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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
 TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND
 THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/36/50.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/29 of 11 November 1980 concerning 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. By paragraph 17 of this resolution, the General Assembly requested 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 other organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution".

2. In identical letters dated 3 December 1980, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the executive heads of the following specialized agencies and international institutions forming part of or associated with the United Nations, and invited them to submit the information requested for inclusion in the report referred to in the above paragraph:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Bank
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
World Food Programme (WFP)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
League of Arab States (LAS)
Organization of African Unity (OAU)
Organization of American States (OAS)

3. The substantive portions of the replies received by the Secretary-General from the international organizations concerned in response to the above-mentioned letters are reproduced below.

4. Any additional replies received, together with such further information as may become available on relevant activities undertaken by the organizations concerned during the year, will be included in addenda to the present report.

II. REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

/Original: English/

/25 February 1981/

1. The present report updates the comprehensive information on action taken by the ILO in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions contained in previous reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (see A/33/109, A/34/208/Add.2 and A/35/178 and Add.4). It should be recalled, as in the past, that the corner-stone of ILO policy in the matter continues to be the decision adopted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its one hundred and seventy-third session (November 1968), the full text of which appears in document A/8314.

2. In co-operation with OAU, the front-line States, UNDP, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and institutions offering multilateral and bilateral assistance, the ILO has organized various forms of training courses in favour of African national liberation movements recognized by OAU. The African national liberation movements availing themselves of ILO assistance are the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia and, until mid-April 1980, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. ILO assistance to these liberation movements covered such fields as manpower needs (including vocational training, labour administration and legislation), workers' education and secretarial training.

3. During the year under review, quite a number of important activities took place as can be seen from the following paragraphs.

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4. In the field of manpower, the ILO set up in April 1980 the Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP) for the southern African subregion, based at Lusaka. The team has since its inception been closely involved, among other things, with SWAPO, the Namibian liberation movement, and the United Nations Institute for Namibia in helping to plan training courses for Namibians in support of indigenous manpower development in an independent Namibia. SATEP will also be providing direct support to the Institute in carrying out research on certain priority areas of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with SWAPO.
5. It should also be noted that SATEP is actively involved in certain technical co-operation activities in Zimbabwe as part of the international effort to consolidate the socio-economic and political independence of the former colony. The activities include advisory and consultancy services to various ministries in the areas of manpower development and planning; employment promotion and wage and income policies.
6. With regard to vocational training, a pilot project for ANC and PAC, the liberation movements of South Africa, is being implemented in the United Republic of Tanzania to train 60 South Africans, 30 from each movement, in industrial skills. By the end of 1980, there were 22 South Africans in training. At the beginning of 1980, five ANC fellows were sent to the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin to follow an instructor training course and are now instructors at the ANC training centre in the United Republic of Tanzania. A project for emergency assistance to the liberation movements of Namibia and Zimbabwe in the fields of technical and vocational training has been achieving satisfactory progress in meeting its immediate objectives: instructor training at the Turin Centre, railway training at the Warden Centre in Egypt and basic training in a variety of fields in institutions of the front-line States. A project for the establishment of a pilot vocational training centre for Namibian refugees in Angola is in its preliminary phase of operation.
7. In collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Namibia, the ILO provided a consultant to advise on curricula, training standards and materials and has assisted in the launching of a pilot secretarial course for Namibians and the provision of equipment. Similar assistance was given to ZAPU in addition to two fellowships of 12 months each and equipment worth about \$US 40,000.
8. In the field of labour administration, one trainee has completed a senior fellowship of 12 months in labour inspection and employment services, while a second trainee also on a fellowship for 12 months in a similar field, was withdrawn by SWAPO half-way through his studies. SWAPO has still to provide the six trainees who were expected to undergo junior fellowship training lasting nine months. However, SWAPO is seeking a change in the remaining fellowship distribution of the project because the two Namibians trained earlier at the senior fellowship level are no longer available. Therefore, two out of the six fellowships at the junior level would have to be upgraded to the senior level. That request is now being processed.
9. Within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, a one-year project for training a total of 30 Namibians has not yet begun. Since the last report, SWAPO has indicated that the problem of supplying trainees has been overcome. However, the final decision of SWAPO is still awaited on the expert candidatures. It had

interviewed three candidates but the one approved by SWAPO did not take up the assignment owing to illness. At the time of this report SWAPO was reviewing the candidature of one of the remaining two experts.

10. The study on discriminatory labour legislation in Namibia has been transmitted to SWAPO and to the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. A Seminar on Equality of Treatment of Women Workers in Southern Africa was held at Arusha from 28 September to 6 October 1980 with participants designated by ANC, PAC and SWAPO, as well as representatives of various organizations including OAU. A tripartite seminar was held at Salisbury from 2-5 December 1980 to examine the ILO study on discriminatory legislation relating to labour matters in Zimbabwe. At its own expense, the ILO also participated in the International Seminar on Women and Apartheid held at Helsinki from 19 to 21 May 1980.

Enclosure 1

/Original: English/French/
Spanish/

COMMITTEE ON DISCRIMINATION
(Document GB.214/CD/1/1)

ILO ACTION ON DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

1. Since the last report, was submitted to the Committee at the Governing Body's 211th Session (November 1979), ^{1/} the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), has received one further ratification (Zambia), which brings the total number of ratifications to 98. The Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), has received one further ratification (Cape Verde), which brings the total number also to 98. The number of ratifications of the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107), and of the Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962 (No. 117), remains at 27 in each case. The Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122), has received two further ratifications (Honduras and Zambia), bringing the total number to 66. With regard to migrant workers, there has been one further ratification (St. Lucia) of the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), which brings the total to 35, and one further ratification (Benin) of the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), bringing the total to nine.

2. At its March 1980 session the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations examined the special reports requested under Article 19 of the Constitution from countries which had not ratified Convention No. 111. The Committee's report contains its comments and conclusions on the information supplied on the situation in the various countries and the prospects of ratification.^{2/} The information was further considered at the 66th (June 1980) Session of the Conference by the Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, which expressed the hope that the new reporting procedure would encourage governments to take measures to overcome existing obstacles to ratification.^{2/} The Committee of Experts noted with interest in March that in several cases direct contacts had already helped governments

^{1/} GB.211/CD/1/1.

^{2/} International Labour Conference, 66th Session, 1980, Report III (Part 4A), Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Part One, paragraphs 32-38.

^{3/} International Labour Conference, 66th Session, 1980, Provisional Record No. 37, Report of the Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, paragraph 130.

to make progress in considering ratification and to find means of overcoming difficulties, and it expressed the hope that the practice of direct contacts would continue to develop as desired by the Governing Body. 4/ The Conference Committee also expressed the view that direct contacts might be a useful way of overcoming difficulties in the way of ratification. 5/

3. On the basis of the reports requested under Articles 19 and 22 in 1979 the Committee of Experts carried out in March a general survey on the application of the instruments on migrant workers, viz. Conventions Nos. 97 and 143 and Recommendations Nos. 86 and 151. 6/ The Conference Committee discussed the main problems in detail in June and concluded that the ILO should participate actively in United Nations work for the protection of migrant workers and should in due course consider further action in the light of the results of the United Nations initiative and of developments in the world situation. 7/

4. The application of Convention No. 111 and other Conventions referred to above formed the subject of observations by the Committee of Experts in March. 8/ Ten out of the 73 cases in which it noted satisfactory progress related to Conventions Nos. 100, 111 and 122. One case illustrated the influence which standards have on national law and practice, a general collective agreement and new constitutional provisions having been adopted at much the same time as the date of ratification of Convention No. 100. 9/ The Conference Committee also considered the subject in June. The special cases it discussed included the question of the application of Convention No. 111 by Czechoslovakia; the majority of Committee members noted that a full explanation had not been given and expressed the strong hope that full compliance would be achieved by next year. 10/

5. The Committee of Experts continued in March its examination of the application of Articles 6 to 9 of the United Nations Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which cover, among other things, non-discrimination in employment. In 1981 the Committee will start the second stage of the reporting programme prescribed by the Economic and Social Council and will consider the application of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Covenant, which relate to the protection and assistance to be given to the family, mothers, children and young people, and the right to adequate living standards and to the best possible state of health.

