the contribution of OAU to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism, racism and apartheid and the support it gives to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their national liberation movements, fighting for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights, and the attention it devotes to the struggle of independent States in southern Africa against aggression, subversion, destabilization and all forms of colonial or neo-colonial pressures by the Pretoria régime.

(3) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee should reiterate its support for SWAPO, the sole, authentic and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, in their heroic struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The Sub-Committee further recommends that the Special Committee commend the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements for intensifying their legitimate struggle against apartheid and for national liberation.

(4) The Sub-Committee recommends that all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization should be urged once more to increase their support to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa struggling for freedom, independence and human rights, and to provide all possible moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, including their information activities.

(5) The Sub-Committee reiterates its conviction that the close contacts, co-operation, periodic consultations and systematic exchanges of views with the representatives of the Office of the Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations and the national liberation movements are useful and should be further strengthened.

(6) The Sub-Committee recommends that another appeal should be addressed to all Member States to adopt all necessary measures for the dissemination of objective and accurate information on the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and all other colonial Territories and their national liberation movements against colonialism, racism and apartheid and for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights. The Sub-Committee strongly recommends that all Member States should be asked to report to the Secretary-General on measures undertaken in response to that appeal.

(7) The Sub-Committee urges the Special Committee to recommend to the General Assembly that it reiterate its appeal contained in Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 regarding voluntary contributions to the OAU Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid.

(8) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Department of Public Information and the Information Unit of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization of the Secretariat should increase further the press coverage of the situation in southern Africa in order to counter effectively the destructive and hostile propaganda campaign now being waged against the national liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia by the racist régime of Pretoria and its Western and other allies and certain mass media in some Western and other countries. For this purpose, the Department of Public Information, in consultation with the Special Committee and the

United Nations Council for Namibia and in close co-operation with the national liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia, should give preference to the preparation and widest possible dissemination of relevant materials and programmes that reflect the position of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and on the struggle against apartheid, particularly through the United Nations information centres and those non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization on the Special Committee's mailing list.

(9) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information and the Information Unit of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, should assist, as a matter of priority, the Special Committee, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee against Apartheid in the discharge of their respective mandates entrusted to them by the General Assembly, in order that the United Nations may intensify its efforts to generate publicity and dissemination of information, with a view to mobilizing public support for self-determination, freedom and independence of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

(10) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Chairman of the Special Committee should discuss with the presiding officers of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia the holding of periodic consultations in order to co-ordinate the relevant activities of the three bodies, particularly with regard to raising support for and its effect on the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their national liberation movements in their struggle for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights. Among the matters to be considered in the course of those consultations should be effective measures to be taken, within the mandate of the three bodies, to intensify dissemination of information on decolonization and to increase the contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

15. The 263rd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1619), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August 1987 (see para. 9), contained the recommendation that the Secretary-General should request once more those States that had not yet done so to reply as speedily as possible to his previous communications relating to the Plan of Action contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118.

16. The Special Committee also took decisions during the year relating to publicity in connection with other items on its agenda as follows:

(a) In a decision on the question of Namibia, adopted at its 1324th meeting, on 12 August (see chap. VIII, para. 13), the Special Committee reiterated its request that the Secretary-General "intensify further his efforts, through all available media, to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that régime with respect to Namibia and, in particular, to increase the dissemination in all parts of the world of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO";

(b) In a resolution concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1324th meeting on 12 August (see chap. IV, para. 11), the Special Committee, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General

"to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa";

(c) In a decision on military activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1324th meeting, on 12 August (see chap. V, para. 10), the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General "to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)".

QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February 1987, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as a separate item to be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August 1987.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Assembly called upon the administering Powers "to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories [under their administration] to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants". In addition, the Committee paid due regard to the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 41/17 to 41/26 of 31 October 1986, and Assembly decision 41/408 of the same date, relating to specific Territories. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of its Acting Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1614) on his consultations with representatives of the administering Powers, undertaken in accordance with paragraph 4 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August 1986. 1/ In his report, the Acting Chairman stated, inter alia, that with regard to the requests addressed to them in the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the representatives of New Zealand and the United States of America had reiterated the readiness of their respective Governments to continue to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, to participate in the related work of the Committee and to receive visiting missions in Territories under their administration, as appropriate, and on the basis of consultations to be held subsequently. In particular, the Acting Chairman noted with satisfaction that, at the invitation of the Government of New Zealand and the General Fono of Tokelau, the Special Committee had dispatched a United Nations visiting mission to Tokelau in July 1986.

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\* Previously issued as part of A/42/23 (Part II).

5. The Acting Chairman further stated in his report that while he had noted the continued readiness of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, he had requested the representative of the United Kingdom once again to communicate to his Government the appeal by members of the Committee to reconsider its decision not to take part in the related work of the Committee, having in mind the negative impact of that decision and in view of the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization. In that regard, the Acting Chairman recalled that the Special Committee had dispatched in the past no fewer than 10 visiting missions to Territories under United Kingdom administration, and expressed the hope that the Special Committee would receive, in the near future, invitations from the United Kingdom to send visiting missions to Territories under its administration. The Acting Chairman undertook to keep the Special Committee apprised of any further developments in his consultations with the administering Powers concerned on the question.

6. At the 1317th meeting on 6 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item prepared by the Acting Chairman on the basis of consultations (A/AC.109/L.1634). Following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Sweden (A/AC.109/PV.1317), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 10).

7. On 10 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/923) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers concerned for the attention of their respective Governments.

8. In addition to the consideration of the item at the plenary meetings of the Special Committee, as described below, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in considering the specific Territories referred to it, took into account the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions and decisions mentioned in paragraph 3, as well as previous decisions of the Committee relating to the item.

9. Subsequently, by approving the relevant reports of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories, the Special Committee endorsed a number of conclusions, recommendations and consensuses concerning the sending of visiting missions to Territories, as reflected in chapter IX of the present report, relating to Anguilla, Montserrat, the British Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Tokelau, the Cayman Islands, St. Helena, Bermuda, Guam, American Samoa and the United States Virgin Islands.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

10. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/923) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August 1987, to which reference is made in paragraph 6, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,

Having examined the report of the Acting Chairman on the question, 2/

Recalling the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee requesting the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration,

Conscious of the constructive results achieved as a consequence of United Nations visiting missions in securing first-hand information about the Territories concerned and ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of their peoples regarding their future status, thus enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist in the attainment by these peoples of the objectives set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing its regret at the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with serious concern the negative impact which the non-participation of the United Kingdom has had on its work during the year, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom,

1. Stresses the need to dispatch periodic visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to these Territories;

2. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to continue to co-operate with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration;

3. Urges the Government of the United Kingdom to reconsider its decision not to participate in the work of the Special Committee and urges it to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under its administration;

4. Requests its Chairman to continue consultations with the administering Powers concerned regarding the implementation of paragraph 2 of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Special Committee as appropriate.

#### Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. III, para. 11.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1614.



## CHAPTER IV\*

### 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

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February 1987, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item as a separate item to be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1315th to 1319th, 1322nd and 1324th meetings, between 4 and 12 August 1987.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular resolution 41/14 of 31 October 1986, relating to foreign economic activities in colonial Territories. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration; and resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration; as well as all other resolutions relating to colonial Territories in Africa. The Committee also took into consideration the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 1/ the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 2/ and the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987. 3/ Further, the Committee took account of the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 4/ the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 5/ the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April 1987, 6/ and the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its 492nd meeting, held at Luanda on 22 May 1987. 7/

\* Previously issued as part of A/42/23 (Part III).

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on economic conditions, with particular reference to foreign economic activities, in the following Territories: Anguilla (A/AC.109/897); Bermuda (A/AC.109/900), Montserrat (A/AC.109/901), the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/908), the Cayman Islands (A/AC.109/912) and the Turks and Caicos Islands (A/AC.109/914), and a report on the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia (A/AC.131/243).

5. At the 1315th meeting, on 4 August, the Chairman drew the attention of the members to a working paper containing a preliminary text of a draft resolution on the item, prepared by the Acting Chairman on the basis of his consultations and taking into account the related developments. In so doing, the Chairman recalled that the working paper had been circulated to members on 31 July, with the request that they submit any suggestions or observations they might have in that regard.

6. At the same meeting, the Special Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. David A. Bornn, Save Long Bay Coalition, Inc. Mr. Bornn made a statement at the 1316th meeting, on 5 August (A/AC.109/PV.1316).

7. The general debate on the item took place at the 1317th to 1319th meetings, on 6 and 7 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: the United Republic of Tanzania, Cuba and China, at the 1317th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1317); Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia and Sweden, at the 1318th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1318); and the Syrian Arab Republic, Indonesia, India, Yugoslavia and Afghanistan, at the 1319th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1319).

8. At the 1322nd meeting, on 11 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1639) on the basis of the consultations undertaken on behalf of the Chairman by the Rapporteur, in relation to the working paper referred to in paragraph 5.

9. At its 1324th meeting, on 12 August, following a statement by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1639 (see para. 11), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The representative of Sweden made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1324).

10. On 13 August, copies of the resolution (A/AC.109/927) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and to OAU.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/927) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1324th meeting, on 12 August 1987, to which reference is made in paragraph 9, is reproduced below:

#### The Special Committee,

Having considered the item entitled "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",

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular in Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 1/ the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 2/ and the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987, 3/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 4/ the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 5/ the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April 1987, 6/ and the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its 492nd meeting, held at Luanda on 22 May 1987, 7/

Noting with profound concern that colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 41/14 of 31 October 1986, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in the case of Namibia, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support that the racist minority régime of South Africa continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests that are collaborating with the régime in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia, in the further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over the Territory and in the strengthening of its system of apartheid,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable and incontestable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources, particularly the uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the Charter, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 8/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 9/ are considered to be illegal, contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia,

Recalling the endorsement by the General Assembly of the decision by the United Nations Council for Namibia that, in the exercise of its rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 10/ it would proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles, and the statement by the General Assembly that any action for the

implementation of that decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, 11/

Taking note of the legal proceedings instituted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in the district court of The Hague against Urenco Nederland V.O.F. and Ultracentrifuge Nederland N.V., as well as the Government of the Netherlands, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa and Namibia, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in exercising pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa and Namibia, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the

Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Condemns the policies of Governments that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including, in particular, illegally exploiting Namibia's mineral and sea resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the racist régime of South Africa with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

8. Calls upon all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

9. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

10. Calls upon all States to terminate, or cause to have terminated, any investments in Namibia or loans to the racist minority régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with that régime;

11. Requests all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which uses such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement;

12. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the

Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

13. Declares that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under international law and that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia;

14. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

15. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, are considered to be illegal, contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

16. Condemns the plunder of Namibian uranium and calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose nationals and corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit and prevent State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;

17. Appeals to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, 12/ which regulates the activities of Urenco;

18. Reiterates its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, 37/233 A of 20 December 1982, 38/36 A of 1 December 1983, 39/50 A of 12 December 1984, 40/97 A of 13 December 1985, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 A of 20 November 1986, and encourages those Governments that have recently unilaterally taken certain sanction measures against the South African régime to take further measures;

19. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial and trade co-operation with the racist minority régime of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, that may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

20. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

21. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

22. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa;

24. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment in corporations doing business in South Africa;

25. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

26. Decides to keep the item under continuous review.



### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

12. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1312th and 1314th meetings, on 24 February and 3 August 1987, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "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",

Having examined the chapter of the report 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 relating to the item, 13/

Taking into consideration the relevant chapters of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 14/

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular in Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 1/ the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 2/ and the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987, 3/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 4/ the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 5/ the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April 1987, 6/ and the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its 492nd meeting, held at Luanda on 22 May 1987, 7/

Noting with profound concern that colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 41/14 of 31 October 1986, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in the case of Namibia, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support that the racist minority régime of South Africa continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests that are collaborating with the régime in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia, in the

further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over the Territory and in the strengthening of its system of apartheid,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable and incontestable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources, particularly the uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the Charter, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 8/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 9/ are considered to be illegal, contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia,

Recalling its endorsement of the decision by the United Nations Council for Namibia that, in the exercise of the Council's rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 10/ the Council would proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles, and recalling also its statement that any action regarding the implementation of the Council's decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, 11/

Taking note of the legal proceedings instituted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in the district court of The Hague against Urenco Nederland V.O.F. and Ultracentrifuge Nederland N.V., as well as the Government of the Netherlands, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa and Namibia, and emphasizing the importance of actions by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in exercising pressure on transnational corporations to

refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa and Namibia, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Condemns the policies of Governments that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including, in particular, illegally exploiting Namibia's mineral and sea resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the racist régime of South Africa with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

8. Calls upon all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

9. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

10. Calls upon all States to terminate, or cause to have terminated, any investments in Namibia or loans to the racist minority régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with that régime;

11. Requests all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which uses such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement;

12. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

13. Declares that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under international law and that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia;

14. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

15. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, are considered to be illegal, contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

16. Condemns the plunder of Namibian uranium and calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose nationals and corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit and prevent State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;

17. Appeals to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo 12/ which regulates the activities of Urenco;

18. Reiterates its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, 37/233 A of 20 December 1982, 38/36 A of 1 December 1983, 39/50 A of 12 December 1984, 40/97 A of 13 December 1985, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 A of 20 November 1986, and encourages those Governments that have recently unilaterally taken certain sanction measures against the South African régime to take further measures;

19. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial and trade co-operation with the racist minority régime of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, that may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

20. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

21. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

22. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa;

24. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

25. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

26. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

#### Notes

1/ A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex.

2/ A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

3/ See A/42/699, annex II.

4/ See Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

5/ See Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three. See also A/41/479-S/18234, annex.

6/ A/AC.131/245.

7/ A/42/325-S/18901, annex; see also Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 203.

Notes (continued)

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

9/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports, 1971, p. 16.

10/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

11/ General Assembly resolution 41/39 A, para. 60.

12/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 795, No. 11326, p. 308.

13/ The present chapter

14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24), part two, chap. VII, sect. C, and part four, chap. IV, sect. C.



## CHAPTER V\*

### MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February 1987, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above question as a separate item to be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1315th, 1317th to 1319th, 1322nd and 1324th meetings, between 4 and 12 August 1987.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986. By paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers "to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 41/405 of 31 October 1986, by paragraph 13 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also took into account the relevant documents adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 1/ the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-first Session of the United Nations General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986, 2/ the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 3/ and the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987. 4/
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Bermuda (A/AC.109/902), Guam (A/AC.109/905) and the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/909), and a report on the military situation in and relating to Namibia (A/AC.131/241).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/42/23 (Part III).

5. At the 1315th meeting, on 4 August, the Chairman drew the attention of the members to a working paper containing a preliminary text of a draft decision on the item prepared by the Acting Chairman on the basis of his consultations and taking into account the related developments. In so doing, the Chairman recalled that the working paper had been circulated to members on 31 July, with the request that they submit any suggestions or observations they might have in that regard.

6. The general debate on the item took place at the 1317th to 1319th meetings, on 6 and 7 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: the United Republic of Tanzania, Cuba and China, at the 1317th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1317); Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, at the 1318th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1318) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Syrian Arab Republic, Indonesia, India, Yugoslavia and Afghanistan at the 1319th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1319).

7. At the 1322nd meeting, on 11 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft consensus (A/AC.109/L.1640) prepared on the basis of the consultations undertaken on behalf of the Chairman by the Rapporteur, in relation to the working paper referred to in paragraph 5.

