



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/42/639
12 October 1987
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANI

Forty-second session
Agenda item 109

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

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Alvaro CARNEVALI-VILLEGAS (Venezuela)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session 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: 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".

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate the item to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fourth Committee considered the item at its 2nd to 9th meetings, between 23 September and 7 October (A/C.4/42/SR.2-9).

3. At the 2nd meeting, on 23 September, the Rapporteur 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 made a statement in which he gave an account of the relevant activities of the Special Committee during 1987 and drew attention to chapter IV of the report of the Committee relating to

item 109 (A/42/23 (Part III)), 1/ as well as the relevant documentation (A/AC.109/897, 900, 901, 908, 912 and 914; and A/AC.131/243). In pursuance of paragraph 13 of General Assembly decision 41/405 of 31 October 1986 on the question of 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, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee also gave an account of the Committee's consideration during the year of that question and drew attention to chapter V of the report of the Committee (A/42/23 (Part III)), 1/ as well as the relevant documentation (A/AC.109/902*, 905 and 909; and A/AC.131/241).

4. The general debate on the item took place at the 3rd to 8th meetings, between 29 September and 6 October.

5. At its 4th meeting, on 1 October, the Fourth Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. J. A. González-González (A/C.4/42/5). At the same meeting, Mr. González-González made a statement.

6. At its 9th meeting, on 7 October, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/42/23 (Part III), chapter IV, paragraph 12, by a recorded vote of 93 to 8, with 14 abstentions (see para. 8). 2/ The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines,

1/ To be incorporated in Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23).

2/ Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the following Member States: Australia, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark (on behalf also of the European Economic Community), Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, New Zealand, Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Turkey, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

3/ Subsequently, the delegation of Malawi informed the Secretariat that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have abstained in the vote.

Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

7. At the same meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft decision contained in document A/42/23 (Part III), chapter V, paragraph 11, by a recorded vote of 90 to 11, with 14 abstentions (see para. 9). 4/ The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand,

4/ Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the following Member States: Australia, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark (on behalf also of the European Economic Community), Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, New Zealand, Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Turkey, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

5/ Subsequently, the delegation of Malawi informed the Secretariat that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have abstained in the vote.

Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Lesotho, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

8. The Fourth 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, 6/

Taking into consideration the relevant chapters of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 7/

6/ A/42/23 (Part I:II), chap. IV.

7/ A/42/24.

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 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, constitute 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, 8/ 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 9/ 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,

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,

8/ A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1.

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

held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 10/ the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 11/ 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, 12/ 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, 13/

Noting with profound concern that the 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,

10/ 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.

11/ 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.

12/ A/AC.131/245.

13/ A/42/225-S/18901, annex.

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, 14/ 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, 15/ 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, 16/ 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 for 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 people of Namibia, 17/

Taking note of the legal proceedings instituted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in the district court of The Hague against Ureenco 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,

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

15/ 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.

16/ 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.

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

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, 18/ 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,

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

37/233 A of 20 December 1982, 38/36 A of 1 December 1983, 39/50 A of 12 December 1984 and 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 3201 (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. 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.

* * *

9. The Fourth Committee also 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 question of "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 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 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 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 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 build-up 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 19/ 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 Member 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, 20/ in which the Council strongly condemned the acts of armed aggression committed by the racist régime, and of 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, 21/ 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, 22/ the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 23/ and the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987. 24/

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

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

20/ 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.

21/ 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.

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

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

24/ A/42/325-S/18901, annex.

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 resolution 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 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 General Assembly at its forty third session.