6. At its 211th Session (November 1979) the Governing Body declared the closure of the procedure initiated in the Governing Body following the representation of the World Federation of Trade Unions alleging non-observance of Convention No. 111 by the Federal Republic of Germany. It took note of the report of the tripartite committee set up to consider the representation. 11/ The Committee of Experts took up in the usual way, at its March 1980 session, the question of the observance of Convention No. 111 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on which a report by the Government will be due in October 1980. 12/

7. At its 212th Session (February-March 1980) the Governing Body adopted new Standing Orders governing the Article 24 procedure. 13/

4/ Report of the Committee of Experts, Part One, paragraph 37.

5/ Provisional Record No. 37, paragraph 130.

6/ International Labour Conference, 66th Session, 1980, Report III (Part 48): Migrant Workers.

7/ Provisional Record No. 37, paragraph 129.

8/ Report of the Committee of Experts, Part Two.

9/ *ibid.*, Part One, paragraphs 83 and 85.

10/ Provisional Record No. 37, paragraph 75.

11/ Official Bulletin, Vol. LXIII, 1980, Series A, No. 1, pages 40-51.

12/ Report of the Committee of Experts, Part One, paragraph 29 and 1980 *ibid.*, page 171.

13/ GB.212/14/21. Appendix IV.

8. As the Director-General stated in his Report to the Conference this year, members of the Office staff went on mission to Israel and the occupied Arab territories in March 1980 to complete and bring up to date the information at the Director-General's disposal and examine on the spot the situation of the workers concerned in general and more especially the measures taken in the field covered by the recommendations submitted in 1979. The report of the mission was appended to the Report of the Director-General, which stated his intention of personally keeping under review the situation of the workers in the occupied Arab territories and keeping the Conference informed. ^{14/} The Conference adopted a resolution concerning the implications of Israeli settlements in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories in connection with the situation of Arab workers, and the Director-General's proposals for action on that resolution are being submitted to the Governing Body under the third item of its agenda.

9. As regards action to eliminate apartheid, the Conference, in accordance with a decision taken by the Governing Body at its 211th Session, set up a Committee on Apartheid to examine the Director-General's special report ^{15/} on the subject and report to the Conference. The Conference also had before it this year, in the form of an addendum to the special report, the report of the Tripartite Meeting of Members of the Governing Body on Apartheid, held in accordance with the Governing Body's decisions at its 211th and 212th Sessions, to analyse the changes which had been proposed or made in the Republic of South Africa and explore new forms of ILO action. ^{16/} The Conference approved the conclusions in the report of its Committee on Apartheid, ^{17/} which recommended action by governments, employers' organisations, trade unions and the ILO. A paper submitted to the Committee on Discrimination under the second item of its agenda contains proposals for giving effect to the recommendations for ILO action. As regards technical co-operation for the benefit of national liberation movements, the project for legislative reform to eliminate discrimination in employment in Zimbabwe has been completed. A similar project has just been completed for Namibia. ^{18/} As regards operational activities under the anti-discrimination programme, a seminar on equal treatment for women workers in southern Africa will be held from 20 to 25 October 1980 in Tanzania to study the labour problems of women and help to promote action to eliminate discrimination in employment and occupation in southern Africa and at the international level.

10. At its 66th Session the Conference held a second discussion on the problems of older workers and adopted a Recommendation on the subject. One of the main parts of the instrument relates to equality of opportunities and treatment and is based on the provisions of Convention No. 111 and Recommendation No. 111. ^{19/}

11. The Conference at its 66th Session also held a first discussion on the item entitled "Equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women workers: workers with family responsibilities". It approved conclusions aimed at the adoption of a Convention and a Recommendation in 1981. The draft instruments prescribe action to

^{14/} International Labour Conference, 66th Session, 1980, Report of the Director-General, Appendix III, pages 131-158.

^{15/} International Labour Conference, 66th Session, 1980, Sixteenth Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa.

^{16/} The report of the meeting, which was held in Geneva from 22 to 26 May 1980, appears in Provisional Record No. 3.

^{17/} Provisional Record No. 25. For the plenary discussion of the report, see Provisional Record No. 30.

^{18/} For details of ILO assistance to national liberation movements, see the paper submitted to the International Organisations Committee at the Governing Body's 212th Session (GB.212/IO/2/6).

^{19/} Provisional Record Nos. 28, 28A and 34.

ensure effective equality of opportunity and treatment between men and women workers with family responsibilities and between such workers and others. 20/

12. The Office has continued to carry out research, publish reports and disseminate information on equal opportunity and treatment in employment, including the more general problems relating to the employment of migrant and women workers. Notes and articles on trends in several countries have appeared regularly in the International Labour Review and the Social and Labour Bulletin. In particular a series of five articles has been published in the Review this year, surveying theory and practice in several countries in regard to statutory protection for women workers and problems of equality of opportunity and treatment in employment. 21/ Also this year, the Office has prepared a compilation of ILO standards and declarations of principle on women workers, 22/ financed by the Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Decade for Women.

13. Co-operation towards the elimination of discrimination has continued with the United Nations and other organisations, particularly the United Nations Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Commission on Human Rights, and the latter's Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. In the context of the United Nations Decade for Women the Office has co-operated with the United Nations regional economic commissions. It took part in regional meetings held to prepare for the World Conference on the Decade, which was held in Copenhagen earlier this year, and it contributed to the Conference itself, with particular reference to employment and development, one of the main themes on the agenda. The Office was also represented at and made a contribution to an international seminar on women and apartheid, held in Helsinki in May 1980.

14. At its last meeting the Committee on Discrimination held an exchange of views on future anti-discrimination activities which it wished to be taken into account in the Medium-Term Plan 1982-87. The Governing Body considered the Plan at its 212th Session. Discussion on the main themes of the Plan 23/ laid stress on the promotion of equal opportunity and treatment for women and migrant workers and the development of action to eliminate apartheid and its consequences in labour policies. Stress was also put, within the context already outlined by the Committee on Discrimination, on the need to resume educational and promotional activities in the general area of equality of rights in employment and occupation and to make them mainly action-oriented. Thought is being given to the possibility of holding seminars and preparing material for government services, employers and trade unions which might serve to identify more clearly and draw attention to the anti-discrimination practices which should be followed in the various areas of employment. The scope of such activities would depend on the amount of resources available for the purpose, in particular under the Programme and Budget for 1982-83.

Geneva, 6 October 1980.

20/ Provisional Record Nos. 32 and 38.

21/ The first three articles relate to the Nordic countries, the USSR and Hungary, and appeared in the January-February issue of the Review (Vol. 119, No. 1). The other two, which relate to the United States and Australia, appeared in the March-April issue (Vol. 119, No. 2).