8. At its 1324th meeting, on 12 August, following a statement by the representative of Chile, the Special Committee adopted the draft consensus contained in document A/AC.109/L.1640 (see para. 10), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The representative of Sweden made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1324).

9. On 13 August, copies of the consensus (A/AC.109/928) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and to OAU.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

10. The text of the consensus (A/AC.109/928) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1324th meeting, on 12 August 1987, to which reference is made in paragraph 8, is reproduced below:

1. The Special Committee, having considered the item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" and recalling its decision of 11 August 1986 on the item, 5/ deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the General Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

2. In recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the

colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Committee urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

3. The Special Committee reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate immediately and unconditionally such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

4. The Special Committee declares that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The Special Committee notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries, particularly Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure. The Committee condemns in particular the repeated acts of aggression carried out by racist South Africa against Angola. It emphasizes the particular gravity of this violation of the Charter, carried out from illegally occupied Namibia. It declares the destabilization of Angola and the occupation of part of its territory to be an extension of the hegemonistic scheme of apartheid on which the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia is based.

6. The Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its persistent acts of aggression and subversion, particularly against Angola and Mozambique, its introduction of compulsory

military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and carry out its attacks against independent African States, in particular the front-line States, and its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African States and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Committee calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 6/ and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Committee is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council during 1985, 7/ in which the Council strongly condemned the acts of armed aggression committed by the racist régime, as well as the relevant documents adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 1/ the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-first Session of the United Nations General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986, 2/ the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 3/ and the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987. 4/

7. The Special Committee demands the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and calls for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appeals to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as assistance in all fields, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

8. The Special Committee considers that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Committee condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context the Committee expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries

in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

9. The Special Committee, noting that the militarization of Namibia has led to the forced conscription of Namibians, to a greatly increasing flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void. In this connection, the Committee urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

10. In recalling General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, by which the Assembly strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, the Special Committee strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. The Committee expresses its conviction that continuing military collaboration, in addition to strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, is also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977). It calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration as it undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

11. The Special Committee deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

12. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

13. The Special Committee decides, subject to any directives that the General Assembly may give in this connection at its forty-second session, to continue to consider the item at its next session.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

11. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1312th and 1314th meetings, on 24 February and 3 August 1987, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report 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 relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" 8/ and recalling its decision 41/405 of 31 October 1986 on the question, deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

2. In recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate immediately and unconditionally such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the

Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

4. The General Assembly declares that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements, struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries, particularly Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure. The Assembly condemns in particular the repeated acts of aggression carried out by racist South Africa against Angola. It emphasizes the particular gravity of this violation of the Charter, carried out from illegally occupied Namibia. It declares the destabilization of Angola and the occupation of part of its territory to be an extension of the hegemonistic scheme of apartheid on which the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia is based.

6. The General Assembly strongly condemns South Africa for its military buildup in Namibia, its persistent acts of aggression and subversion, particularly against Angola and Mozambique, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and carry out its attacks against independent African States, in particular the front-line States, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African States and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Assembly calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 6/ and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining all States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council during 1985, 7/ in which the Council strongly condemned the acts of armed aggression committed by the racist régime, as well as the relevant documents adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating

Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 1/ the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-first Session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986, 2/ the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 3/ and the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987. 4/

7. The General Assembly demands the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and calls for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Assembly appeals to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as assistance in all fields, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

9. The General Assembly, noting that the militarization of Namibia has led to the forced conscription of Namibians, to a greatly increasing flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void. In this connection, the Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

10. The General Assembly, in recalling its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, by which it strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. The Assembly expresses its conviction that continuing military collaboration, in addition to



strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, is also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977). It calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration as it undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

11. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

12. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

#### Notes

1/ A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex; see also Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17114.

2/ A/41/703-S/18395, annex.

3/ A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

4/ A/42/325-S/18901, annex; see also Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 203

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. V, para. 10.

6/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.

7/ Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985 and 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985.

8/ Chapter V of the present report.

## CHAPTER VI\*

### 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

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February 1987, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately to be considered at its plenary meetings and by the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1317th to 1319th, 1322nd, 1324th to 1326th and 1328th meetings, between 6 and 14 August 1987.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/15 of 31 October 1986 concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 28 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session". The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration. The Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 41/39 of 20 November 1986 concerning Namibia.
4. The Special Committee further took into account the provisions of resolution 1987/78 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 35th plenary meeting, on 8 July 1987. By paragraph 16 of that resolution, the Council drew "the attention of the Special Committee ... to the present resolution and to the discussion on the subject at the second regular session of 1987 of the Economic and Social Council" (E/1987/SR.35). Further, the Committee took into consideration the relevant provisions of the decisions and resolutions of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 1/ the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 2/ the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987, 3/ the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 4/ and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987.
5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/42/264 and Add.1), submitted in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 25 of

\* Previously issued as part of A/42/23 (Part IV).

resolution 41/15, containing information on action taken by the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations referred to above.

6. At the 1318th meeting, on 6 August, the Chairman drew attention to the relevant documentation, including the report of the Acting Chairman on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council under the terms of paragraph 26 of General Assembly resolution 41/15 (A/AC.109/L.1620 and E/1987/85) and the 260th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1616).

7. During the course of his statement at the 1318th meeting (see A/AC.109/PV.1318), the Chairman reported on his participation in the work of the Third Committee of the Economic and Social Council in connection with its consideration of the item during the second regular session held at Geneva in June.

8. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance introduced the 260th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1616 and Add.1. The report contained: an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during the year at Headquarters with representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Also contained in the report were the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations on the item (A/AC.109/L.1616, para. 5). The 262nd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1618), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August, also contains a reference to the item.

9. At the 1318th meeting, on 6 August, the representative of Chile made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1318).

10. The following Member States made statements on the item: Cuba, at the 1317th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1317); Sweden, at the 1318th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1318); Indonesia, India and Afghanistan, at the 1319th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1319).

11. At the 1322nd meeting, on 11 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1641) submitted by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the Syrian Arab Republic, subsequently joined by Ethiopia. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

"Having examined the reports submitted by the Secretary-General, 5/ the Chairman 6/ and the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 7/ on the item entitled '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',

"Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the

Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 41/15 of 31 October 1986,

"Recalling also General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 of 20 November 1986 on the question of Namibia,

"Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 1/ the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 2/ and the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its 492nd meeting, held at Luanda on 22 May 1987, 3/

"Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 4/ and of the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987,

"Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased support rendered to that régime by its allies, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

"Concerned that the policies of 'constructive engagement' and 'linkage' with the apartheid régime of South Africa, as well as the economic and military collaboration maintained by some Western countries and Israel with Pretoria, have only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

"Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist support for South Africa's oppressive and aggressive policies in Namibia and with respect to independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States, as exemplified by the discussions and resolutions of the Security Council,

"Conscious of the worsening of the situation in southern Africa because of South Africa's racist policies of oppression, aggression and occupation which constitute a clear threat to world peace and security, and condemning

the continuing breach by South Africa of the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations and its persistent non-compliance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

"Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

"Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remain inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the Namibian people,

"Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

"Expressing its firm belief that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on the one hand, and the Organization of African Unity and the South West Africa People's Organization, on the other, will help the above agencies and organizations to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/39 C of 20 November 1986 in which the Assembly requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia so that the Council may participate, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, in the work of those agencies and organizations,

"Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

"Expressing its appreciation also to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

"Noting the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

"Deploing the continued links with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,

"Gravely concerned at the continued collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,

"Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

"Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

"1. Takes note of the report of its Chairman on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council 6/ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom; 8/

"2. Takes note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 7/

"3. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their sphere of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

"4. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

"5. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions

of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

"6. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

"7. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of apartheid has been totally eradicated;

"8. Reiterates its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa;

"9. Regrets that the World Bank continues to maintain certain financial and technical links with the racist régime of Pretoria, and expresses the view that those links should be discontinued;

"10. Condemns the collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, since it serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it not only to continue the brutal repression in Namibia and South Africa itself, but also to commit acts of aggression against independent neighbouring States;

"11. Urges once again the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

"12. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

"13. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

"14. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, directly or, where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"15. Recommends that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

"16. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

"17. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa, directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet groups in the service of Pretoria and with the assistance of certain Western countries;

"18. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

"19. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of colonial Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

"20. Draws the particular attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void;



"21. Requests the General Assembly to recommend that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

"22. Recommends that the General Assembly should reiterate its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 2/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and that the Assembly should further reiterate its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the International Monetary Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meetings in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement and to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the actions taken;

"23. Draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118, in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

"24. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraph 14 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

"25. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution;

"26. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for 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;

"27. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on their implementation of the present resolution;

"28. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its forty-second session, to continue to examine the question and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session."

12. At the 1324th meeting, on 12 August, the Chairman drew attention to revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1641/Rev.1, by which:

(a) The following new operative paragraph 18 was inserted:

"18. Welcomes the establishment by the non-aligned countries of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund and invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with it, in the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the apartheid régime;"

(b) Former operative paragraphs 18 to 28 were renumbered as operative paragraphs 19 to 29.

13. At the same meeting, the representative of Bulgaria made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1324).

14. In the course of his statement at the 1325th meeting, on 13 August (A/AC.109/PV.1325), the representative of Bulgaria introduced, on behalf of the sponsors, revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1641/Rev.1.

15. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Sweden had submitted amendments to revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1641/Rev.1 (see para. 17).

16. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the 260th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1616) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see annex to the present chapter), it being understood that reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1325). Statements were made by the representatives of Chile, Trinidad and Tobago and Sweden (A/AC.109/PV.1325). It was also understood that consultations would be held, as appropriate, in connection with the implementation of the specific recommendations contained in the report.

17. At the 1326th meeting, on the same day, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the sponsors of revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1641/Rev.1 had submitted a further revision thereto, to be circulated in document A/AC.109/L.1641/Rev.2, by which the seventh preambular paragraph, which read:

"Concerned that the policies of 'constructive engagement' and 'linkage' with the apartheid régime of South Africa, as well as economic and military collaboration maintained by some Western countries and Israel with Pretoria, have only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,"

was replaced by the following:

~~"Concerned~~ that the policy of 'constructive engagement' with the ~~apartheid~~ régime of South Africa and the 'linkage', as well as economic and military collaboration maintained by certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries with Pretoria, have only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,".

The delegation of Sweden resubmitted its amendments (A/AC.109/L.1645), mutatis mutandis, to the above revised draft resolution which was to be issued in document A/AC.109/L.1641/Rev.2. The amendments read as follows:

(a) In the seventh preambular paragraph, replace the phrase "certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries" by the phrase "some countries";

(b) In the eighteenth preambular paragraph, delete the phrase "continued links with and";

(c) In the eighteenth preambular paragraph, delete the phrase "thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations";

(d) In the nineteenth preambular paragraph, replace the phrase "continued collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and" by the phrase "financial support from the International Monetary Fund to";

(e) In operative paragraph 7, delete the phrase "form of co-operation and";

(f) Replace operative paragraph 10 by the following:

"10. ~~Condemns~~ the financial support from the International Monetary Fund to South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, as the Committee is strongly convinced that the ~~apartheid~~ system implies a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus that the International Monetary Fund according to its rules should not, as long as ~~apartheid~~ and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continue to exist, extend any credits to South Africa;"

(g) In operative paragraph 17, replace the phrase "certain Western countries" by the phrase "certain countries".

18. At the 1328th meeting, on 14 August, the representative of Bulgaria introduced orally further revisions to revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1641/Rev.2, by which:

(a) The eighteenth preambular paragraph, which read:

~~"Deploing~~ the continued links with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,"

was replaced by:

"~~Deplores~~ the continued co-operation with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,";

(b) The nineteenth preambular paragraph, which read:

"~~Gravely concerned~~ at the continued collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,"

was replaced by:

"~~Gravely concerned~~ at the continued financial support from the International Monetary Fund to the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,";

(c) Operative paragraph 10, which read:

"10. ~~Condemns~~ the collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, since it serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it not only to continue the brutal repression in Namibia and South Africa itself, but also to commit acts of aggression against independent neighbouring States;"

was replaced by:

"10. ~~Deplores~~ the financial and other collaboration and condemns the financial support from the International Monetary Fund to South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, as the apartheid system implies a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus the International Monetary Fund according to its rules should not, as long as apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continue to exist, extend any credits to South Africa;"

(d) Operative paragraph 17, which read:

"17. ~~Urges~~ the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa, directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet groups in the service of Pretoria and with the assistance of certain Western countries;"

was replaced by:

"17. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa, directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet groups in the service of Pretoria;".

19. The representative of Sweden made a statement at the same meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1328), during which he informed the Special Committee that his delegation was withdrawing the amendments (A/AC.109/L.1645) referred to in paragraph 17.

20. At the same meeting, the representative of Chile made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1328). Following an exchange of views, in which the representatives of India, Tunisia, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, as well as the Chairman, took part (A/AC.109/PV.1328), the Special Committee adopted without objection revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1641/Rev.2, as further revised orally (see para. 23).

21. Statements were also made at that meeting by the representatives of Tunisia and China (A/AC.109/PV.1328).

22. On 14 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/929), together with a copy of the 260th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1616), was transmitted to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

23. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/929) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1328th meeting, on 14 August 1987, to which reference is made in paragraph 20, is reproduced below:

##### The Special Committee,

Having examined the reports submitted by the Secretary-General, 5/ the Chairman 6/ and the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 7/ on the item entitled "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",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 41/15 of 31 October 1986,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 of 20 November 1986 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 1/ the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 2/ and the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its 492nd meeting, held at Luanda on 22 May 1987, 3/

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 4/ and of the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987,

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased support rendered to that régime by its allies, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

Concerned that the policy of "constructive engagement" with the apartheid régime of South Africa and the "linkage", as well as economic and military collaboration maintained by certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries with Pretoria, have only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist support for South Africa's oppressive and aggressive policies in Namibia and with respect to independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States, as exemplified by the discussions and resolutions of the Security Council,

Conscious of the worsening of the situation in southern Africa because of South Africa's racist policies of oppression, aggression and occupation which constitute a clear threat to world peace and security, and condemning the continuing breach by South Africa of the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations and its persistent non-compliance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete

assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remain inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the Namibian people,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Expressing its firm belief that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, on the one hand, and the Organization of African Unity and the South West Africa People's Organization, on the other, will help the above agencies and organizations to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/39 C of 20 November 1986 in which the Assembly requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia so that the Council may participate, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, in the work of those agencies and organizations,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation also to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular need of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

Noting the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

Deplores the continued co-operation with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,

Gravely concerned at the continued financial support from the International Monetary Fund to the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Takes note of the report of its Chairman on the related consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council 6/ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom; 8/
2. Takes note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 7/
3. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their sphere of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;
4. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;
5. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;
6. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations



system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

7. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of apartheid has been totally eradicated;

8. Reiterates its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa;

9. Regrets that the World Bank continues to maintain certain financial and technical links with the racist régime of Pretoria, and expresses the view that those links should be discontinued;

10. Deplores the financial and other collaboration and condemns the financial support from the International Monetary Fund to South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, as the apartheid system implies a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus the International Monetary Fund according to its rules should not, as long as apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continue to exist, extend any credits to South Africa;

11. Urges once again the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

12. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

13. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

14. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national

liberation movements, directly or, where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

15. Recommends that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

16. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

17. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa, directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet groups in the service of Pretoria;