22/ Standards and policy statements of special interest to women workers, ILO, Geneva, 1980.

23/ See GB.212/12/32 and GB.212/PV (Rev.).

Enclosure 2

/Original: English/French/
Spanish/

COMMITTEE ON DISCRIMINATION
(Document GB.214/CD/2/2)

ACTION ON THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON APARTHEID
AT THE 66TH SESSION (JUNE 1980) OF THE CONFERENCE

1. The report of the Committee on Apartheid set up at the 66th (June 1980) Session of the Conference contained recommendations under the following heads: (i) government action through the United Nations; (ii) government action; (iii) action by employers' organisations; (iv) action of trade unions the world over; and (v) ILO action. While the first four sets of recommendations were approved with reservations, the fifth - for ILO action - was approved unanimously. Possible Governing Body action in this area is suggested below.

I. Updating the 1964 Conference Declaration concerning
the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa

2. The first recommendation for ILO action invites the ILO "to undertake the necessary action to update the 1964 Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa, for consideration, to the extent possible, at the 67th Session of the International Labour Conference in 1981".

3. To help in determining the scope of the action to be undertaken to update the Declaration it may be worth recapitulating what it says and how it came to be adopted. The Conference adopted the Declaration on 8 July 1964 unanimously and by acclamation. On the same day it noted the ILO Programme for the Elimination of Apartheid in Labour Matters in the Republic of South Africa, submitted to it by the Governing Body. The Programme described the situation in the Republic of South Africa and indicated what changes should be made in the legislation to eliminate apartheid. The substance of the Programme was also put into the Declaration.

4. The 18 preambular paragraphs set forth the various principles and concerns on which the Declaration is based. They refer to the principles enshrined in the ILO Constitution; to their violation in the Republic of South Africa, which was a Member of the ILO at the time, and to fact that, according to the Declaration of Philadelphia, those principles are fully applicable to all peoples everywhere and that their application is a matter of concern to the whole world; to the findings - set out in greater detail in the Programme - of surveys on the situation in the Republic of South Africa carried out by the competent bodies on forced labour, freedom of association and discrimination in employment and occupation; and to Security Council resolutions and other United Nations decisions and action on them taken by

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various member States. Developments in all those respects since 1964 may call for additions or amendments to the findings and concerns set out in the original text.

5. Following upon a number of affirmations of principle, the operative part of the Declaration calls upon the Government of South Africa to renounce its policy of apartheid and make the necessary changes in its legislation in various specified areas (also analysed in greater detail in the Programme); here, too, there have been developments since 1964. The Declaration then goes on to call for reports, to be requested from the Government under Article 19 of the Constitution relating to unratified Conventions, on the Conventions concerning the abolition of forced labour and penal sanctions, the right to organise and collective bargaining, and discrimination in employment and occupation, for annual review by the Conference - a provision, however, which the withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from membership of the ILO made inoperative. The Declaration further calls for the Director-General to be requested to follow the situation in South Africa in respect of labour matters and to submit every year for consideration by the Conference a special report concerning the application of the Declaration. Lastly, it contains a pressing appeal to governments, employers and workers to put into application all appropriate measures to lead the Government of South Africa to renounce its policy of apartheid, and it reaffirms the ILO's resolve to co-operate with the United Nations in the matter. On these various points the Committee on Apartheid at the 66th Session of the Conference made more specific recommendations.

6. As to ways in which the Declaration might be updated, a number of possibilities exist. One would be to put the question on the Conference agenda, as it was in 1964, for formal adoption of a new Declaration on the subject. The Governing Body could, if it saw fit, take a decision to that effect at its present session. While article 10, paragraph 1, of its Standing Orders admittedly provides that "When a proposal to place an item on the agenda of the Conference is discussed for the first time by the Governing Body, the Governing Body cannot, without the unanimous consent of the members present, take a decision until the following session.", it might be held that that provision would not apply in this instance given the discussions at earlier Governing Body sessions on further action against apartheid, the proceedings at the Tripartite Meeting of Governing Body Members on Apartheid in May, and the approval by the Conference of the recommendations of its Committee on Apartheid in June. The Governing Body might also consider arranging specifically for the preparation of a draft declaration.

7. Another possibility would be to invite the Director-General to review the question of updating the Declaration in the special report on apartheid which he will submit to the Conference at its 67th Session in 1981. In doing so he might cover developments since 1964 in South Africa and at the international level in regard to the matters mentioned in the Preamble and operative part of the Declaration, as well as other relevant decisions or resolutions adopted since 1964 by the Conference and by the United Nations. The conclusions of such a review and consideration of them by the Conference might either fulfil the purpose of the recommendation made by the Committee on Apartheid for updating the Declaration or else in turn serve as a basis for including the question in the agenda of a future Conference session for formal adoption of a new Declaration.

8. The Committee may consider recommending the Governing Body -

- (a) to include the question of a new Declaration on apartheid in the agenda of the 67th (June 1981) Session of the Conference, and possibly make suitable arrangements for the drawing up of the draft text;
- (b) or to invite the Director-General, in his 17th Special Report on apartheid, to review the question of updating the 1964 Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa, with a view to consideration by the Conference at its 67th (June 1981) Session.

II. Annual monitoring of anti-apartheid action
by governments, employers and workers and the
setting up of tripartite machinery for the purpose

9. The second recommendation is for including "in the annual Special Report on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa details of action taken by ILO constituents (Governments, Workers and Employers) which could form the basis of an annual monitoring exercise within the ILO on action taken against apartheid; a tripartite machinery should be set up to give effect to this proposal".

10. The first part of the recommendation means gathering detailed information on anti-apartheid action by governments, employers and workers, and reproducing and analysing it in a section of the Director-General's annual Special Report on apartheid. One way of obtaining such information would be to write regularly to the governments and employers' and workers' organisations of all member States, perhaps enclosing a questionnaire detailed enough so that the information can be properly collected and reviewed. It might be desirable for the Committee and the Governing Body to approve guidelines for collecting such information and processing it for the Special Report.

11. The second part of the recommendation suggests setting up a tripartite system to give effect to the proposal. What emerged from earlier discussions on the subject was that such a system might be set up either by the Conference or by the Governing Body. It would be for the Committee and the Governing Body to determine exactly what form it might take.

12. The nature of the practical arrangements would depend on how fully and how soon the Governing Body and the Committee could work out the details of the procedure. It may appear from preliminary discussion that the Committee would like to have more detailed proposals on the procedure submitted to it at a later meeting so as to allow the Governing Body time for reflection before approving the final arrangements. In that case arrangements might come into effect for the Special Report to be prepared in 1981-82. The Committee may, however, prefer to recommend introducing the arrangements in time for the 17th Special Report, which will go to the Conference at its 67th Session (June 1981). In that case a sufficiently clear picture covering the various aspects of the procedure to be followed would have to emerge from the discussion at the present session of the Governing Body.

13. The Committee may wish to discuss and make appropriate recommendations to the Governing Body on -

- (a) forms of annual monitoring of anti-apartheid action by governments, employers and workers;
- (b) setting up a tripartite system for that purpose; and
- (c) bringing the system into effect.

III. Other recommendations, including the holding
of an international tripartite meeting before
the 1981 Conference session in one of the front-
line States to plan a joint international programme of action

14. The recommendations in paragraphs V.3 to 8 of the conclusions of the Committee on Apartheid are intended to strengthen ILO action in respect of the following: the content and distribution of Special Reports; educational activities and assistance for liberation movements, black workers and their independent trade unions; the use of existing ILO procedures; support for workers' and employers' organisations in their programmes of action against apartheid; and co-operation and co-ordination with the United Nations, particularly its Special Committee against Apartheid, the specialised agencies and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The Director-General might start action on these recommendations as far as possible in the present biennium, for example by seeking extra-budgetary resources for the purpose, and bear them in mind in drafting the Programme and Budget proposals for 1982-83 which he will submit to the Governing Body at its February-March 1981 session.

15. One recommendation, which appears in paragraph V.7 of the conclusions of the Committee on Apartheid, relating to co-operation with the OAU and the United Nations Special Committee, relates to the holding of an international tripartite meeting before the 1981 Conference session in one of the front-line States to plan a joint international programme of action. This recommendation seems to call for immediate consideration. The context in which it is made suggests that the meeting's terms of reference should consist mainly in working out a joint international programme of action to be carried out in co-operation with, for example, the OAU and the United Nations Special Committee. The meeting might be organised along much the same lines as the Tripartite Meeting of Governing Body Members on Apartheid held from 22 to 26 May this year. There would, for example, be participants appointed by the Governing Body, either from among its own members or others, and representatives of the OAU, the United Nations Special Committee and other bodies directly concerned would also be invited. If the Governing Body decided to hold such a meeting, the Director-General might hold consultations on the place and date - which for practical reasons would have to be in April or May 1981 - so that the Governing Body could take the required decisions at its February-March 1981 session.

16. The Committee may wish to make recommendations to the Governing Body concerning -

- (a) in general, the effect to be given to the recommendations for ILO action in paragraphs 3 to 8 of Part V of the conclusions of the Committee on Apartheid;
- (b) in particular, the holding of an international tripartite meeting to plan a joint international programme of action in co-operation with the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, including -
 - (i) the terms of reference of the meeting,
 - (ii) its composition and the list of organisations which might be invited.

IV. Financial implications

17. Decisions on the points set out above would of course have financial implications; indeed the cost might be fairly considerable even in the present biennium since staff would be needed and expenditure incurred to hold the meetings. Depending on the Governing Body's decision, the Director-General might submit detailed estimates to the Programme, Financial and Administrative Committee at the Governing Body's February-March 1981 session, as well as proposals for meeting the extra costs.

Geneva, 13 October 1980.

POINTS FOR DECISION:

Paragraph 8;
" 13;
" 16.

A/36/154
English
Page 14

Enclosure 2

Original: English/French/
Spanish/

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISCRIMINATION

(Document GB.214/18/23)

1. The Committee on Discrimination met in Geneva on 14 November 1980, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Morris (in place of Mr. John Mainwaring). The Committee examined the two items on its agenda, that regarding ILO activities concerning discrimination and that relating to the follow-up of the conclusions of the Conference Committee on Apartheid.

ILO activities on discrimination in
employment and occupation

2. The Employer and Worker members expressed their satisfaction at the completeness of the information contained in the Office paper dealing with the first item on the agenda 24/ and noted with interest the developments regarding action on the matters discussed which had taken place since its last meeting. The activities reflected in the document were approved unanimously, the Worker members and the representative of the Government of Egypt expressing particular support for the measures indicated in paragraph 14 of the document concerning future activities in the struggle against discrimination which it would be desirable to undertake in the framework of the Medium-Term Plan, 1982-87, and of the next Programme and Budget (promotion of equality of opportunity and treatment for women and migrant workers, the elimination of apartheid and its consequences for labour policies, the resumption of educational and promotional activities in the general field of equality of rights in employment and occupation in the form of seminars and guidelines for action of an essentially practical nature).

Action on the conclusions of the Committee on Apartheid
at the 66th Session of the Conference (June 1980)

3. The Committee had before it a paper 25/ concerning action on the conclusions of the Committee on Apartheid at the 66th Session of the Conference. This dealt with the updating of the 1964 Conference Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa; annual monitoring of anti-apartheid action by governments, employers and workers and the setting up of tripartite

24/ GB.214/CD/1/1 (see enclosure 1 above).

25/ GB.214/CD/P/2 (see enclosure 2 above).

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machinery for the purpose; and other recommendations, including the holding of an international tripartite meeting before the 1981 Conference session in one of the front-line States to plan a joint international programme of action in co-operation with the Organisation of African Unity and the UN Special Committee against Apartheid. It was agreed that, as these topics were inter-related, they would be discussed together with a view to making a composite recommendation.

4. The Worker members expressed strong support for the wish of the Conference that the 1964 Declaration should be updated, and they were also of the view that experience derived from the procedures adopted in 1980 had been useful. The question of apartheid in South Africa should be on the agenda of the Conference in 1981 and should include the updating of the 1964 Declaration. The Governing Body should request the Selection Committee of the Conference to set up a Conference committee along the same lines as that set up in 1980. On the question of the monitoring of action by ILO constituents, the Director-General should be requested to include a section dealing with action taken by governments and by employers' and workers' organisations in his Special Report on Apartheid, and a request for information should be sent out in that connection. On the basis of information contained in the Special Report, the proposed Conference committee should monitor the action of governments, employers and workers. The Workers also strongly supported the proposed holding of an international tripartite meeting in one of the front-line States to plan a joint international programme of action in co-operation with the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, composed along the lines of the meeting which had been held in May 1980, whose report should be appended to the Director-General's Special Report for presentation at the 1981 session of the Conference. The Director-General should be requested to seek extra-budgetary resources to finance the meeting or, if necessary, to cover its costs from the regular budget.

5. The Employer members concurred generally in the suggestions made by the Workers, and made a number of observations on questions of detail. In general, they were of the view that the 1964 Declaration had stood the test of time in that it contained important principles. Some care should be exercised, however, in dealing with the material appended to the Declaration, and it would be useful if some sort of preliminary outline of the draft proposals could come before the Committee at the next session of the Governing Body in February-March 1981. So far as the monitoring exercise was concerned, the Employers were also prepared to go along with the suggestion made and were of the view that information should be sought by means of a request addressed to governments and to employers' and workers' organisations rather than by means of an elaborate questionnaire on the subject. Regarding the tripartite meeting, it was clear that what was involved was implementation of the decision already taken by the Conference on the subject, and that the meeting ought to be along the lines of the similar meeting held this year. Much would depend on finance, however, and information would have to be obtained from the front-line States. It would also be useful if a more precise indication of the agenda for the meeting could be given.