18. Welcomes the establishment by the non-aligned countries of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund and invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with it, in the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the apartheid régime;

19. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

20. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of colonial Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

21. ~~Draws the particular attention~~ of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void;

22. ~~Requests~~ the General Assembly to recommend that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

23. ~~Recommends~~ that the General Assembly should reiterate its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 9/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and that the Assembly should further reiterate its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the International Monetary Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meetings in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement and to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the actions taken;

24. ~~Draws the attention~~ of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118, in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

25. ~~Urges~~ the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraph 14 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

26. ~~Requests~~ the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution;

27. ~~Requests~~ the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for 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;

28. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on their implementation of the present resolution;

29. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its forty-second session, to continue to examine the question and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

24. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1312th and 1314th meetings, on 24 February and 3 August 1987, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### 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

##### The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "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",

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, 5/ 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 6/ and the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, 7/

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 41/15 of 31 October 1986,

Recalling also its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 of 20 November 1986 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 1/ the

Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 2/ and the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its 492nd meeting, held at Luanda on 22 May 1987, 3/

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 4/ and of the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987, 10/

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased support rendered to that régime by its allies, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

Concerned that the policy of "constructive engagement" with the apartheid régime of South Africa and the "linkage", as well as economic and military collaboration maintained by certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries with Pretoria, have only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist support for South Africa's oppressive and aggressive policies in Namibia and with respect to independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States, as exemplified by the discussions and resolutions of the Security Council,

Conscious of the worsening of the situation in southern Africa because of South Africa's racist policies of oppression, aggression and occupation, which constitute a clear threat to world peace and security, and condemning the continuing breach by South Africa of the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations and its persistent non-compliance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory

through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remain inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the Namibian people,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Expressing its firm belief that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, on the one hand, and the Organization of African Unity and the South West Africa People's Organization, on the other, will help the above agencies and organizations to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 41/39 C of 20 November 1986 in which it requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, in the work of those agencies and organizations,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation also to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

Noting the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with its resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

Deploing the continued co-operation with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,

Gravely concerned at the continued financial support from the International Monetary Fund to the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Approves the chapter of the report 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 relating to the item; 11/

2. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

3. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

6. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of

Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of apartheid has been totally eradicated;

7. Reiterates its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa;

8. Regrets that the World Bank continues to maintain certain financial and technical links with the racist régime of Pretoria, and expresses the view that those links should be discontinued;

9. Deplores the financial and other collaboration and condemns the financial support from the International Monetary Fund to South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, as the apartheid system implies a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus the International Monetary Fund, according to its rules, should not, as long as apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continue to exist, extend any credits to South Africa;

10. Urges once again the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

11. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

12. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

13. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);



14. Recommends that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

15. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

16. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet groups in the service of Pretoria;

17. Welcomes the establishment by the non-aligned countries of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund and invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with it in the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the apartheid régime;

18. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

19. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of colonial Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

20. Draws the particular attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void;

21. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in

that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

22. Reiterates its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 9/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa, further reiterates its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meetings, in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement, and to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the actions taken;

23. Draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118, in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

24. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraph 14 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution;

26. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for 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;

27. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the present resolution;

28. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the item and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

## Notes

1/ See Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three. See also A/41/479-S/18234, annex.

2/ See Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

3/ A/42/325-S/18901, annex; see also Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 20.

4/ A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

5/ A/42/264 and Add.1.

6/ A/AC.109/L.1620.

7/ A/AC.109/L.1616 and Add.1.

8/ E/1987/85.

9/ See Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.61.X.1), p. 61.

10/ See A/42/699, annex II.

11/ The present chapter.

## Annex

### REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE\*

Chairman: Mr. Bronislav KULAWIEC (Czechoslovakia)

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The Sub-Committee notes with deep concern the further deterioration of the situation in and around Namibia as a result of the obdurate refusal of the racist minority régime of Pretoria to comply with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The Sub-Committee condemns the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid régime of South Africa and certain Western countries, especially the United States of America and Israel, in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields.

(2) The Sub-Committee recognizes the important role of the front-line States in the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend within their competence, as a matter of priority, substantial material and other assistance to the front-line States in order to enable them to support the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and particularly in Namibia, more effectively and to resist the violation of their sovereignty and territorial integrity by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa.

(3) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm position that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(4) The Sub-Committee commends those specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions. The Sub-Committee urges those that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, particularly on the assistance provided to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements.

\* The complete text of the report was previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1616.

(5) Once again, the Sub-Committee recommends that the attention of all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should be drawn to the principle that recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the increase by the United Nations system of its moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories, in particular in southern Africa, and their internationally recognized national liberation movements.

(6) The Sub-Committee continues to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to render or to continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for their liberation, particularly in southern Africa. In this connection, the Sub-Committee is of the opinion that all organizations concerned should initiate, in the case of those that have not yet done so, or broaden contacts and co-operation with those peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the relevant international bodies, particularly OAU, and should work out and implement concrete programmes of assistance for those peoples with the active co-operation of their national liberation movements. The Sub-Committee is of the view that the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their internationally recognized national liberation movements should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions conducive to development after these peoples have exercised their right to self-determination and independence, taking into consideration the need to preserve indigenous cultures and traditions, as well as the benefits they may provide for development.

(7) The Sub-Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the small Territories, particularly in the development of their economies.

(8) The Sub-Committee commends the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU and by the United Nations to participate fully as observers in the proceedings of these organizations relating to matters concerning their countries and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay. The Sub-Committee notes with satisfaction the inclusion of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the membership of various specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

(9) The Sub-Committee notes with satisfaction that the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), continue to be the beneficiaries of a number of programmes established within the framework of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, and that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with SWAPO, continues to represent the people of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system. The Sub-Committee urges those agencies and organizations to increase their assistance to SWAPO as

well as to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and to increase the fund-raising activities, in particular among those developed States that have so far not given voluntary contributions.

(10) The Sub-Committee underlines the importance of co-ordination at the country, regional and headquarters levels of the programmes of assistance provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, particularly those in southern Africa. The Sub-Committee considers that such co-ordination would enable the peoples concerned to derive the maximum benefit from those programmes.

(11) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm view that, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should take all necessary measures to stop all collaboration with or assistance to the racist régime of South Africa in financial, economic, technical, nuclear or other fields so as to compel that régime to implement the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning Namibia, apartheid and neighbouring States. The Sub-Committee is also of the view that these organizations should discontinue all collaboration with and support to that régime until it withdraws its troops and terminates its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence is regained and until apartheid has been eradicated and a non-racial, united and democratic State based on the will of all South African people has been established in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Sub-Committee reiterates also its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, support for or legitimization of the domination of the Territory by that régime. The Sub-Committee commends all those agencies and organizations that have terminated relations with the racist South African régime and recommends that the Special Committee request the General Assembly to hold accountable those agencies and organizations that continue to co-operate with, and extend this kind of assistance to, South Africa.

(12) The Sub-Committee:

(a) Takes note of the statement made by the representative of the World Bank before the Sub-Committee on 1 May 1986, in which he said that the Bank had made no loans to South Africa since 1966 and that all links with regard to the previous loans had ended, that South Africa had not participated in an election for Executive Director of the Bank Group since 1972 and that it was not represented in the Board of the Bank, the International Development Association or the International Finance Corporation, but that South Africa was a member of the Board of Governors, who were the Ministers of Finance, and attended its meetings; in this connection, the Sub-Committee regrets that the World Bank continues to maintain certain financial and technical links with racist South Africa, as exemplified by the continued participation of South Africa in the work of that body, and is of the view that the World Bank should put an end to all links with that racist régime;

(b) Urges the World Bank to increase its assistance to those front-line and neighbouring States which have been the victims of the South African aggression.

(13) The Sub-Committee deeply deplores the granting, in disregard of relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, of a credit of \$US 1.1 billion by IMF to South Africa in November 1982. Two thirds of this amount has already been repaid. The Sub-Committee regrets that IMF continues to maintain links with the racist South African régime, and is of the view that IMF should put an end to all support to the racist régime. The Sub-Committee is strongly convinced that the apartheid system implies a serious instability in the South African economy, and thus that IMF according to its rules should not, as long as apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continue to exist, extend any credits nor any kind of assistance to South Africa.

(14) The Sub-Committee therefore reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly, at its forty-second session, should propose, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and IMF, a/ the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa. It further recommends that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the General Assembly should propose that the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the above-mentioned item.

(15) The Sub-Committee reiterates its conviction that the consultations with the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system are an appropriate means of further strengthening the role of those organizations in the process of decolonization with regard to the aims and objectives of the Declaration as well as for the Special Committee to benefit from their experience in that process. The Sub-Committee is also of the opinion that the agencies and organizations, particularly IMF, in accordance with their charters, should inform it of the results of the consideration by their respective bodies of the appeals addressed to them in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly aimed at enhancing their role in the decolonization process.

#### Notes

a/ See Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.61.X.1), p. 61.

## CHAPTER VII\*

### INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 a OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February 1987, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August 1987.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly concerning information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 a of the Charter and related questions, in particular resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, by which the Assembly decided, inter alia, to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and to transfer certain of its functions to the Special Committee, and paragraph 4 of resolution 41/13 of 31 October 1986, by which the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/917) containing information on the dates on which information from the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned, called for under Article 73 a of the Charter, was transmitted for the years 1985 and 1986.
5. At the 1317th meeting, on 6 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by the Acting Chairman on the item (A/AC.109/L.1636).
6. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as by the representative of the Under-Secretary-General (A/AC.109/PV.1317), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 8).
7. On 6 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC 109/924) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers for the attention of their

\* Previously issued as part of A/42/23 (Part IV).



Governments. On 24 August, the relevant part of the verbatim record of the 1317th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1317), containing an account of the exchange of views which had taken place prior to the adoption of the resolution, was also transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers for the attention of their Governments.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

8. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/924) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August 1987, to which reference is made in paragraph 6, is reproduced below:

##### The Special Committee,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 1/

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 41/13 of 31 October 1986, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Noting with concern that the working papers prepared by the Secretariat on Territories do not, in some instances, contain adequate, timely information, due in large measure to the late transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

1. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

2. Requests the administering Powers concerned to continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

4. Decides, subject to any decision which the General Assembly might take in that connection, to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

9. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1312th and 1314th meetings, on 24 February and 3 August 1987, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report 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 relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations 2/ and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 3/

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 41/13 of 31 October 1986, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Noting with concern that the working papers on Territories prepared for the Special Committee by the Secretariat do not, in some instances, contain adequate, timely information, due in large measure to the late transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

1. Approves the chapter of the report 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 relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. Requests the administering Powers concerned to continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and

constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers for the Special Committee relating to the Territories concerned;

5. Requests the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

#### Notes

1/ A/AC.109/917.

2/ The present chapter.

3/ A/42/577/Rev.1.

## CHAPTER VIII\*

### NAMIBIA

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February 1987, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of Namibia as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the question of Namibia at its 1315th to 1319th, and 1321st, 1322nd and 1324th meetings, between 4 and 12 August 1987.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as resolution 41/39 of 20 November 1986 relating to Namibia, and resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of resolution 41/41 B, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985, relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration. The Committee also paid due attention to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council concerning Namibia and to the reports and decisions of the United Nations Council for Namibia. It also took into account the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985; 1/ the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986; 2/ the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986; 3/ the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986; 4/ the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987; and the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987. 5/
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat on the item (A/AC.109/916) and reports of the United Nations Council for Namibia on political developments (A/AC.131/240), the military situation (A/AC.131/241), social conditions (A/AC.131/242) and the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia (A/AC.131/243).

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\* Previously issued as A/42/23 (Part V).

5. At the 1315th meeting, on 4 August, the Chairman drew the attention of the members to a working paper containing a preliminary text of a draft decision on the item, prepared by the Acting Chairman on the basis of his consultations and taking into account related developments. In so doing, the Chairman recalled that the working paper had been circulated to members on 31 July, with the request that they submit any suggestions or observations they might have in that regard.

6. In conformity with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee invited the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the item. In response to the invitation, a representative of SWAPO participated in the relevant proceedings of the Committee (see para. 8).

7. In accordance with established practice, the representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia participated in the work of the Special Committee relating to the item. The President of the Council addressed the Committee at its 1316th meeting, on 5 August (A/AC.109/PV.1316).

8. In connection with the Special Committee's consideration of the item, the Deputy Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations made statements at the 1316th and 1324th meetings, on 5 and 12 August, respectively (A/AC.109/PV.1316 and PV.1324).

9. The general debate on the item took place at the 1317th to 1319th meetings, on 6 and 7 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: the United Republic of Tanzania, Bulgaria, Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Afghanistan and China, at the 1317th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1317); Ethiopia, Sierra Leone and Sweden, at the 1318th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1318); and the Syrian Arab Republic, Indonesia, Czechoslovakia, India and Yugoslavia, at the 1319th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1319). Further reference to Namibia was made by the representative of Yugoslavia during the course of his statement at the 1327th meeting, on 14 August (A/AC.109/PV.1327).

10. At the 1321st meeting, on 10 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft consensus (A/AC.109/L.1638) prepared on the basis of the consultations undertaken, on behalf of the Chairman, by the Rapporteur in relation to the working paper referred to in paragraph 5. At the 1322nd meeting, on 11 August, the Chairman informed the Committee that action would be taken on the draft consensus at a subsequent meeting.

11. At its 1324th meeting, on 12 August, the Committee adopted draft consensus A/AC.109/L.1638 and Corr.1 (see para. 13), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Chile and Trinidad and Tobago (A/AC.109/PV.1324).

12. On 13 August, the text of the consensus (A/AC.109/926) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council. 6/ On the same date, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations for the attention of his Government. Copies of the consensus were also transmitted to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, SWAPO, all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

13. The text of the consensus (A/AC.109/926) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1324th meeting, on 12 August 1987, to which reference is made in paragraph 11, is reproduced below:

1. Having considered the question of Namibia in the context of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and having heard statements by the representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the Special Committee reaffirms that the question of Namibia is a burning issue of primary importance in the process of decolonization and notes with grave concern the critical situation in and around Namibia resulting from the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by the racist minority régime of South Africa.
2. The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and subsequent resolutions relating to Namibia. It also reaffirms the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal to achieve freedom.
3. The Special Committee reiterates that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands, which are integral parts of Namibia, and that any action by South Africa to annex them is illegal, null and void, as has been repeatedly affirmed by the United Nations. 7/
4. The Special Committee reaffirms that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved under the terms of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly. It strongly condemns South Africa's brutal repression of the Namibian people, its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations in violation of the principles of the Charter.
5. The Special Committee draws particular attention to the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 3/ and the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its 492nd meeting, held at Luanda, on 22 May 1987, 5/ and stresses the urgent need for their implementation.
6. The Special Committee reiterates its conviction that the apartheid régime of South Africa is responsible for creating a situation that seriously threatens international peace and security as a result of its persistent non-compliance with and violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions, in the form of denial to the people of Namibia of their basic human rights, including their inalienable right to self-determination and independence; its policy of apartheid; its brutal repression of and violence against the Namibian people; its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and

destabilisation against neighbouring States; its continued manoeuvres to prevent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978; and its sinister attempts to impose on the people of Namibia an internal settlement in order to consolidate its illegal hold over the Territory by creating puppet political institutions to serve its own interests.