6. A number of Government representatives (Angola, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR) expressed support for the proposals of the Worker member. In doing so, the Egyptian Government representative stated that the updating of the 1964 Declaration should take account of the important events and developments which had taken place between 1964 and 1980 and should also be concerned with measures which could be adopted for the elimination of apartheid. The new Declaration should give priority to the need for concerted action in the labour and social fields, and he was confident that proposals to be outlined for February-March could provide a basis for assessment at the Conference of what was needed. The high priority to be given to the updating of the 1964 Declaration was also referred to by the representatives of the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and the USSR, who drew attention to the increasing intensity of the world-wide struggle against apartheid, particularly as a result of efforts made by the United Nations, as well as to the need for a forward-looking ILO policy reflecting those developments. After expressing agreement with the suggestions made on behalf of the Workers concerning the monitoring of action against apartheid and the implementation of the Conference decision on the tripartite meeting, the representative of the Government of the German Democratic Republic noted that there had been no reference in the paper before the Committee to the application of all-embracing sanctions against South Africa as referred to in the report of the Conference Committee on Apartheid, while the representative of the USSR also referred to other questions which he considered relevant to future ILO policy on apartheid such as the decision of the United Nations Economic and Social Council deploring the continued activities of transnational corporations in South Africa, the points raised at the Copenhagen Conference on Women and the need to follow up the recommendations of the Conference Committee regarding the prohibition of invest-

7. During a further exchange of views, the Committee was informed that it would be possible to schedule a meeting of the Committee during the February-March session of the Governing Body, should that be required. It was so agreed by the Committee. The Employer members were of the view that, even if a detailed draft for the updating of the 1964 Declaration were not available for consideration at that time, the main lines of the changes needed should be considered. The Worker members also thought that an effort should be made to draw up proposals which could be discussed in February-March. A Government representative (German Democratic Republic) pointed out that in his opinion the discussions which had been held at the 66th Session of the Conference and all that had happened at the UN and elsewhere would necessitate a new version of the Declaration, whereas other remarks had indicated that some modifications would be needed together with changes in the appendices. On this question, the Chairman stated that the suggestion, as he understood it, was that the Declaration should be updated in such a way that much of its original content would be retained while allowing for its amendment in line with the actions decided by the Conference in 1980 and over the years. The updating could take place in 1981, thus avoiding further delay which might result in the matter being considered only in 1982.

8. Concerning the holding of the proposed tripartite international meeting, a number of Employer and Worker members stated that financial implications should not play a part in the decision on the matter, since there was a clear proposal emanating from the Conference Committee on Apartheid. A similar view was expressed by two Government representatives (Angola and the USSR), who were of the opinion that financial considerations should not be an obstacle to the implementation of so important a recommendation. It was understood that, in accordance with usual practice, the Governing Body at its February-March session would have before it details concerning the composition of the proposed meeting and its suggested date and place. Further information concerning its agenda might be elaborated by reference to the relevant points in the conclusions of the 1980 Conference Committee on Apartheid.

9. The Committee decided to recommend the Governing Body to:

- (a) (i) include the question of apartheid in South Africa in the agenda of the 67th (June 1981) Session of the Conference, including the updating of the 1964 Declaration on Apartheid; and
- (ii) request the Selection Committee of the Conference to set up a Conference Committee on Apartheid along the same lines as the Committee on Apartheid established at the 66th Session of the Conference to deal with this item;
- (b) (i) request the Director-General to include in his Special Report on Apartheid a section dealing with the action taken by governments and employers' and workers' organisations against apartheid, and to that end to send out a request for information to the constituents of the ILO;
- (ii) propose that the Conference Committee on Apartheid should monitor the action of governments and employers' and workers' organisations against apartheid on the basis of the Special Report of the Director-General on Apartheid;
- (c) decide:
 - (i) to hold an international tripartite meeting in one of the front-line States to plan a joint international programme of action in co-operation with the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid;
 - (ii) that the composition of the Committee should be along the same lines as that of the Tripartite Meeting on Apartheid held from 22 to 26 May 1980;
 - (iii) that the report of the meeting should be appended to the Special Report of the Director-General on Apartheid to be presented to the Conference at its 67th (June 1981) Session;
 - (iv) to request the Director-General to seek extra-budgetary resources to finance the meeting, or, if necessary, to cover the costs of the meeting out of the regular budget.

Geneva, 18 November 1980.

(signed) J. Morris,
Chairman.

POINT FOR DECISION:

Paragraph 9.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

/Original: English/

/10 February 1981/

1. FAO has continued to provide assistance to refugees and to the peoples from colonial countries, particularly in Africa, a continent which still suffers from colonialism and racism. These activities have mainly taken the form of emergency food aid and farm supplies and were conducted in close collaboration with OAU, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia and with the national liberation movements concerned, namely SWAPO of Namibia, ANC of South Africa and PAC of Azania. FAO assistance to the victims of colonialism is aimed at ensuring their self-reliance.

A. Zimbabwe

2. The independence of Zimbabwe is a step forward in the fight against colonialism, racism and apartheid and FAO looks back with satisfaction to the assistance it was able to give to the people of Zimbabwe in the course of the years before liberation. Zimbabwe has now applied for membership in FAO. It will be the 150th member nation.

3. FAO began decolonization activities for Zimbabwe in 1975 when the Freedom From Hunger Campaign/Action for Development produced a study entitled "A Short Evaluation of the African Agricultural Situation in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe".

4. In 1978, the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) financed, at a cost of \$US 201,000, a specially designed "Training Programme on Agricultural Education and Land Use Planning and Development", in which 10 Zimbabweans nominated by the Patriotic Front participated. They are now in key positions in Zimbabwe serving their Government. As a second phase to this project, FAO prepared a country development brief for Zimbabwe which is one of the basic documents available to the Government on designing the development of Zimbabwe's great agricultural potential.

5. During the exile of hundreds of thousands of Zimbabweans, FAO was able to provide concrete assistance to the Patriotic Front for the production of food by the refugees themselves under its care in refugee camps in Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania.

6. In 1978, for example, the FAO Office of Special Relief Operations (OSRO) provided fertilizers, seed and agricultural equipment valued at \$US 13,000 to the Zambian wing of the Patriotic Front. A number of its members also attended dairy training courses organized by FAO.

7. In 1979, OSRO provided \$US 40,000 to the Patriotic Front in Mozambique for the purchase of cattle and small livestock to replace those destroyed in raids by the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia. After the severe 1979 drought in

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Mozambique, TCP provided \$US 50,000 for the financing of emergency supplies of seeds, fertilizers and machinery to allow Patriotic Front refugees to successfully undertake the 1979 plantings.

8. In the United Republic of Tanzania, in 1979, FAO developed and implemented an FAO/UNDP project, PAF/79/004, "Self-Reliance in Food Production", at a cost of \$US 68,000, which provided direct support to a Patriotic Front farm in poultry and pig production and in fish farming.

9. In Angola, in 1979, an FAO/WFP emergency food assistance project supplied \$US 830,000 worth of food.

B. Newly independent countries

10. FAO is providing full support to independent Zimbabwe in the rehabilitation of its economy through the provision of advisory consultants, in agricultural planning, forestry development and food security. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 460 (1979) of 21 December 1979, by which the Council called upon Member States to provide urgent assistance to Zimbabwe and the front-line States for reconstruction purposes, FAO provided a senior agricultural planner for a mission organized by the Secretary-General to Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique in February 1980. Two FAO experts also participated in the Secretary-General's recent mission to Zimbabwe.

11. In addition to its activities in Zimbabwe, FAO continues to intensify its efforts in support of those countries which have recently emerged from colonialism. In 1979/80, FAO assisted the Government of Angola in identifying and formulating over 30 projects in the agricultural field, valued at \$US 20 million, and has initiated the implementation of these projects to rehabilitate and develop Angola's rich agricultural economy.

C. Namibia

12. FAO was the first specialized agency to admit Namibia to full membership and continues to play a major role in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. At present, FAO is executing nine projects: one, for \$US 90,000, is directly funded by TCP; three are funded by UNDP; and five are funded by the United Nations Trust Fund for Namibia.

13. The aim of this set of projects is threefold: (a) to gather and supply SWAPO with technical information on the agricultural situation of Namibia, which is essential for making important decisions and establishing national development policies at the time of independence; (b) to prepare contingency plans for protecting food supplies and nutrition in the critical period of the transition to independence; and (c) to train Namibians for the task awaiting them after they attain independence.