7. Racist South Africa's intransigence makes it more imperative than ever for the United Nations to reassert its direct responsibility over Namibia until its independence and to take urgent steps to bring about faithful and unqualified compliance by the racist régime of South Africa with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations in order to enable the people of Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without further delay.

8. The Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa for the imposition of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985, declares this measure to be null and void, affirms that it constitutes a direct affront to the United Nations and a clear defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolutions 435 (1978), 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, and further affirms that this manoeuvre by South Africa of creating puppet institutions subservient to the interests of the racist régime is intended to consolidate Pretoria's stranglehold over Namibia. The Committee rejects and denounces all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the illegal racist régime of South Africa attempts to perpetuate its colonial domination of Namibia, and, in particular, calls upon the international community to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people in violation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as the decisions adopted by the Special Committee.

9. The Special Committee recalls that the Security Council has determined that in the international Territory of Namibia, which is the direct responsibility of the United Nations, there are only two parties to the conflict, the people of Namibia, led by their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, and the racist régime of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia.

10. The Special Committee reiterates that any political solution to the Namibian situation must be based on the immediate and unconditional termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, the withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It reaffirms that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, and demands its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification. The Committee notes with regret the continued failure of the Security Council to discharge effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security in southern Africa, owing to the vetoes of two of its Western

permanent members, and urges the Security Council to resume forthwith its consideration of further measures to give effect to the Council resolutions on this question, as called for by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 1/ as well as by a number of related conferences and meetings held recently, including in particular the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986; 2/ the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986; 3/ the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986; 4/ the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987; and the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987. 5/

11. The Special Committee denounces and rejects the attempts by South Africa or any other State to impart to the question of Namibia a dimension different from what it is, namely, an act of colonial domination in violation of the principles and objectives of the Charter and of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The question of Namibia has always been and remains a decolonization issue and must be addressed and resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant United Nations resolutions. Any attempt to portray it as part of an East-West confrontation rather than one of decolonization is in flagrant defiance of the will of the international community and could only have the effect of further delaying the independence of Namibia.

12. The Special Committee firmly rejects the constant attempts made by South Africa and the United States of America to establish a "linkage" between the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and extraneous issues, particularly the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, which is a matter to be decided solely by that independent and sovereign State. The Committee declares that the attempts at "linkage" and the external support accorded to it are ploys intended to delay the independence of Namibia and to jeopardize the responsibility of the United Nations for this Territory and the authority of the Security Council, which decided on the universally supported plan for its independence, and constitute interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

13. The Special Committee strongly rejects the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which have encouraged the racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and calls for their abandonment so that the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia can be implemented.

14. The Special Committee reaffirms that the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and strongly condemns the illegal South African administration for its persistent and systematic attempts to undermine, discredit and destroy that organization, its members and supporters, through arbitrary arrests, torture, intimidation and terror. It commends SWAPO for the exemplary leadership it has provided to the Namibian people for over a quarter of a century, for its



continued constructive and flexible attitude and for its continued co-operation with the United Nations in its efforts towards the full and speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

15. The Special Committee reaffirms its unreserved support for the courageous people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle, by all available means, for self-determination and national independence in the context of Pretoria's continued intransigence and the brutal, racist repression it has unleashed for decades on the Namibian people by force of arms. It recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolution 41/39 A of 20 November 1986, declared that South Africa's illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974. The Committee reiterates its conviction that the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, continues to be an important and decisive factor in their efforts to achieve independence in a united Namibia. It appeals to all States to intensify their support in all fields for that organization at this critical stage of its struggle to achieve national liberation. In this regard, it draws attention to the Emergency Namibia Liberation Fund of OAU and the Solidarity Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. It also urges all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States.

16. The Special Committee demands that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether they have been charged or tried or are being held without charge, either in Namibia or in South Africa. It also demands that all captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 8/ and Additional Protocol I. 9/

17. The Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, particularly its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against the neighbouring States, most recently Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, its illegal use of Namibian territory for perpetrating such acts of aggression, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Committee calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It further condemns the continued military and nuclear intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) 10/ and that it should adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make

it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The acquisition of nuclear-weapons capability by the Pretoria régime adds yet another dangerous dimension to an already grave situation. The Committee deplores the continuing collaboration of certain Western States and other countries with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military, nuclear, financial, cultural and other fields. The Committee declares that such collaboration encourages the Pretoria régime in its defiance of the international community and obstructs efforts to eliminate apartheid and bring South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia to an end, and calls for the immediate cessation of such collaboration. The Committee takes note of the Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, 11/ which expressed its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of Israel's collaboration with South Africa, especially in the nuclear field. The Committee calls for all such collaboration to be terminated forthwith.

18. The Special Committee condemns in particular the repeated acts of aggression carried out by racist South Africa against Angola. It emphasizes the particular gravity of this violation of the Charter, carried out from illegally occupied Namibia. It declares the destabilization of Angola and the occupation of part of its territory to be an extension of the hegemonistic scheme of apartheid on which the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia is based. It also stresses that the support accorded by the racist régime of South Africa and by the United States Administration to the bandits of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) destabilizes a sovereign Government and intensifies the repression of the Namibian people, including those in exile. It unequivocally condemns the provision of financial support and weapons, including Stinger missiles, to the UNITA bandits with a view to destabilizing Angola, which is making a supreme sacrifice, in terms of lives and destruction of property, in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence. These weapons are transported through the international Territory of Namibia in direct violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

19. The Special Committee reaffirms that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, and expresses its deep concern at the depletion of those resources, particularly its uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia 12/ and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. 13/ The Committee strongly condemns the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia that are illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory, and demands that these interests comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration and declares that, by their incessant exploitation of the human and natural resources of

the Territory and their continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its independence.

20. The Special Committee also condemns the exploitation of Namibian uranium by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, which constitutes a violation by the Governments involved of binding resolutions of the Security Council and is thus in violation of Article 25 of the Charter. The Committee appeals to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, 14/ which regulates the activities of Urenco. The Special Committee takes note of the legal proceedings instituted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in the district court of The Hague against Urenco Nederland V.O.F. and Ultracentrifuge Nederland N.V. (UCN), as well as the Government of the Netherlands, in that connection.

21. The Special Committee demands that those States whose transnational corporations continue to operate in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by ensuring the immediate withdrawal of all investments from Namibia and by putting an end to co-operation by such corporations with the illegal South African administration. The Committee reaffirms that the activities of all foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under international law and that all such interests would be liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia.

22. The Special Committee recommends that the Security Council should act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people. The Committee strongly recommends that the Security Council respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by imposing forthwith comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that régime under the terms of Chapter VII of the Charter.

23. The Special Committee pays particular tribute to the Governments of the front-line and other African States for their commitment to the cause of a free and independent Namibia and their determined efforts to extend all moral and material assistance to the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO. It is convinced that continuing solidarity with and support for those States remain an important factor for success in the international effort towards the liberation of Namibia. The Committee deems it imperative that the international community increase, as a matter of urgency, its financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which are largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize and debilitate them. In this connection, the Committee draws attention to the establishment by the non-aligned countries of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund, and expresses its appreciation of the continuing support extended by those countries to the people of Namibia.

24. The Special Committee affirms its full support for the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and views with indignation South Africa's attempts to thwart the work of the Conference. The Committee urges all States to render every possible assistance to the Conference in its efforts to promote regional economic co-operation and development and to reduce the economic dependence of countries of the area on racist South Africa.

25. The Special Committee reaffirms its support for the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. It urgently calls upon all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to give generous support to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and all programmes of assistance organized by the Council to benefit the Namibian people and to prepare them for the responsibilities of independent nationhood. The Committee draws attention in that connection to the reaffirmation by the General Assembly 15/ that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in accordance with the mandate conferred upon it by Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, should consider the promulgation of additional legislation in order to protect and promote the interests of the people of Namibia and to implement effectively such legislation.

26. The Special Committee notes with profound concern the continued assistance provided to the South African régime by certain international organizations and institutions. Such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it to continue the brutal suppression of the oppressed majority in South Africa itself, while subsidizing its illegal occupation of Namibia and, at the same time, encouraging the apartheid régime to commit blatant aggression against independent neighbouring States. The Committee calls upon all specialized agencies, in particular the International Monetary Fund, to terminate all collaboration with, and assistance to, the racist régime of South Africa, since such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it not only to continue the brutal repression in Namibia and South Africa itself, but also to commit acts of aggression against independent neighbouring States. It further calls upon all other international organizations and institutions to bear in mind and respect the position taken by the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to refrain from any form of co-operation with the Pretoria régime.

27. The Special Committee deplores the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibia information offices in certain Western countries, aimed at legitimizing its puppet institutions in Namibia, in particular the so-called interim government for which the racist régime has been condemned by the Security Council and the international community, and calls upon the Governments concerned to take appropriate action to terminate such activities.

28. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the activities of non-governmental organizations in a number of Western and other countries to promote the severance of economic and other links with racist South Africa, as part of a concerted public campaign against the scourge of apartheid. It is convinced that these efforts at the public level are of crucial importance in the mobilization of universal support for the Namibian cause and the struggle

against apartheid. The Committee urges Member States to take appropriate steps with a view to strengthening such campaigns and encouraging those organisations also to work for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. The Committee calls upon all Member States to abide scrupulously by relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and to impose voluntary sanctions against South Africa in order to isolate the racist régime.

29. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction also that a number of Governments have taken legislative and other measures, in compliance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations, aimed at bringing about the isolation of the racist régime. It calls upon those Governments that have not yet done so to take appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, unilaterally and collectively, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in order to isolate it effectively in the political, economic, military and cultural fields, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the United Nations.

30. In view of the massive publicity campaign by the racist régime of South Africa designed to justify and gain support for its illegal occupation of Namibia, the Special Committee reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to intensify further his efforts, through all available media, to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that régime with respect to Namibia and, in particular, to increase the dissemination in all parts of the world of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO. The Committee emphasizes the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individual men and women, in mobilizing Governments and public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, in exercising pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in the Territory, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia. It commends all those who have steadfastly supported the Namibian cause for their unflagging commitment and urges them to co-ordinate and intensify further their efforts.

31. The Special Committee decides to keep the situation and developments in the Territory under continuous review.

#### Notes

1/ A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex; see also Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985, document S/17114.

2/ Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

3/ See Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three. See also A/41/479-S/18234, annex.

Notes (continued)

- 4/ A/41/697-S/18392, annex.
- 5/ A/42/325-S/18901, annex; see also Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 203.
- 6/ S/19052.
- 7/ See, for example, General Assembly resolutions S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and 36/121 A of 10 December 1981 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978.
- 8/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.
- 9/ A/32/144, annex I.
- 10/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.
- 11/ A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.
- 12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.
- 13/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.
- 14/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 795, No. 11326, p. 308.
- 15/ Resolution 41/39 A, para. 9.

## CHAPTER IX\*

WESTERN SAHARA, EAST TIMOR, GIBRALTAR, NEW CALEDONIA, ANGUILLA, PITCAIRN, MONTSERRAT, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, TOKELAU, CAYMAN ISLANDS, ST. HELENA, BERMUDA, GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA, UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

### A. Introduction

1. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February 1987, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the following 17 Territories as separate items and to allocate them for consideration in its plenary meetings and the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, as indicated.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Western Sahara	Plenary
East Timor	"
Gibraltar	"
New Caledonia	"
Anguilla	Sub-Committee on Small Territories
Pitcairn	"
Montserrat	"
British Virgin Islands	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"
Tokelau	"
Cayman Islands	"
St. Helena	"
Bermuda	"
Guam	"
American Samoa	"
United States Virgin Islands	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"

2. The present chapter contains an account of the Special Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned Territories (see sect. B), as well as its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session (see sect. C). Accounts of the Committee's consideration of Namibia and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) are set out in chapters VIII and X of the present report.

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\* Previously issued as A/42/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1.

3. In its consideration of the items, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolutions 41/41 A and B of 2 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of resolution 41/41 B, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session"; and by paragraph 4 of resolution 41/41 A, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to consider the question of New Caledonia at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session. The Committee also took into account Assembly resolutions 41/16 to 41/26 and decisions 41/402 of 20 September 1986 and 41/406 to 41/408 of 31 October 1986 relating to the items. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.

4. In their capacity as the administering Powers concerned and in accordance with established procedures, the delegations of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States of America continued to participate in the work of the Special Committee, New Zealand in relation to Tokelau, Portugal to East Timor and the United States to American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands and Guam. The latter delegation did not take part in the Committee's consideration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

5. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power concerned, did not participate in the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories under its administration.

6. In its reports on the Territories under United Kingdom administration, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, recalling that it had been the established procedure for the administering Power to participate in the consideration of the Territory under its administration and bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly those that invite all States to co-operate fully with the Special Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate, expressed its regret at the non-participation of the United Kingdom and the negative impact that had on its work. In that regard, the Sub-Committee stressed the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization. It appealed to the administering Power to reconsider its decision not to participate in the work of the Special Committee.

7. In a related context, the Special Committee, at its 1317th meeting, on 6 August, adopted a resolution on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories (A/AC.109/923) by which, in "expressing its regret at the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with serious concern the negative impact which the non-participation of the United Kingdom has had on its work during the year, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom", the Committee urged the Government of the United Kingdom to reconsider its decision not to



participate in the work of the Special Committee, and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under its administration. 1/

## B. Consideration by and decisions of the Special Committee

### 1. Western Sahara

8. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1315th, 1317th and 1325th meetings, between 4 and 13 August 1987.

9. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a revised working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/918).

10. At its 1315th and 1317th meetings, on 4 and 6 August, the Special Committee granted requests for hearing to Mr. Moulud Said, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (POLISARIO), and Miss Teresa K. Smith, Western Sahara Campaign for Human Rights and Humanitarian Relief, USA. At the 1325th meeting, on 13 August, statements were made by Miss Smith and Mr. Said (A/AC.109/PV.1325).

11. At the 1325th meeting, on 13 August, statements were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, India, Cuba, the Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan (A/AC.109/PV.1325). The representative of Yugoslavia, during the course of his statement at the 1327th meeting, on 14 August (A/AC.109/PV.1327), made reference to the item.

### Decision of the Special Committee

12. At its 1325th meeting, on 13 August 1987, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-second session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

### 2. East Timor

13. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1315th, 1323rd, 1325th to 1327th meetings, between 4 and 14 August 1987.

14. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a revised working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/919) as well as communications received from Indonesia (A/AC.109/922 and Add.1).

15. At its 1315th and 1323rd meetings, on 4 and 11 August, respectively, and following a statement by the representative of Indonesia at the 1315th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1315), the Special Committee granted the requests for hearing from the following petitioners and heard their statements at the meetings indicated below:

<u>Petitioner</u>	<u>Meeting</u>
Monsignor Manuel de Silva Martins, Bishop of Setúbal	1325th
Mr. J. G. Taylor, Catholic Institute for International Relations	1326th
Mr. Eric Schwartz, Asia Watch	1326th
Sister Mary Philip Cowmeadow, Hobart East Timor Committee	1326th
Miss Sidney Jones, Amnesty International	1326th
Mr. Jonathan Head, Tapol, The Indonesia Human Rights Campaign	1326th
Mr. H. J. van der Veen, Komitee Indonesie	1326th
Mr. Joao Carrascalao, União Democrática Timorense	1326th
Mr. Shouhachi Iwamura	1326th
Mr. Raul Brito, elected Member of Parliament	1326th
Mr. Michel Robert, International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples	1326th
Mr. Abilio Araujo, Frente Revolucionária de Timor-Leste Independente	1326th

16. At the 1325th meeting, on 13 August, the representative of Indonesia made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1325).

17. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Mozambique had expressed the wish to participate in the Special Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.

18. At the 1327th meeting, on 14 August, statements were made by the representatives of Portugal (as the administering Power), Mozambique (on behalf also of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe) and Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1327).

#### Decision of the Special Committee

19. At its 1327th meeting, on 14 August 1987, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-second session.

### 3. Gibraltar

20. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1327th meeting, on 14 August 1987.

21. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/915).

#### Decision of the Special Committee

22. At its 1327th meeting, on 14 August 1987, taking into account the continuing discussions between the parties concerned, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue its consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-second session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

#### 4. New Caledonia

23. The Special Committee considered the question of New Caledonia in two stages: the first at its 1312th and 1313th meetings, on 24 February and 17 March 1987, respectively; and the second at its 1315th, 1322nd, 1323rd, 1326th and 1328th meetings, between 4 and 14 August 1987.

##### I

24. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February 1987, the Chairman drew attention to a letter dated 8 December 1986 addressed to the Acting Chairman from the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations on behalf of the seven members of the South Pacific Forum that are States Members of the United Nations (Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) (A/AC.109/888), requesting that "the question of New Caledonia be taken up early in 1987, immediately following the organizational meeting of the Special Committee".

25. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided to take up the question of New Caledonia separately, as the first item on its agenda.

26. The Chairman informed the Special Committee that the South Pacific Forum members that are Members of the United Nations had requested to participate in the Committee's proceedings relating to New Caledonia. The Committee decided to accede to the request. The representative of Fiji made a statement on behalf of the South Pacific Forum members that are Members of the United Nations (A/AC.109/PV.1312).

27. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to the following: (a) a note by the Acting Chairman, which contained information on action taken by him following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 41/41 A of 2 December 1986, and references to all pertinent documentation on the item (A/AC.109/889); and (b) a working paper prepared by the Secretariat on the item (A/AC.109/892 and Add.1 and 2).

28. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to grant a request for hearing submitted by Mr. Jean-Marie Tjibaou, on behalf of the Front de libération nationale Kanak socialiste (FLNKS).

29. At the 1313th meeting, on 17 March, the representative of Fiji made a statement on behalf of the South Pacific Forum members that are Members of the United Nations (A/AC.109/PV.1313).

30. At the same meeting, the Acting Chairman drew attention to a letter dated 11 March 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman, transmitting a copy of the "Summary of Key Points arising out of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the South Pacific Forum on New Caledonia", held at Auckland on 3 March 1987 (A/AC.109/903).

31. At the same meeting, in accordance with a decision taken at the 1312th meeting, on 24 February, the Special Committee heard statements by the following representatives of FLNKS: Mr. Yann Celené Uregei, Mr. Paul Neaoutine, Mr. Simon Naoutchouf, Mr. Eymard Boanaoue and Mr. Jean-Marie Tjibaou (A/AC.109/PV.1313).

32. Statements were made by the representatives of Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (A/AC.109/PV.1313).

33. The Acting Chairman then read out to the Special Committee the text of a statement on the question (A/AC.109/PV.1313), prepared by the Acting Chairman on the basis of consultations with members. The Committee adopted the statement without objection (see para. 35). Statements were made by the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire and Iraq (A/AC.109/PV.1313).

34. The Special Committee decided to continue consideration of the question of New Caledonia at a later date.

#### Decision of the Special Committee

35. The text of the statement on the item adopted by the Special Committee at its 1313th meeting, on 17 March 1987, to which reference is made in paragraph 33, is reproduced below:

"The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples recalls General Assembly resolution 41/41 A of 2 December 1986 relating to the question of New Caledonia, which affirmed the inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

"Having heard the statements on the question of New Caledonia, including the petition by the Front de libération nationale Kanak socialiste (FLNKS), at its 1313th meeting on 17 March 1987, the Special Committee requests the Government of France, as the administering Power concerned, to extend its co-operation in connection with the Committee's consideration of the question, in particular through its participation in the related proceedings and by transmitting information on the Territory as called for under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Special Committee urges the Government of France, in consultation with the people of New Caledonia, and in co-operation with the Special Committee, to prepare the Territory for a free and genuine act of self-determination in accordance with United Nations principles and practices. It requests the Government of France to inform the Committee in detail of any actions which it proposes to take in that regard.

"Bearing in mind the need to secure first-hand information on the situation obtaining in the Territory, the Special Committee requests the Chairman to hold consultations with the representative of the administering Power at an early date on this and other issues relating to New Caledonia and to report thereon to the Committee.

"The Special Committee decides to keep the situation in the Territory under continuous review."

36. On 17 March, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee transmitted the text of the statement to the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

## II

37. At the 1322nd meeting, on 11 August, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1643, submitted by Fiji. The text of the draft resolution read as follows:

### The Special Committee,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 41/41 A of 2 December 1986 that in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, New Caledonia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter,

Noting the decision of the Special Committee on the question of New Caledonia at its meeting on 17 March 1987, 2/

Noting also the final communiqué issued by the Heads of Government of the member States of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987, 3/ and in particular their call for a United Nations-sponsored referendum in New Caledonia consistent with the universally accepted principles and practices of self-determination and independence,

Conscious of the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of New Caledonia,

Recognizing the multiracial character of New Caledonia and the need to preserve and safeguard the cultural heritage and the innate and active rights and identity of its indigenous people in all aspects of life,

1. Affirms the inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

2. Affirms that an obligation exists on the part of the Government of France to transmit information on New Caledonia under Chapter XI of the

Charter of the United Nations and requests the Government of France to transmit to the Secretary-General such information as is called for under Chapter XI and in the related decisions of the General Assembly;

3. Regrets that the Government of France has not responded to the call to submit such information and calls upon it to do so;

4. Considers that, consistent with the principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the peaceful transition of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence should be undertaken in a manner which recognizes the innate and active rights of the indigenous people and which guarantees the rights and interests of all inhabitants of the multiracial society in New Caledonia;

5. Declares that progress towards a long-term political solution in New Caledonia requires a free and genuine act of self-determination consistent with the universally accepted principles and practices of self-determination and independence, and conducted under the auspices of the United Nations;

6. Emphasizes that such an act of self-determination requires a comprehensive programme of prior political education in which all options are impartially presented and consequences fully explained, and in which all options are available;

7. Calls upon the Government of France to resume dialogue with all sections of the population of New Caledonia in order to facilitate rapid progress towards such an act of self-determination in which all sections of the community participate;

8. Affirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote economic and social development and calls upon it to institute programmes designed to ensure balanced growth and allocation of resources throughout the Territory;

9. Decides, subject to any directives which the General Assembly may give in this connection at its forty-second session, to continue to consider the item at its next session.

38. On 12 August, revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1643/Rev.1 was circulated, by which:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

"Noting also the section relating to New Caledonia in the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987, and in particular its call for a United Nations-sponsored referendum in the Territory consistent with the universally accepted principles and practices of self-determination and independence,".

(b) Operative paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 8 were replaced by the following:

"4. Considers that, consistent with the principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the peaceful transition of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence should be undertaken in a manner which guarantees the rights and interests of the people of New Caledonia;

"5. Declares that progress towards a long-term political solution in New Caledonia requires a free and genuine act of self-determination consistent with the universally accepted principles and practices of self-determination and independence under the auspices of the United Nations;

"6. Emphasizes that such an act of self-determination should be preceded by a comprehensive programme of prior political education in which all options are impartially presented and consequences fully explained, and in which all options are available;

"...

"8. Affirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote economic and social development and calls upon it to institute programmes designed to benefit all the people throughout the Territory;"

39. At the 1326th meeting, on 13 August, the Chairman drew attention to revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1643/Rev.2, by which the last preambular paragraph in draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1643/Rev.1 was deleted and operative paragraphs 5 and 6 therein were replaced by the following:

"5. Declares that progress towards a long-term political solution in New Caledonia requires a free and genuine act of self-determination consistent with United Nations principles and practices of self-determination and independence;

"6. Emphasizes that such an act of self-determination, in which all options should be made available, should be preceded by a comprehensive programme of prior political education, in which all options are impartially presented and consequences fully explained;"

40. At the 1328th meeting, on 14 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that South Pacific Forum members of the United Nations had expressed their wish to continue to participate in the Committee's proceedings relating to New Caledonia. The Committee decided to accede to the request.

41. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to the following additional documentation:

(a) Report of the Acting Chairman (A/AC.109/921) on his consultation with the administering Power in pursuance of the related provisions of the statement of the Acting Chairman adopted by the Special Committee at its 1313th meeting, on 17 March (see para. 35);

(b) Addendum to the working paper prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/892/Add.2);

(c) Letter dated 25 February 1987 addressed to the Acting Chairman from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations, submitting background information, prepared by FLNKS, relating to the Territory (A/AC.109/896 and Add.1 and 2).

42. In addition to the request for hearing granted at the 1312th meeting, on 24 February (see para. 28), the Special Committee, at its 1315th and

1323rd meetings, on 4 and 11 August, respectively, granted further requests for hearing from the following petitioners and heard their statements at the 1328th meeting, on 14 August:

<u>Petitioner</u>	<u>Meeting</u>
Mr. Yann Celené Uregei, Front de libération nationale Kanak socialiste (FLNKS)	1328th
Miss Gail Lerner, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches	1328th
Miss Susan Quass, United Methodist Office	1328th
Mr. Dwain Epps, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA, International Affairs Commission	1328th
Miss Vinie Burrows, Women's International Democratic Federation	1328th
Miss Sidney Jones, Amnesty International	1328th
Miss Angela Gilliam, International Women's Anthropology Conference	1328th
Mr. Michel Robert, International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples	1328th
Miss Jeanne Woods, Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO)	1328th
Dr. Arthur Lewis (A/AC.109/PV.1328)	1328th

43. At the 1328th meeting, on 14 August, the representative of Samoa made a statement on behalf of the South Pacific Forum members that are Members of the United Nations. Statements were also made by the representatives of Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, the Solomon Islands, Australia, Vanuatu and Fiji (A/AC.109/PV.1328).

44. In the course of his statement (A/AC.109/PV.1328), the representative of Fiji introduced revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1643/Rev.2, together with further oral revisions thereto, by which the following new paragraph was inserted as the fifth preambular paragraph:

"Noting further the provisions concerning New Caledonia contained in the political declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,". 4/

45. At the same meeting, the representative of Indonesia made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1328).

#### Decision by the Special Committee

46. In further statements to the Special Committee at its 1328th meeting, the representatives of Samoa, Australia and Papua New Guinea (A/AC.109/PV.1328) urged



the Special Committee, in view of the extensive consultations held on the revised draft resolution, to take action thereon without a vote. The representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1328). The representative of Fiji made a statement on a point of order (A/AC.109/PV.1328). The Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1328).

47. Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, India and Mali (A/AC.109/PV.1328).

48. At the 1328th meeting, on 14 August 1987, the Special Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1643/Rev.2, as further revised orally (see para. 44), by 18 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions. The representative of Iraq made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1328). The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/931) is reproduced below (see also para. 128, draft resolution I):

The Special Committee.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 41/41 A of 2 December 1986 that, in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, New Caledonia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter,

Noting the decision of the Special Committee on the question of New Caledonia at its meeting on 17 March 1987, 2/

Noting also the section relating to New Caledonia in the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987, 3/ and in particular its call for a United Nations-sponsored referendum in the Territory consistent with the universally accepted principles and practices of self-determination and independence,

Noting further the provisions concerning New Caledonia contained in the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 4/

Conscious of the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of New Caledonia,

1. Affirms the inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

2. Affirms that an obligation exists on the part of the Government of France to transmit information on New Caledonia under Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and requests the Government of France to transmit to the Secretary-General such information as is called for under Chapter XI and in the related decisions of the General Assembly;

3. Regrets that the Government of France has not responded to the call to submit such information and calls upon it to do so;

4. Considers that, consistent with the principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the peaceful transition of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence should be undertaken in a manner which guarantees the rights and interests of the people of New Caledonia;

5. Declares that progress towards a long-term political solution in New Caledonia requires a free and genuine act of self-determination consistent with United Nations principles and practices of self-determination and independence;

6. Emphasizes that such an act of self-determination, in which all options should be made available, should be preceded by a comprehensive programme of prior political education in which all options are impartially presented and consequences fully explained;

7. Calls upon the Government of France to resume dialogue with all sections of the population of New Caledonia in order to facilitate rapid progress towards such an act of self-determination in which all sections of the community participate;

8. Affirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote economic and social development and calls upon it to institute programmes designed to benefit all the people throughout the Territory;

9. Decides, subject to any directives which the General Assembly may give in this connection at its forty-second session, to continue to consider the item at its next session.

49. On 14 August, the Chairman transmitted the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/931) to the Permanent Representative of France for the attention of his Government.

## 5. Anguilla

50. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1314th meeting, on 3 August 1987.

51. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/894 and Add.1) and foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/897).

52. At the 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1314), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1622), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1314).

## Decision of the Special Committee

53. At its 1314th meeting, on 3 August 1987, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/PV.1314), the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Special Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 128, draft resolution II):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Anguilla of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Anguilla to exercise freely without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee notes that the Constitutional Review Committee, which was appointed in October 1985, held a series of public meetings in the Territory and with Anguillians residing in the United States Virgin Islands. The Committee takes note that the Report of the Constitutional Review Committee would be considered by the Anguilla House of Assembly and would thereafter be forwarded to the administering Power. The Special Committee emphasizes the need for replacing the outdated edition of laws, and notes that the territorial Government has recognized that need.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(6) The Special Committee notes that, according to data prepared by the Caribbean Development Bank, the economy of the Territory grew in real terms by 15 per cent in 1985, mainly as a result of an upsurge in tourism. The Committee notes the Bank's observation that the tourist industry is owned and managed predominantly by foreigners. The Committee also notes that, while recommending restrictions on foreign investment and tourism, the Government of Anguilla has recognized the importance of balanced sectoral growth and

continued to give the highest priority to the development of the Territory's economic and social infrastructure.

(7) The Special Committee expresses its concern over the illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and its offshore fishing banks which, if unchecked, may have serious consequences for the future availability of an important source of food. In this connection, and bearing in mind the importance of the fishing industry to the diversification of the economy, the Committee welcomes the intention of the Government of Anguilla to introduce legislation to conserve the Territory's fish stocks.

(8) The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of the elaboration of a strategy for the efficient production of salt, including some level of mechanization and marketing within the subregion.

(9) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Anguilla and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification.

(10) The Special Committee notes that there has been little regulatory control of the commercial banking system and also notes the Caribbean Development Bank's recommendation that an institutional framework should be in place to ensure that the banks comply with banking regulations and government policy. The Committee underlines the need for effective instruments to regulate the commercial banking system. In this connection, the Committee notes that, according to the Caribbean Development Bank, the Territory's decision to become a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank would relieve the Government of direct responsibility for supervising the Bank's compliance with regulations.

(11) The Special Committee notes the importance which the territorial Government attaches to an efficient and effective civil service and urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the increased employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy.

(12) The Special Committee takes note of the efforts of the local authorities to adopt appropriate measures aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment.

(13) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to take effective measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development.

(14) The Special Committee welcomes the contributions of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the Pan American Health Organization of the World Health Organization. The Committee reiterates its request to the administering

Power, in the light of the related observations, conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Anguilla, 1984, 5/ to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies, the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla.