14. FAO is developing the Nationhood Programme for Namibia further in close collaboration with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. A new project for the analysis of policy options and the preparation of contingency plans for livestock production is currently being prepared for implementation. FAO assisted the Commissioner by providing technical staff for the Programme's sectoral planning workshop on agriculture, fisheries, nutrition and forestry, held at Maputo in October 1980.
15. FAO was also represented by a senior expert in the workshop on agrarian and land reform options for independent Namibia organized by the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka from 22 to 26 January 1979.
16. In 1979, the Director-General of FAO approved an FAO/WFP emergency food assistance project for 30,000 SWAPO refugees in Angola at a cost of \$US 951,000. This brings the total of such food assistance since 1977 to \$US 4,947,000.
17. FAO provides training under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and students from the United Nations Institute for Namibia take part in a variety of projects on agricultural and rural development of Namibia.

D. South Africa

18. In line with its policy of assisting national liberation movement refugees to develop their food production in the host countries, FAO, in 1979, initiated the FAO/UNDP project, PAC/79/001, "Self-Reliance in Food Production", at a cost of \$US 297,800. This project provides technical assistance and inputs to PAC to develop farming on a refugee transit site in the United Republic of Tanzania.
19. FAO also participates in the implementation of the UNDP/UNESCO/FAO project ANC/79/001, "Preparatory Assistance to the ANC Comprehensive Educational/Training Community Scheme" at Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania. FAO is also associated with UNESCO in the execution of a large-scale project to support the ANC Centre in Agricultural Training and Food Production.
20. In the field of information and as part of the FAO contribution to the 1978 International Anti-Apartheid Year, the Freedom From Hunger Campaign/Action for Development in March 1979 devoted a special issue of its Ideas and Action Bulletin to apartheid.
21. Two major studies have also been completed: "The Effects of Apartheid on African Rural Life and Nutrition in South Africa" and "African Agriculture and Production Techniques in South Africa". These studies are being prepared for publication in English and French and will be issued this year. The first of these studies, which focuses on the effects of the apartheid migrant labour system on the wives and children of migrant labourers, who suffer the greatest deprivation, is an important contribution to the understanding of the dire situation in which these people are placed.

22. In December 1980, the Director-General of FAO approved an ANC request for \$US 45,300 from FAO resources (OSRO and TCP) for emergency assistance towards the purchase of agricultural inputs (seeds, chemicals, fertilizers) for ANC farms in Zambia during the December/January planting season.

WORLD BANK

/Original: English/

/3 March 1981/

1. General Assembly resolution 35/29 has been brought to the attention of the Bank's Board of Directors.
2. In anticipation of planned independence of former colonial Territories, the Bank has usually taken steps to expedite its development assistance to those countries which express the intention of becoming members of the Bank, by arranging, in advance of membership, economic missions, provision of Bank materials, visits by senior staff and discussions at headquarters for officials of the countries concerned.
3. Taking as an example Zimbabwe, which became a member of the Bank Group in September 1980, the Bank was in a position to move expeditiously to assess the country's development needs and to determine the extent of its financial and technical assistance to Zimbabwe's reconstruction programme. An economic review mission visited the country in August 1980, and its report is expected to be distributed shortly. In addition, a number of sectoral missions have examined, with the Government, proposals for assistance to remove the critical bottle-necks, particularly in the industrial and transportation sectors. In February 1981, the Bank's affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), approved the first Bank Group investment of \$US 20 million to help finance a new thermal plant to meet the country's electricity needs during the mid-1980s. IFC will also syndicate \$US 18 million through participation in its loan and will assume responsibility for arranging a further \$US 10.3 million loan from commercial sources. Negotiations leading to a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) to revitalize the manufacturing sector have substantially been completed.
4. Concerning relations with OAU, the Bank has increased its contacts with the organization with a view to strengthening co-operation in furthering the economic development of Africa. In this connexion, the Secretary-General of OAU recently had meetings in Washington with the President of the World Bank and members of his staff to review implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (see A/S-11/14, annex).
5. With regard to the extension of assistance to national liberation movements, the Bank's position, as set forth in the Bank's statement to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly on 16 October 1980, 26/ remains unchanged. The Bank's

26/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Fourth Committee, 10th meeting, paras. 49-53.

Articles of Agreement permit it to lend only to member Governments or to entities for which the member Government will guarantee the loan.

6. With regard to co-operation with South Africa, the Bank has made no loans to South Africa since 1966, and all loans extended to South Africa up to that date have been fully repaid. Furthermore, South Africa has not participated in an election for executive directors of the Bank Group since 1972, and accordingly that country is not represented on the boards of the Bank, IDA or IFC.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

/Original: English/
/10 March 1981/

1. General Assembly resolution 35/29 has been brought to the attention of the Executive Board of IMF.
2. IMF is highly conscious of the needs of the newly emerging countries and is maintaining continuous contact with all such countries which have joined the Fund recently, the latest of these being Zimbabwe. In view of the fact that the request for contributions to the Secretary-General's report has a very early deadline, more specific information about actions undertaken on behalf of such countries might be more relevant at a later date. It will be made available at the earliest appropriate moment.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

/Original: English/
/27 February 1981/

1. Resolution 35/29 will be submitted to the Administrative Council of the Union at its thirty-sixth session (1-19 June 1981).
2. In close consultation with OAU, ITU has, since 1977, assisted SWAPO in the training of Namibians under UNDP project SWP/77/001, which has now been extended up to 30 June 1981. At that time, the project will have largely achieved its original objectives.
3. During 1980, 27 training courses were delivered for a total of 322 trainee-weeks in various disciplines, including electricity, electronics, basic telephony and telegraphy as well as postal services. In addition, the training programme included field practice periods of various durations.
4. Upon completion of their training, most of the Namibian trainees have worked with the Posts and Telecommunication Corporation in Zambia where they have acquired valuable experience which enables them to benefit from a more advanced level of training. Therefore, efforts are now being oriented towards the awarding of

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fellowships in other institutions or employment in telecommunication administrations in the region. Thus, the personnel trained under this project will be in a position to set up their own network with the advent of independence.

5. Within the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, the ITU, in collaboration with UNESCO, will provide training in radio programme production and equipment maintenance for Namibian nationals. This training programme will take place at the Posts and Telecommunication School, Ndola, Zambia. ITU will purchase a VHF-FM transmitter, similar to those already in use in Namibia, and undertake the training of technicians in its operation and maintenance in order to achieve the objectives set forth in the programme with regard to equipment maintenance. These trained technicians will assist in ensuring the continuity of broadcasting services following independence.

6. In addition, ITU will provide consultancy services to advise and assist the co-ordinator of the Nationhood Programme in preparing the plans for the setting-up of a telecommunication administration and of a broadcasting authority. The consultants will determine the staff requirements and identify the categories of personnel required, and they will prepare an over-all plan for their training.

7. As reported in previous years, the position of ITU with respect to the Government of South Africa and the participation of representatives of national liberation movements as observers in conferences and meetings of the Union is in complete agreement with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/16 February 1981/

1. All resolutions emanating from the General Assembly and other bodies of the United Nations on the subject of 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, containing requests addressed to the specialized agencies, are submitted to the WMO Executive Committee for consideration. The decisions of the thirty-second session of the Executive Committee in this regard are contained in document A/35/L78/Add.3.