(15) The Special Committee notes the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development and its decision to consider membership in the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank. The Committee reiterates the recommendation of the 1984 Visiting Mission that the administering Power should continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of representatives of the Territory in regional and international organizations, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

(16) The Special Committee, recalling that a United Nations mission visited the Territory in 1964, and bearing in mind that visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

54. On 4 August, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

## 6. Pitcairn

55. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1314th meeting, on 3 August 1987.

56. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/891).

57. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1314), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1621), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1314).

### Decision of the Special Committee

58. At its 1314th meeting, on 3 August 1987, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the draft consensus contained therein. The consensus reads as follows (see also para. 129, draft decision I:

The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the

economic and social development of the Territory. It urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it.

59. On 4 August, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

## 7. Montserrat

60. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1314th and 1316th meetings, on 3 and 5 August 1987.

61. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/899) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/901).

62. At the 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1314), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1626), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1314).

### Decision by the Special Committee

63. At its 1316th meeting, on 5 August 1987, following statements by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1316), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 128, draft resolution III):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that factors such as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Montserrat of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee recalls the view of the Government of Montserrat that independence was both inevitable and desirable, provided that it was preceded by the attainment by Montserrat of a level of economic and financial viability sufficient to sustain it as an independent State; and also recalls the intention of the Government, to that end, to seek from Her Majesty's Government and other donors levels of assistance necessary to achieve such viability and not to seek the grant of independence from Her Majesty's Government without the support of the majority of the people.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(6) The Special Committee notes that, according to the 1986 Economic Memorandum on Montserrat prepared by the Caribbean Development Bank, the economy of the Territory continued to recover in 1985 with growth in the gross domestic product estimated at 4.6 per cent. The Committee also notes that although the importance of agriculture has continued to decline, it remains a priority sector of the economy for the territorial Government. The Committee further notes the low level of productivity in the fisheries sector, as a result of the limited local market and the absence of established external marketing outlets.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote balanced growth and the economic and financial viability of the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including its territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(9) The Special Committee notes the measures taken by the territorial Government to upgrade the efficiency of the civil service and that training continued to be given high priority. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary to promote the training and employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels. In that connection, the Committee also notes that, although the Caribbean Development Bank reported a decrease in the 1984 unemployment rate, from 5.8 to 5.3 per cent, the problem of unemployed women and dropouts persists.

(10) The Special Committee notes the observation of the Caribbean Development Bank that immigration would exacerbate the shortage of human

resources and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to create incentives in order to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad.

(11) The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of taking measures to broaden the educational programme and resolve the problems of the shortage of functionally constructed classrooms and well-trained teachers.

(12) The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations, such as the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank. The Committee calls upon the United Nations system of organizations, as well as donor Governments and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social development of the Territory.

(13) The Special Committee welcomes the contributions to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat. In this connection, the Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

(14) The Special Committee recalls that United Nations missions visited the Territory in 1975 and 1982. Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

64. On 5 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### 8. British Virgin Islands

65. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1314th and 1316th meetings, on 3 and 5 August 1987, respectively.

66. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/898 and Add.1).

67. At the 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1314), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1625), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1314).



## Decision of the Special Committee

68. At its 1316th meeting, on 5 August 1987, following a statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1316), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 128, draft resolution IV):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the British Virgin Islands of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in this connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee notes that, while growth was recorded in tourism, offshore banking, construction and manufacturing, the contribution of agriculture to the Territory's gross domestic product had declined, and also notes that, according to the Caribbean Development Bank, the Government of the British Virgin Islands was committed to sound fiscal management, economic diversification and a national development strategy. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to broaden the base of the economy.

(6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(7) The Special Committee welcomes the contributions to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, for the period 1987-1991, as well as by regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank, and urges those organizations to intensify their measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the British Virgin Islands.

(8) The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of the continued participation by the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, sponsored by the World Bank, and other regional and international organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies; notes that the Territory was host to the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of Government of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States; and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the further participation of the British Virgin Islands in those organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system.

(9) The Special Committee notes that expatriates still account for a large share of the employed labour force and also notes the observation of the Caribbean Development Bank that critical areas of training of nationals were in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields. The Committee further takes note of the statement of the Governor that priority would be given to the creation of an institution for post-secondary education and, in that connection, reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the adoption of a human resources training programme, in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the view that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands should be kept under review.

69. On 5 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### 9. Turks and Caicos Islands

70. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1314th and 1316th meetings, on 3 and 5 August 1987, respectively.

71. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/893 and Add.1) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/914).

72. At the 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small

Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1314), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1627), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1314).

#### Decision of the Special Committee

73. At its 1316th meeting, on 5 August 1987, following statements by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1316), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 128, draft resolution V):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV), as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee notes that a constitutional crisis arose in 1986 in the Turks and Caicos Islands, and that a constitutional commission was appointed to review the 1976 Constitution and make recommendations. In this regard, the Committee urges the administering Power to continue to assist in resolving the situation.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially. The Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory.

(6) The Special Committee, bearing in mind the need to develop a wider economic base for the Territory, emphasizes that greater attention should be paid to the diversification of the economy, which will benefit the people of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee expresses its concern over the threatened depletion of the fisheries resources of the Turks and Caicos

Islands and welcomes the proposal of the territorial Government to include in its National Development Plan provisions for the improvement of the regulatory practice governing the fisheries sector.

(7) The Special Committee recalls that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the natural resources of the Territory, including their territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over their future development.

(8) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands. In this connection, the Committee notes the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, which has budgeted an indicative planning figure of \$US 822,000 for the Territory for the period 1987-1991, and in particular welcomes the intention of the territorial Government, in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme, to upgrade and improve the primary and secondary education system in the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the local staffing of the civil service at all levels and for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the economy and the society of the Territory.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and particularly bearing in mind the constitutional reforms currently being undertaken in the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Territory should be given active consideration.

74. On 5 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### 10. Tokelau

75. The Special Committee considered the question of Tokelau at its 1313th meeting, on 17 March 1987, and at its 1314th and 1317th meetings, on 3 and 6 August 1987.

76. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/890).

77. At the 1313th meeting, on 17 March, statements relating to the natural disaster in Tokelau were made by the representatives of New Zealand, as the administering Power concerned, and Tunisia (in his capacity as Chairman of the

Sub-Committee on Small Territories and of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986), as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1313). In his statement, the Chairman, on behalf of the Special Committee, addressed an urgent appeal to States Members of the United Nations to extend to the people of the Territory, both bilaterally and on a multilateral basis, the maximum possible assistance in support of the efforts of the Administration of Tokelau for national rehabilitation and reconstruction (A/AC.109/PV.1313).

78. At the 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1314), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1635), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1314).

#### Decision of the Special Committee

79. At the 1317th meeting, on 6 August, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. Statements were made by the Chairman and the representative of Tunisia (A/AC.109/PV.1317). The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 128, draft resolution VI):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau.

(3) The Special Committee notes the continuing development of the General Fono (Council) as Tokelau's highest political body and welcomes its decision to send a representative to New York to participate in the work of the Committee. The Committee also welcomes the statement by the representative of the General Fono that Tokelau wishes to see the devolution of authority to the General Fono consolidated and continued.

(4) The Special Committee notes the view of the General Fono that such development of the indigenous political institutions of Tokelau must proceed in full recognition of the distinct and valued cultural heritage and traditions of Tokelau.

(5) The Special Committee notes that the people of Tokelau are determined to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure the preservation of the social, cultural and traditional heritage of Tokelau, and urges the administering Power and the international agencies to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard.

(6) The Special Committee expresses its sympathies to the people of Tokelau for the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987, and urges Member

States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend to Tokelau the maximum assistance possible to help in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands.

(7) The Special Committee welcomes the continued progress towards the drafting of a legal code that is in conformity with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau.

(8) The Special Committee takes note of the decision of the General Fono to include Tokelau in the Multilateral Fisheries Agreement between the United States and States members of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the General Fono, to ensure that the traditional fishing grounds of the people of Tokelau are protected in accordance with the above-mentioned Agreement.

(9) The Special Committee welcomes the appointment of a Tokelauan as head of the Tokelau Public Service.

(10) The Special Committee notes the view of the General Fono that further economic development is a prerequisite for continued devolution of political authority to Tokelau and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the General Fono, to continue and expand its development assistance to Tokelau.

(11) The Special Committee takes note of the strong opposition in Tokelau to nuclear tests being carried out in the Pacific area which constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development.

(12) The Special Committee welcomes the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme and other regional and international institutions and urges them to continue to extend and increase such assistance in close consultation with the Office for Tokelau Affairs, taking due account of the decisions of the General Fono on the allocation of resources and development priorities.

(13) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and the economic life of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee calls upon those institutions and, in particular, the United Nations Development Programme, to support requests from Tokelau for disaster relief assistance.

(14) Bearing in mind the importance of the information provided by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986, 6/ in ascertaining the situation in the Territory, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

80. On 10 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

## 11. Cayman Islands

81. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1314th and 1316th meetings, on 3 and 5 August 1987, respectively.

82. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/911) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/912).

83. At the 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1314), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1624), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1314).

### Decision of the Special Committee

84. At its 1316th meeting, on 5 August, following a statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1316), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 128, draft resolution VII):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Cayman Islands of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(5) The Special Committee, noting that more than 35 per cent of the

civil servants in the Cayman Islands are expatriates, urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for increased employment of the local population in the civil service.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development. Noting the steps taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production, the Committee calls on the administering Power to provide the necessary assistance in this field so as to solve the serious problem of the Territory's heavy dependence on imported foodstuffs.

(7) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory.

(8) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

85. On 5 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

## 12. St. Helena

86. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1314th and 1316th meetings, on 3 and 5 August 1987, respectively.

87. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/913 and Add.1).

88. At the 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1314), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1628), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1314).

### Decision of the Special Committee

89. At its 1316th meeting, on 5 August 1987, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Chile and Sweden (A/AC.109/PV.1316), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee



on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 129, draft decision II):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(3) The Special Committee expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the critical unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. In this connection, the Committee, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

(5) The Special Committee notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island. In this regard the Committee, recalling all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa.

(6) The Special Committee considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

90. On 5 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

### 13. Bermuda

91. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1314th meeting, on 3 August 1987.

92. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/895) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/900) and military activities (A/AC.109/902).

93. At the 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1314), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1623), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1314).

#### Decision of the Special Committee

94. At its 1314th meeting, on 3 August 1987, following statements by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Syrian Arab Republic and Bulgaria, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1314), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1314). The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 128, draft resolution VIII):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Bermuda of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right.

(4) The Special Committee notes that a bill had been introduced in the Senate of Bermuda demanding a referendum on the issue of independence to take place on 7 April 1987, which was not adopted by the Senate but has been the subject of intense discussions within the Territory. The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to decide on their own future political status, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the

responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(7) The Special Committee once again urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development with a view to creating conditions for a diversified, balanced and viable economy.

(8) The Special Committee welcomes the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, specifically in programmes of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and urges the specialized agencies and all other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee once more emphasizes the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity.

95. On 4 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### 14. Guam

96. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1314th and 1316th meetings, on 3 and 5 August 1987, respectively.

97. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/904 and Corr.1) and on military activities (A/AC.109/905).

98. At the 1314th meeting, on 3 August 1987, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1314), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1630), containing an account

of its consideration of the Territory. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1314).

99. On the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of 10 April 1987 and following consultations by the Chairman of the Special Committee in that regard, the Committee, at its 1314th meeting, on 3 August, heard a petitioner, Mr. Francis Gill, who spoke on behalf of the Guam Landowners' Association and the Organization of People for Indigenous Rights (A/AC.109/PV.1314).

#### Decision of the Special Committee

100. At the 1316th meeting, on 5 August 1987, an exchange of views on the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories took place, during which the representatives of Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sweden, Chile, Iraq, Tunisia, India, Fiji, Sierra Leone and Trinidad and Tobago, as well as the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, took part (A/AC.109/PV.1316).

101. Subsequently, following a statement by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/PV.1316), the Special Committee, at the same meeting, adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The text of the conclusions and recommendations read as follows (see also para. 128, draft resolution IX):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reaffirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam.

(3) Mindful of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration, the Special Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory.

(4) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, which had been appointed in February 1984, had completed its work on the draft of a Commonwealth Act and that voters would be required to approve or disapprove the draft Act, section by section, in a referendum on 8 August 1987. Any section which met with voter disapproval would be redrafted by the Commission on Self-Determination to take into account the will of the voters, and the draft would then be forwarded to the United States Congress for its consideration. The Committee also noted that the Guam Legislature had appropriated \$US 183,000 to fund a voter education programme.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter. In this regard, the Special Committee recalls the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986 relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam. In this connection, the Committee, noting the statement by the representative of the administering Power, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power.

(8) The Special Committee reiterates that one obstacle to economic growth, and particularly agricultural development, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the United States federal authorities (30 per cent for military, 1 per cent for non-military purposes). The Guam Land Use Plan of 1977 expected the United States Department of Defense to release 2,100 hectares of its local holdings. Several small transfers were subsequently made. Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Department of Defense had agreed to release, in 1986, 1,435 hectares of land it no longer needed and that legislation to turn that land over to the Government of Guam at a cost below that stipulated by United States Government regulations was expected to be introduced in the United States Congress in May 1987, the Special Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land held by the United States federal authorities to the people of the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee, noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam offered, for example, by commercial fishing and agriculture, reaffirms its call upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in these areas and to ensure their development to the fullest extent. The Committee takes note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the draft Commonwealth Act seeks to promote economic development by establishing a free trade zone between Guam and the United States of America.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to

safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to the natural resources of their Territory, including its territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over their future development. The Committee requests the administering Power to take the necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee, taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that provisions of the draft Commonwealth Act would recognize the distinct cultural identity of the Chamorro people as the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, reaffirms the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting and developing the Chamorro language and culture.

(12) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the view that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review, particularly in the light of the aforementioned plebiscite planned for 1987.

102. On 5 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Deputy Representative of the United States on the Security Council for the attention of her Government.

#### 15. American Samoa

103. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1314th and 1317th meetings, on 3 and 6 August 1987, respectively.

104. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/906).

105. At the 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1314), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1631), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1314).

#### Decision of the Special Committee

106. At its 1317th meeting, on 6 August 1987, following a statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1317), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations read as follows (see also para. 128, draft resolution X):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa.

(3) The Special Committee calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(4) The Special Committee notes that, following the rejection by the voters of American Samoa of proposed amendments to the Constitution in a referendum held in November 1986, the Governor pledged to continue the process of constitutional review.

(5) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power to consider favourably the expressed request of the Samoan people to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the Territory's judiciary themselves.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of American Samoa and to make it more viable in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory. The Committee expresses the hope that the development planning process initiated by the first five-year development plan will be continued and strengthened.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development with a view, *inter alia*, to creating conditions for a balanced, diversified and viable economy.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to promote close relations between the peoples of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities. It further urges the administering Power to facilitate co-operation between the territorial Government and the regional institutions in order to enhance the economic and social welfare of the people of American Samoa.

(9) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the view that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa should be kept under review.

107. On 6 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### 16. United States Virgin Islands

108. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1314th and 1316th meetings, on 3 and 5 August 1987, respectively.

109. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/907) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/908) and military activities (A/AC.109/909).

110. At the 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1314), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1629), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1314).