2. Information on the relevant decisions of previous sessions of the Congress and of the Executive Committee, as well as action taken so far by the organization, is contained in previous reports of the Secretary-General (A/83/L4, A/86/L7 and Add.1, A/90/L1, A/96/L3 and Add.4, A/100/L0 and Add.3 and 4, A/31/L65/Add.1, A/32/L87, A/33/L109, A/34/L208/Add.1 and A/35/L78).

3. Subsequent resolutions will be submitted to the thirty-third session of the Executive Committee to be held in June 1981. The decisions of the Committee will be communicated to the Secretary-General in due course.

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WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/30 January 1981/

A. Assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories

1. The Director-General of WIPO invited the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against Apartheid, UNHCR, UNRWA, OAU and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to propose candidates for training in 1980 in the fields of industrial property and copyright through arrangements to be made by WIPO. In response to those invitations, UNRWA proposed 10 candidates in the field of industrial property and 2 in copyright, resulting in the award of two fellowships in industrial property and one in copyright.

B. Assistance to peoples in colonial Territories in consultation with OAU

2. Consultations took place in February 1978 between the International Bureau of WIPO and the Administrative Secretariat of OAU on the matter of assistance to colonial peoples in Africa and their national liberation movements. As a result of those consultations, the International Bureau of WIPO has offered to make available through OAU two fellowships each per national liberation movement for the benefit of nationals of colonial Territories who may be proposed in accordance with the procedures applicable between OAU and the national liberation movements recognized by OAU. OAU proposed a candidate for training who was awarded a fellowship. However, due to unforeseen circumstances, the prospective trainee could not participate in the 1980 WIPO training programme.

3. The International Bureau of WIPO has continued its contacts with the Administrative Secretariat of OAU, most recently in connexion with the organization of a seminar on intellectual property for the benefit of newly independent member States of OAU, which was held in Guinea-Bissau in 1980 (see para. 4 below), and in respect of arrangements for the award of fellowships for training in the field of industrial property. WIPO was also represented at the second extraordinary session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980 (see A/S-11/14) which was devoted to the economic problems of Africa.

C. Assistance to newly independent countries

4. In co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and OAU, WIPO organized a seminar on intellectual property for the benefit of newly independent African States, which was held in Guinea-Bissau in May 1980. Of the States invited (Angola, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and the Seychelles), Angola, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau were represented.

5. WIPO was represented at the United Nations interagency meeting on assistance to Zimbabwe which was convened at Salisbury in May 1980. Potential areas of

co-operation in strengthening law and administration in the fields of industrial property and copyright were discussed. At their request, copies of WIPO model laws in industrial property and copyright were sent to the Zimbabwe authorities in September 1980. In November and December 1980, a WIPO consultant undertook a three-week mission to Salisbury to assist in drawing up a plan of action for reorganizing industrial property procedures and staff training. This preliminary assistance will result in a project to be financed by UNDP.

6. A WIPO mission visited Guinea-Bissau in November 1980 to discuss a number of substantive and drafting questions with a working group set up by the national authorities to prepare draft legislation on copyright and neighbouring rights.

7. An official of the Angolan Government visited the International Bureau of WIPO in June 1980 during a study tour arranged by WIPO. On that occasion, discussions were held on drafts of copyright legislation.

8. In 1980, WIPO arranged study tours for nationals of Angola in the fields of copyright and industrial property, and for nationals of Guinea-Bissau in the field of copyright.

D. Discontinuance of all support to and the withholding of assistance from South Africa

9. At its session in September/October 1977, the Co-ordination Committee of WIPO decided to request the Director-General of WIPO "not to invite the racist régime of South Africa to any meeting of WIPO and its bodies and unions" and "to include in the agenda of the WIPO General Assembly and other governing bodies, for the sessions of 1979, an item entitled 'The exclusion of the racist régime of South Africa from any participation in WIPO and its bodies and unions'".

10. At the 1979 sessions of the governing bodies of WIPO, a proposal to exclude South Africa from WIPO failed by five votes to obtain the required majority. The Director-General of WIPO has continued to apply the 1977 decision of the WIPO Co-ordination Committee, and since October 1977 no invitation to any meeting convened by WIPO has been sent by the Director-General of WIPO to the Government of South Africa.

11. It should also be noted that the Government of South Africa has not received any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the International Bureau of WIPO.

E. Representation at meetings of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned

12. Discussions have been held between the International Bureau of WIPO and the Administrative Secretariat of OAU concerning observer status for the national liberation movements recognized by OAU and the latter has communicated to the International Bureau information on those movements.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/

/4 March 1981/

1. Resolution 35/29, as well as related resolutions 35/119 and 35/120, were duly brought to the attention of the relevant UNCTAD divisions.

A. Provision of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa, in consultation with OAU and with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements

2. Information on action taken by the UNCTAD secretariat, within the scope of its over-all mandate, in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, referred to in the previous report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/35/178), is updated in the following paragraphs.

3. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/42, and in light of the consultations that took place between the UNCTAD secretariat and OAU officials as well as with representatives of the national liberation movements concerned, proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (TD/B/789) on specific projects, identified within the competence of UNCTAD, that would be of immediate assistance to the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements, were submitted to the Trade and Development Board for consideration at its twentieth session. The projects are: (a) organization by UNCTAD of a workshop on "A review of the immediate and longer-term issues facing the colonial Territories in the areas of trade, development and international economic relations", with the participation of the senior officials of the national liberation movements concerned, representatives of OAU, ECA and other relevant agencies within the United Nations system; (b) a programme of assistance in the training of high-level cadres; and (c) provision by UNCTAD of an expert to the United Nations Institute for Namibia, initially for a period of two years, with a view to strengthening the training programme of that Institute on subjects within the competence of UNCTAD. At its twenty-first session, the Board adopted decision 224 (XXI), by which it recommended that the proposals should be given high priority and that necessary resources, particularly from UNDP, be made available to UNCTAD for the implementation of the proposed programme. Action has been initiated by the UNCTAD secretariat for the implementation of this decision of the Board, and a project proposal has been prepared and submitted to UNDP.

Study on assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in the context of the Third United Nations Development Decade

4. In response to the request contained in Conference resolution 109 (V) (see A/35/178, UNCTAD, para. 5), action was initiated by the UNCTAD secretariat and work commenced early in 1980, with the assistance of consultants, for the

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preparation of two studies within the context of the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 27/ one of which is on assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa. The immediate objective of this study is to formulate, on the basis of in-depth analysis and examination of the major development problems facing the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, concrete proposals for assistance to them, including their national liberation movements, in the context of the new International Development Strategy.

5. In the context of the preparation of this study, consultations have been held by the UNCTAD secretariat with the national liberation movements concerned and recognized by OAU. In this connexion, a field trip to Addis Ababa, Lusaka and Dar es Salaam was undertaken in 1980 by a consultant, accompanied by a staff member of UNCTAD, to obtain the necessary data and information for the preparation of the study.

6. The secretariat plans to complete the study in the early part of 1981. It hopes, in this connexion, to seek advice from consultants from the region concerned on the findings and conclusions of the study as well as on the formulation of concrete proposals on assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, including their national liberation movements, in the context of the new International Development Strategy. The secretariat will then finalize its report containing this study and the proposals on assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, and submit it to the Trade and Development Board for consideration at its twenty-third session. In the meantime, a second progress report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on this study, as well as on the one on assistance to the Palestinian people being prepared in response to the request contained in Conference resolution 109 (V), will be submitted to the Board at its twenty-second session, scheduled to be held from 9 to 20 March 1981.