111. At the 1316th meeting, on 5 August, Mr. Carlyle Corbin, representative of the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1316). The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1316). Mr. Corbin made a further statement (A/AC.109/PV.1316).

#### Decision of the Special Committee

112. At its 1316th meeting, on 5 August 1987, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Chile and Sweden (A/AC.109/PV.1316), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1629) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The text of the conclusions and recommendations read as follows (see also para. 128, draft resolution XI):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands.

(3) The Special Committee takes note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the people of the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands, through their democratically elected legislature and executive, have primary responsibility for local government



and control of their future, including the possibility of modifying their present relationship with the United States of America. The Committee also notes the statement of the representative of the administering Power that it fully supports the principle that it is the right of the people concerned to decide and determine their own destiny. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the United States Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee notes that, in the course of the campaign for the general elections, the main candidates for the post of Governor agreed that the Territory must move towards a greater degree of self-determination; that it should be empowered to trade with other Caribbean countries; that the Governor should meet with Caribbean leaders on equal terms; and that there should be local control over land ownership by non-residents, and urges the administering Power to take appropriate measures in this regard.

(5) The Special Committee takes note of the general elections held on 4 November 1986 in the Territory, including the request for a recount of votes in a senatorial district, thereby resulting in a delay in convening the Legislature.

(6) The Special Committee takes note of the statement of the representative of the Territory that the public education phase of the Select Committee on Status and Federal Relations established in 1983 had not been carried out owing to a lack of resources and that sufficient resources should be provided to undertake the political education programme. The Committee also takes note of the statement of the representative of the Territory that resources are needed to initiate a study on the question of territorial jurisdiction over customs and immigration control and other areas of autonomy, which would be undertaken in the context of a wider examination of comparative political, economic, social and constitutional relationships between Non-Self-Governing Territories and their respective administering Powers.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(8) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands, and takes note of the measures introduced by the territorial Government to strengthen the Territory's finances and its economic development by, inter alia, attracting foreign investments to industrial programmes and eliminating the budget deficit. The Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with

the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory, inter alia, by taking additional measures of diversification and continuing to develop the Territory's infrastructure with a view to reducing the heavy economic dependence of the Territory on the administering Power.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(10) The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of the continued participation of the United States Virgin Islands in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, and welcomes the recent participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology. The Committee also notes that a representative of the Territory continues to participate, as a member of the delegation of the administering Power, at annual meetings of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to seek a status in that Group for the territorial Government similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Group. The Committee notes with appreciation the policy of the administering Power that representatives of the Territory should participate in forums at which the Territory is the subject of discussion. In this connection, the Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in those organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as in other regional and subregional organizations.

(11) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, in particular the relevant provisions of resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986 relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(12) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates its view that the desirability of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands should be kept under review, particularly in the light of the proposed referendum and the preparations for that event.

On 6 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### 17. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1314th and 1315th meetings, on 3 and 4 August 1987, respectively.

115. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Trust Territory (A/AC.109/910).

116. During the hearing of non-governmental organizations held by the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance within the context of its consideration of an item entitled "Dissemination of information", the following representatives of the organizations concerned made reference to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: Mr. Randolph Nugent, General Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church, at its 436th meeting on 30 April 1987 (GA/COL/2558); and Ms. Sue Roff, Minority Rights Group, Mr. Roger S. Clark, International League for Human Rights, and Ms. Elizabeth Bounds, Micronesia Coalition, at its 438th meeting on 7 May 1987 (GA/COL/2563).

117. On the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of 4 and 24 March and 13 May 1987 and following consultations in that regard by the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories heard statements by Ibedul Yutaka M. Gibbons, Head of State, State of Koror, Palau, and Mr. Tosiwo Nakamura, Administrative Officer, Koror State government, Palau, at its 541st meeting on 14 May (GA/COL/2567); Mr. J. A. González-González at its 549th meeting on 2 June (GA/COL/2577); and Mr. Glenn Alcalay, National Committee for Radiation Victims, at its 550th meeting on 3 June 1987 (GA/COL/2578). Ibedul Gibbons, Mr. Nakamura and Mr. Alcalay replied to questions posed to them by members.

118. At its 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Special Committee granted requests for hearing to Ms. Sue Roff, Minority Rights Group; Ms. Felice D. Gaer, International League for Human Rights; Ms. Susan Quass, United Methodist Office for the United Nations; and Ms. Elizabeth Bounds, Micronesia Coalition, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA. At the same meeting, statements were made by Ms. Quass and Ms. Bounds (A/AC.109/PV.1314). Ms. Quass replied to a question put to her by the representative of Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/PV.1314). At the 1315th meeting, on 4 August, following a statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ms. Quass replied to a question put to her by that representative (A/AC.109/PV.1315). Ms. Ross and Ms. Gaer did not appear before the Committee.

119. At the 1314th meeting, on 3 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1314), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1632 and Corr.2), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1314).

120. At the same meeting, the representative of Czechoslovakia, supported by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, made a proposal that the Committee consider taking action on suggestions made by a petitioner (A/AC.109/PV.1314). The Chairman thereupon informed the Committee that he would hold consultations on the action to be taken on the proposal and report to the Committee on the result of such consultations.

#### Decisions of the Special Committee

121. At the 1315th meeting, on 4 August 1987, the Chairman informed the Committee that the results of the consultations held on his behalf by the Rapporteur in the

course of the 1314th meeting had been inconclusive and that he had since held further consultations through the Committee officers, on which he would report after the Committee action on the report of the Sub-Committee on the item (A/AC.109/L.1632 and Corr.2) (A/AC.109/PV.1315).

122. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Tunisia (as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Fiji, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and Cuba, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1315), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1632 and Corr.2) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/PV.1315).

123. At the same meeting, following a further exchange of views in which the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Trinidad and Tobago, Fiji, Tunisia (in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and as representative of his delegation), India, Sweden, China, Bulgaria, Indonesia and Ethiopia, as well as the Chairman took part (A/AC.109/PV.1315), the Special Committee agreed that under appropriate letters of transmittal, the Chairman would transmit the report of the Sub-Committee and the text of the conclusions and recommendations endorsed by the Committee, together with the records of the 1314th and 1315th meetings: (a) to the Administering Authority, for immediate transmittal to the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and (b) to the presiding officers of the Security Council and the Trusteeship Council for the attention of the members of the respective bodies.

124. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Tunisia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Sweden (A/AC.109/PV.1315).

125. During the course of discussions, statements on points of order were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Fiji and Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/PV.1315).

126. The text of the conclusions and recommendations read as follows (see also para. 128, draft resolution XII):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Committee reaffirms the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable right and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged. It takes note of the Trusteeship Agreement concluded between the Administering Authority and the Security Council 7/ with regard to the Territory.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Trust Territory.

(3) The Special Committee regrets the repeated refusal of the Administering Authority to co-operate with the Committee on this item by declining to participate in the examination of the situation in the Trust Territory. It calls once again upon the Government of the United States of America, as the Administering Authority concerned, to ensure that its representative is present at meetings of the Special Committee in order to facilitate its work by providing vital and up-to-date information in accordance with its obligation under the Charter.

(4) The Special Committee notes the statements delivered by petitioners relating to the situation in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In this connection, the Committee, mindful of the principles set forth in the Charter and the Declaration, reiterates the view that it is the obligation of the Administering Authority to create such conditions in the Trust Territory as will enable its people to exercise freely, with full knowledge of possible options and without any pressure or interference, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

(5) The Special Committee notes with regret that there is no co-operation between the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee in relation to the Territory, despite the expressed readiness of the Special Committee to engage in such co-operation.

(6) The Special Committee recalls its previous appeals to the Administering Authority that the people of Micronesia should be given the fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced. The Committee recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny, and calls upon the Administering Authority not to take any action that might impede the unity of the Trust Territory or the rights of its people, in accordance with the Declaration.

(7) The Special Committee stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end.

(8) The Special Committee takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that this should be done in strict conformity with the Charter.

(9) The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(10) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(11) The Special Committee notes the increased attention that the inhabitants of the Trust Territory are paying to nuclear, toxic chemical, gas or biological weapons in the sphere of their territorial jurisdiction.

(12) The Special Committee is confident that special attention will be given by the Security Council to the full implementation of all provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement.

(13) The Special Committee notes with regret that, while responsibility for administrative matters throughout the Trust Territory is now exercised by local authorities, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands still maintains the power to suspend certain legislation. In this connection, the Committee recalls that the Administering Authority is duty-bound to transfer all power to the people of the Trust Territory, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration.

(14) The Special Committee notes that the Trust Territory is still, to a large extent, economically and financially dependent on the Administering Authority and that the structural imbalances in the economy appear not to have been reduced; at the same time, it notes an increase in the foreign trade deficit. The Committee is of the view that the Administering Authority should increase its economic assistance to the Trust Territory in order to enable its people to achieve economic independence to the greatest extent possible and to reduce the structural imbalances of the economy of the Trust Territory. In this regard, the Committee recalls the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic development of the Trust Territory.

(15) The Special Committee underlines the right of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory to a speedy settlement of the problem of unpaid war claims, which continues to be a matter of concern in the Trust Territory.

(16) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and to guarantee, in co-operation with the local authorities of the Trust Territory, the right of the people of Micronesia to own and to dispose freely of the natural resources of the Trust Territory and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(17) In this connection, the Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to assist the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory in strengthening the existing legislation concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone. The Committee reaffirms its conviction that the rights of the people of Micronesia over such a zone should be respected and that they should receive all benefits deriving from it. In view of the importance of marine resources to the Territory, the Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue its technical assistance to ensure marine resources development and conservation. 8/

(18) The Special Committee stresses the necessity of improved health care for the population of the Trust Territory and underscores the obligation of the Administering Authority to promote that sector. It further emphasizes the importance of encouraging greater participation in the field of health care by qualified indigenous people. It notes with satisfaction the continued co-operation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

(19) The Special Committee wishes to encourage the local authorities of the Trust Territory to develop closer relations with the various regional and international agencies, in particular those within the United Nations system. The Committee urges that priority should continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region, not only in the economic field but also at the political, educational and cultural levels.

(20) The Special Committee takes note of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 9/ on the financing of trusteeship activities of the United Nations, which states that "no formal proposal to terminate the agreement has been submitted yet to the Security Council in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter of the United Nations". The Committee notes that, as indicated in the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, 10/ communications and reports on the Trust Territory were among the matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed in the Council during the period covered by the report.

(21) The Special Committee invites the attention of the relevant organs of the United Nations to Article 83 of the Charter, under which the Security Council shall exercise all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment and, *inter alia*, shall avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas. The Committee also notes that the Trusteeship Council may submit to the Security Council recommendations concerning the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment in so far as it may be requested to do so by the Security Council.

(22) The Special Committee takes note of the fact that the Trusteeship Council, at its fifty-fourth session, noted with satisfaction the assurances given by the Administering Authority that it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

127. On 4 August, the Chairman transmitted the text of the conclusions and recommendations: (a) to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government with the request that the text of the conclusions and recommendations, as endorsed by the Special Committee, be given the widest possible dissemination throughout the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and (b) to the President of the Security Council 11/ and the President of the Trusteeship Council for the attention of the members of the respective organs. On 5 August, the Chairman also transmitted the text to the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat,

with the request that the text, together with the related records of the Committee meetings, be given the widest possible dissemination, particularly in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

### C. Recommendations of the Special Committee

128. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1312th and 1314th meetings, on 24 February and 3 August 1987, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

##### Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report 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, 12/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 41/41 A of 2 December 1986 by which the General Assembly "considers that, in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), New Caledonia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter",

Noting the decision adopted by the Special Committee on the question of New Caledonia on 17 March 1987, 2/ as well as the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 14 August 1987, 13/

Noting also the section relating to New Caledonia in the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987, 1/ and in particular its call for a United Nations-sponsored referendum in the Territory consistent with the universally accepted principles and practices of self-determination and independence,

Noting further the provisions concerning New Caledonia contained in the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 4/

Conscious of the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in respect of New Caledonia,



**Mindful** that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to New Caledonia at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. **Approves** the chapter of the report 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 relating to New Caledonia; 12/

2. **Reaffirms** the inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

3. **Reaffirms** that an obligation exists on the part of the Government of France to transmit information on New Caledonia under Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and requests the Government of France to transmit to the Secretary-General such information as is called for under Chapter XI and in the related decisions of the General Assembly;

4. **Regrets** that the Government of France has not responded to the request to submit such information and calls upon it to do so;

5. **Considers** that, consistent with the principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the peaceful transition of New Caledonia to self-determination and independence should be undertaken in a manner which guarantees the rights and interests of the people of New Caledonia;

6. **Declares** that progress towards a long-term political solution in New Caledonia requires a free and genuine act of self-determination consistent with United Nations principles and practices of self-determination and independence;

7. **Emphasizes** that such an act of self-determination, in which all options should be made available, should be preceded by a comprehensive programme of political education in which all options are impartially presented and consequences fully explained;

8. **Calls upon** the Government of France to resume dialogue with all sections of the population of New Caledonia in order to facilitate rapid progress towards such an act of self-determination in which all sections of the community participate;

9. **Affirms** the responsibility of the administering Power to promote economic and social development and calls upon it to institute programmes designed to benefit all the people throughout the Territory;

10. **Requests** the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to New Caledonia at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION II

### Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report 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, 14/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/17 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting that the Constitutional Review Committee, which was appointed in October 1985, held a series of public meetings in 1986 in the Territory and with Anguillians residing in the United States Virgin Islands, and noting that the territorial Government recognizes the need to replace the outdated edition of the laws pertaining to the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that the economy of the Territory grew in 1985 mainly as a result of an expansion in tourism, and that, while recommending restrictions on foreign investment and tourism, the Government of Anguilla recognizes the importance of balanced sectoral growth and continues to give the highest priority to the development of the Territory's economic and social infrastructure,

Expressing its concern over the illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and its offshore fishing banks and welcoming, in view of the importance of the fishing industry to the diversification of the economy, the intention of the Government of Anguilla to introduce appropriate legislation to conserve the Territory's fish stocks,

Emphasizing the importance of elaborating an appropriate strategy for the efficient production and marketing of salt,

Underlining the need for effective instruments to regulate the commercial banking system and noting in that connection the Territory's decision to join the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank,

Noting with satisfaction the contributions of the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the development of the Territory,

Noting the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development and its decision to consider membership in the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank,

Recalling the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report 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 relating to Anguilla; 12/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy of Anguilla and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the increased employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy;

8. Reiterates its request to the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development;

10. Requests the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

#### Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report 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, 14/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/21 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the view of the Government of Montserrat that independence was both inevitable and desirable, provided that it was preceded by the attainment by Montserrat of a level of economic and financial viability sufficient to sustain it as an independent State and recalling also the intention of the Government to seek from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from other sources the levels of assistance necessary

to achieve such viability and not to seek independence without the support of the majority of the people of the Territory,

Noting that the economy of the Territory continued to recover in 1985, while the productivity of agriculture continued to decline and that of fisheries remained at a low level,

Noting also the measures taken by the territorial Government to increase the efficiency of the civil service and the high priority it continued to accord to the training of cadres,

Emphasizing the importance of broadening the educational programme of Montserrat, including the provision of improved classrooms, teaching facilities and well-trained teachers,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations such as the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank,

Welcoming the contributions to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, including the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report 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 relating to Montserrat; 12/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat;

7. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote balanced growth and the economic and financial viability of the Territory;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including its territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over their future development;

9. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

10. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to overcome shortages in human resources by providing appropriate incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad;

11. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and invites donor Governments and regional organizations to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

12. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report 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, 15/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/19 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that, while tourism increased during the year under review, the contribution of other sectors to the Territory's gross domestic product declined, and noting the expressed commitment of the Government of the British Virgin Islands to achieve sound fiscal management, as well as economic diversification, and to establish a national development strategy,

Welcoming the contributions to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme as well as regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development and in all other regional and international organizations concerned, and noting that the Territory was host to the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of Government of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States,

Noting the critical need for the training of nationals in technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields, and taking note, in a related context, of the expressed intention of the Governor to accord priority to the creation of an institution for post-secondary education,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report 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 relating to the British Virgin Islands; 12/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to intensify its efforts to broaden the base of the economy of the Territory;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

9. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the further participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;



10. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take all necessary measures to expand systematically the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors as well as their deployment in other managerial and technical positions;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION V

##### Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report 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, 15/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/22 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and to develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting that a constitutional commission was appointed in 1986 to review the 1976 Constitution and make recommendations for the future administration of the Territory,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory and welcoming the intention of the territorial Government in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme, to improve the primary and secondary education system in the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

**Mindful** that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. **Approves** the chapter of the report 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 relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands; 12/

2. **Reaffirms** the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. **Reiterates the view** that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. **Reiterates** that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. **Urges** the administering Power to continue to facilitate the resolution of the situation that led to the appointment of a constitutional commission in 1986;

6. **Reaffirms** that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

7. **Emphasizes** the need to accelerate the diversification of the economy in order to develop a wider economic base for the Territory and welcomes the proposal of the territorial Government to include, in its National Development Plan, provisions for the improvement of the regulatory practice governing the fisheries sector;

8. **Recalls** that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources, including their territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

10. Urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the economy and the society of the Territory;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

##### Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report 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, 15/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, including in particular its resolution 41/26 of 31 October 1986,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power, 16/

Welcoming the participation of the Chairman of the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau in the related work of the Special Committee,

Noting the continuing development of the General Fono as Tokelau's highest political body and taking note of the views of the General Fono that such development of the indigenous political institutions of Tokelau must proceed in full recognition of the distinct and valued cultural heritage and traditions of Tokelau and that further economic development is a prerequisite for continued devolution of political authority in Tokelau,

Noting with satisfaction the continued progress being made towards the drafting of a legal code to conform with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau,

Expressing its sympathy to the people of Tokelau for the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987,

Taking note of the decision of the General Fono to include Tokelau in the Multilateral Fisheries Agreement between the United States of America and States members of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency,

Welcoming the appointment of a Tokelauan as head of the Tokelau Public Service,

Taking note of the strong opposition in Tokelau to nuclear tests being carried out in the Pacific area as constituting a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Noting with satisfaction the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme and other regional and international institutions,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report 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 relating to Tokelau; 12/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;

4. Welcomes the statement of the Chairman of the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau that Tokelau wishes to see the devolution of authority to the General Fono consolidated and continued;

5. Notes that the people of Tokelau are determined to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure the preservation of the social, cultural and traditional heritage of Tokelau, and urges the administering Power and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard;

6. Urges Member States and relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend to Tokelau the maximum assistance possible to help in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands in order to overcome the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987;

7. Urges the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, in co-operation with the General Fono, to ensure that the traditional fishing grounds of the people of Tokelau are protected in accordance with the Multilateral Fisheries Agreement between the United States of America and States members of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency;

8. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the General Fono, to continue and expand its development assistance to Tokelau;

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions, to continue to take all necessary measures, in close consultation with the Office for Tokelau Affairs, and taking due account of the decisions of the General Fono on the allocation of resources and development priorities, to accelerate progress in the social and the economic life of the Territory;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

##### Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report 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, 14/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, including in particular its resolution 41/20 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that over 35 per cent of the civil servants of the Territory are expatriates,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report 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 relating to the Cayman Islands; 12/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Cayman Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to assist in the localisation of the Territory's civil service;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

8. Notes the steps taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production and calls upon the administering Power to provide the necessary assistance in that field so as to reduce and resolve the Territory's heavy dependence on imported foodstuffs;

9. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

### Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report 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, 17/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, including in particular its resolution 41/18 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting that, although the Senate of Bermuda did not adopt a bill calling for a referendum in April 1987 18/ on the issue of independence, the issue has been the subject of debates in the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Welcoming the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report 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 relating to Bermuda 12/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Urges once again the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development with a view to creating conditions for a diversified, balanced and viable economy;

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda;

10. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to assist in the localization of the Territory's civil service, particularly at senior levels;



11. Emphasizes the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

### Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report 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, 19/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, including in particular its resolution 41/25 of 31 October 1986,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, relating to Guam, 20/

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, which was appointed in February 1984, had completed its work on the draft text of a Commonwealth Act, and that voters would be required, in a referendum, to pronounce themselves on the draft text, and noting that the Guam Legislature had appropriated \$US 183,000 to fund a voter education programme in that connection,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the United States Department of Defense had planned to release an additional 1,435 hectares of land to the territorial Government in 1986,

Noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of the Territory offered, for example, by commercial fishing and agriculture, and noting also the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the draft Commonwealth Act seeks to promote economic development by establishing a free trade zone between Guam and the United States of America,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that provisions of the draft Commonwealth Act would recognize the distinct cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report 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 relating to Guam; 12/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reaffirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. Reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

8. Reiterates that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam, and particularly to agricultural development, is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory;

9. Reaffirms its call upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in the areas of agriculture and commercial fishing and to ensure their development to the fullest extent;

10. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to the natural resources of the Territory, including its territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requests the administering Power to take the necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory;

11. Reaffirms the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting the Chamorro language and culture;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION X

##### Question of American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report 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, 15/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, including in particular its resolution 41/23 of 31 October 1986,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to American Samoa, 20/

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Noting the continuing process of constitutional reviews, through popular consultations and through the work of a constitutional review committee,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report 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 relating to American Samoa; 12/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. Calls upon the administering Power to consider favourably the expressed request of the people of American Samoa to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the judiciary of the Territory themselves;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory and to make it more viable in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

7. Expresses the hope that the development planning process initiated under the first five-year development plan will be strengthened;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development with a view to creating conditions for a balanced, diversified and viable economy;

9. Urges the administering Power to continue to promote close relations between the peoples of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities and to facilitate co-operation between the territorial Government and the regional institutions in order to enhance the economic and social welfare of the people of American Samoa;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION XI

##### Question of the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report 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, 17/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular its resolution 41/24 of 31 October 1986,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the people of the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands, through their democratically elected legislature and executive, have primary responsibility for local government and control of their future, including the

possibility of modifying their present relationship with the United States of America, and that it fully supports the principle that it is the right of the people concerned to decide and determine their own destiny,

Taking note of the general elections held on 4 November 1986 in the Territory,

Noting the statement of the representative of the territorial Government that the public education programmes envisaged by the Select Committee on Status and Federal Relations, established in 1983, had not been implemented owing to a lack of resources, and that additional resources were also needed to initiate a study on the question of territorial jurisdiction over customs and immigration control and other areas of autonomy,

Taking note of the measures introduced by the territorial Government to strengthen the Territory's finances and its economic development by, inter alia, attracting foreign investments to industrial programmes and eliminating the budget deficit,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued participation of the United States Virgin Islands in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, and welcoming the recent participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology,

Noting with satisfaction the policy of the administering Power that representatives of the Territory should participate in forums at which the Territory is the subject of discussion,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report 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 relating to the United States Virgin Islands; 12/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;
4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;
5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;
6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands;
7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by, inter alia, taking additional measures of diversification and continuing to develop the Territory's infrastructure with a view to reducing the heavy economic dependence of the Territory on the administering Power;
8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;
9. Requests the administering Power to seek for the territorial Government a status similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development;
10. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various regional and intergovernmental bodies and organizations, and in other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as in other regional and subregional organizations;
11. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION XII

### Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

#### The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report 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 relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 12/

Mindful of the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Affirming the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable right and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Taking note of the Trusteeship Agreement concluded between the Administering Authority and the Security Council with regard to the Trust Territory, 7/

Noting the statements made by petitioners relating to the situation in the Trust Territory, 21/

Noting with regret the repeated refusal of the Administering Authority to co-operate with the Special Committee by declining to participate in its examination of the situation in the Trust Territory,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting with regret that, while responsibility for administrative matters throughout the Trust Territory is now exercised by local authorities, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands still maintains the power to suspend certain legislation, and recalling that the Administering Authority is duty bound to transfer all power to the people of the Trust Territory, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration,

Noting that the Trust Territory is still, to a large extent, economically and financially dependent on the Administering Authority and that the



structural imbalances in the economy appear not to have been reduced, while the foreign trade deficit has increased and, in that regard, recalling the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic development of the Trust Territory,

Underlining the right of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory to a speedy settlement of the problem of unpaid war claims which continues to be a matter of concern in the Trust Territory,

Noting with satisfaction the continued co-operation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Affirming its conviction that the rights of the people of Micronesia over the 200-mile exclusive economic zone should be respected and that they should receive all benefits deriving therefrom,

Noting the increased attention that the inhabitants of the Trust Territory are paying to nuclear, toxic chemical, gas or biological weapons within the sphere of their territorial jurisdiction,

Noting that the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 9/ on the financing of trusteeship activities states that "no formal proposal to terminate the agreement has been submitted to the Security Council in accordance with Article 83 of the Charter of the United Nations" and noting that communications and reports on the Trust Territory were among the matters brought to the attention of the Security Council 10/ but were not discussed in the Council during the period covered by the report,

Noting that the Trusteeship Council may submit to the Security Council recommendations concerning the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment in so far as it may be requested to do so by the Security Council,

Confident that special attention will be given by the Security Council to the full implementation of all provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement,

1. Approves the chapter of the report 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 relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; 12/

2. Affirms the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

3. Expresses the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Trust Territory;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the Administering Authority concerned, in accordance with its obligations under the Charter, to participate in the examination of the situation in the Trust Territory by the Special Committee and to provide the Committee with vital and up-to-date information on the Territory;

5. Expresses the view that it is the obligation of the Administering Authority to create such conditions in the Trust Territory as will enable its people to exercise freely, with full knowledge of possible options and without any pressure or interference, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

6. Notes with regret that there is no co-operation between the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee in relation to the Territory, despite the expressed readiness of the Committee to engage in such co-operation;

7. Recalls the appeals of the Special Committee addressed to the Administering Authority that the people of Micronesia should be given the fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced;

8. Recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny and calls upon the Administering Authority not to take any action which might impede the unity of the Trust Territory or the rights of its people in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

9. Stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end;

10. Takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that that be done in strict conformity with the Charter;

11. Affirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Trust Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

12. Urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. Expresses the view that the Administering Authority should increase its economic assistance to the Trust Territory in order to enable its people to achieve economic independence to the greatest extent possible and to reduce the structural imbalances of the economy of the Trust Territory;

14. Urges the Administering Authority to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and to guarantee, in co-operation with the local authorities of the Trust Territory, the right of the people of Micronesia to own and to dispose freely of the natural resources of the Trust Territory and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

15. Urges the Administering Authority to assist the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory in strengthening the existing legislation concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone and, in view of the importance of marine resources to the Territory, urges the Administering Authority to continue its technical assistance to ensure the development and conservation of those resources; 8/

16. Stresses the necessity of improved health care for the population of the Trust Territory and underscores the obligation of the Administering Authority to promote that sector, and emphasizes the importance of encouraging greater participation in the field of health care by qualified indigenous people;

17. Encourages the local authorities of the Trust Territory to develop closer relations with the various regional and international agencies, in particular those of the United Nations system, and, in that connection, urges that priority should continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region, not only in the economic field but also at the political, educational and cultural levels;

18. Invites the attention of the relevant organs of the United Nations to Article 83 of the Charter, under which the Security Council shall exercise all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, and, inter alia, shall avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas;

19. Takes note of the fact that the Trusteeship Council, at its fifty-fourth session, noted with satisfaction the assurances given by the Administering Authority that it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

129. The Special Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

## DRAFT DECISION I

### Question of Pitcairn

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report 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, 12/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

## DRAFT DECISION II

### Question of St. Helena

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report 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, 15/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the critical unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urges the administering Power to take all the

necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

#### Notes

- 1/ See chap. III of the present report.
- 2/ See para. 35 of the present chapter.
- 3/ A/42/417, annex.
- 4/ A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 149-152.
- 5/ A/AC.109/799, paras. 172-193.
- 6/ For the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986, see A/AC.109/877 and Add.1.
- 7/ Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957, VI.A.1).
- 8/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/17334), para. 285.
- 9/ A/42/6 (sect. 3), sect. A, 1, para. 3.3.
- 10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/41/2), chap. 32.
- 11/ S/19023.
- 12/ The present chapter.
- 13/ See para. 48 of the present chapter.
- 14/ Chaps. III and IV of the present report and the present chapter.
- 15/ Chap. III of the present report and the present chapter.
- 16/ See A/C.4/42/SR.17.
- 17/ Chaps. III, IV and V of the present report and the present chapter.
- 18/ See General Assembly resolution 41/18.
- 19/ Chaps. III and V of the present report and the present chapter.

Notes (continued)

20/ See A/C.4/42/SR.20.

21/ See A/AC.109/FV.1314.

## CHAPTER X\*

### FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1312th meeting, on 24 February 1987, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1611), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1315th, 1324th and 1327th meetings, between 4 and 14 August 1987.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 41/40 of 25 November 1986 concerning the Territory. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985, relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, 1/ of the Political Declaration of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 2/ as well as those of the Final Communiqué of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987. 3/
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/920 and Corr.1).
5. At its 1315th meeting, on 4 August, the Special Committee granted requests for hearing to Mr. A. T. Blake, Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands, Mr. Luis Gustavo Vernet and Mrs. Yolanda Irene Bertrand de Jamieson. At the 1327th meeting, on 14 August, following a statement by the representative of Cuba, statements were made by Mr. Blake, Mr. Vernet and Mrs. Jamieson (A/AC.109/PV.1327).

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\* Previously issued as A/42/23 (Part VII).

6. At the 1324th meeting, on 12 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item sponsored by Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (A/AC.109/L.1644).

7. At the 1327th meeting, on 14 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Argentina had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Venezuela, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1327), introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1644 referred to in paragraph 6.

9. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Cuba and Yugoslavia (A/AC.109/PV.1327).

10. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1644) by 20 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 13). The representative of Sweden made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1327).

11. On 14 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/930), was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Argentina to the United Nations for the attention of their Governments.

12. The delegation of the United Kingdom, the administering Power concerned, did not participate in the Special Committee's consideration of the item. 4/

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

13. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/930) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1327th meeting, on 14 August 1987, to which reference is made in paragraph 10, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/1 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985 and 41/40 of 25 November 1986 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 20 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985 and A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,



Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in the resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. Reiterates that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of the Argentine Republic has reiterated its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

3. Regrets that, in spite of such circumstance and of the widespread international support for a global negotiation between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. Urges the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21 and 41/40;

5. Reiterates its firm support for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. Decides to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to any directives that the General Assembly may issue in that regard at its forty-second session.

### Notes

- 1/ A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.
- 2/ A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I.
- 3/ A/42/357-S/18935, annex I.
- 4/ See chap. IX, paras. 5-7.

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