7. At its twentieth session, the Trade and Development Board adopted resolution 215 (XX) of 25 March 1980 on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations, which reads, in part, as follows:

"The Trade and Development Board,

...

"Recalling resolution 109 (V) of 1 June 1979 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"1. Recommends that the special problems of the peoples and countries under colonial domination or foreign occupation should be explicitly recognized and integrated in the formulation of the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

"2. Further recommends that the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, should, during the Third United Nations

27/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

Development Decade, mobilize adequate resources for priority assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations and to the peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation."

The UNCTAD secretariat had brought to the attention of the Preparatory Committee on the new International Development Strategy the recommendations of this resolution.

Preferential trade area

8. As previously reported (A/35/178, UNCTAD, para. 12), through its Division for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and in co-operation with ECA and OAU, the UNCTAD secretariat assisted in drafting an agreement, in particular the section on the multilateral payments and clearing system, for a preferential trade area among 16 eastern and southern African countries. In co-operation with ECA and OAU, the UNCTAD secretariat is now assisting in the consolidation and implementation of this preferential trade area for eastern and southern African countries. It is considered that establishing new economic links among these countries will contribute to the loosening of the economic ties which they, as well as those which will achieve independence in the near future, have had to maintain with South Africa. Observers for national liberation movements recognized by OAU are invited to participate in all the meetings of this preferential trade area.

Economic co-operation among developing countries

9. Observers from the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation of Africa were invited to the Preparatory Meeting of Governmental Experts of Developing Countries on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Geneva from 17 March to 8 April 1980. Observers from the national liberation movements were also invited to the meeting of Governmental Experts of Developing Countries on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Geneva from 3 to 14 November 1980.

Nationhood Programme for Namibia

10. Through its Division on Shipping, the UNCTAD secretariat is co-operating with the ECA secretariat, the regional office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the IMCO secretariat on the execution of the project NAM/79/005, "Transport Survey", which is financed by UNDP.

11. As previously reported (A/35/178, UNCTAD, para. 10), a project for which UNCTAD is the executing agency (NAM/78/006 - External Economic Sector Policies and Planning) was signed on 15 June 1979, but unfortunately has not yet been implemented as clearance has not yet been received from SWAPO of any of the candidates which UNCTAD has proposed. The UNCTAD secretariat has meanwhile again sought clearance from SWAPO and as soon as it is obtained, the project in question will be implemented. It is worth while to note that this project, together with other United Nations efforts for Namibia, represents an important opportunity for the United Nations system to contribute meaningfully to an analysis of the problems and issues that are likely to arise at the time Namibia achieves its independence.

- B. Arrangements (including the requisite financial provisions), in consultation with OAU and 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 ensure the representation of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned as observers when matters pertaining to those Territories are dealt with

12. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, notifications of the sessions of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board and conferences held under the auspices of UNCTAD are sent (as requested by the OAU Office in Geneva) to the national liberation movements through the Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in Dar es Salaam. Provision is made for the payment of travel costs and per diem for one representative of each national liberation movement to each meeting, in accordance with the existing procedures established by the United Nations.

13. In conformity with a directive from the Legal Counsel of the United Nations, invitations to national liberation movements are issued after confirmation by the Office of Legal Affairs as to which national liberation movements are recognized by OAU at any given time. At 24 February 1980, the national liberation movements recognized in the region by OAU were as follows: SWAPO, ANC and PAC.

14. Attendance at UNCTAD meetings by national liberation movements recognized by OAU during the period under review was as follows:

<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Organization attending</u>
Fourth session of the Interim Committee on the Common Fund, 18 February-5 March 1980	SWAPO
High-Level Intergovernmental Group on UNCTAD's contribution to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 10-13 March 1980	ANC
Eleventh special session of the Trade and Development Board, 14 March 1980	ANC
Twentieth session of the Trade and Development Board, 17-21 March 1980	ANC
Conference on Multimodal Transport, 8-23 May 1980	SWAPO
Ninth session of the Committee on Shipping, 1-12 September 1980	SWAPO ANC
Working Party on the Medium-Term Plan (Budget), 8-12 September 1980	PAC

<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Organization attending</u>
Twenty-first session of the Trade and Development Board, 15-26 September 1980	ANC PAC
Meeting of Governmental Experts of Developing Countries on ECDC, 3-14 November 1980	SWAPO ANC PAC
United Nations Cocoa Conference, 27 October-14 November 1980	ANC PAC
Second Part of the Conference on Tin, 1-19 December 1980	PAC
United Nations Conference on Jute, 12-30 January 1981	SWAPO ANC PAC

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
/19 February 1981/

The third progress report by the Executive Director on technical assistance to the Namibian People (see enclosure) was considered at the fourteenth session of the Permanent Committee of the Industrial Development Board, held in October 1980. Following the request of the Permanent Committee at that session, a more comprehensive report by the Executive Director is currently being prepared for consideration by the Industrial Development Board at its fifteenth session, to be held from 15 to 29 May 1981. A copy of this report will be forwarded to the Secretary-General when it becomes available.

Enclosure

/Original: Chinese/English/French/
Russian/Spanish/

/20 August 1980/

Technical assistance to the Namibian people

Document ID/B/C.3/96

Third progress report by the Executive Director

INTRODUCTION

1. A relatively detailed description of progress in providing technical assistance to the Namibian people was presented to the Permanent Committee at its thirteenth session, in document ID/B/C.3/91. The Permanent Committee took note of the report and invited the Executive Director to report to it at its fourteenth session on the measures taken and the progress made in carrying out projects of technical assistance for Namibia.

I. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

2. Two related training projects have been approved for Namibia: TF/NAM/79/002 - Industrial Development Training, and UF/NAM/78/063 - Technical Assistance to Namibia. These projects cover the training of Namibians in the field of industrial management and international industrial administration. It is intended to assign 10 candidates for periods of from three to five months each to UNIDO-assisted technical co-operation projects in selected developing countries for on-the-job training and familiarization with the kind of assistance UNIDO can provide in fields of particular relevance to Namibia; these assignments will be followed by study tours to selected developing countries. A number of candidates will also come to UNIDO headquarters for further on-the-job training in industrial development co-operation activities. Six nominations of fellowship candidates had been received by mid-August, and arrangements for their placement were being made.

3. Placement opportunities have been identified in the following UNIDO-executed technical co-operation projects:

Ethiopia : ETH/77/018 - Handicraft and small-scale industry development

Egypt : EGY/72/009 - Engineering and industrial design development

EGY/73/020 - Textile development centre

EGY/73/028 - Planned maintenance in metallurgical industries

United

Republic of

Tanzania : URT/74/024 - Coal development, State Mining Corporation

Three candidates are also expected to be placed against projects to assist leather industries in Ethiopia or the United Republic of Tanzania (URT/78/010) or food industries in Egypt or the Sudan (EGY/78/002). In addition, India and Nigeria have indicated a willingness to have fellows assigned to UNIDO projects of particular relevance to Namibia in those countries.

II. OTHER PRE-INDEPENDENCE PROJECTS

4. The United Nations Council for Namibia has received for its consideration and endorsement proposals regarding other pre-independence projects included in the UNIDO programme evolved from the "Blueprint of technical assistance for Namibia" endorsed by the Board at its twelfth session. These projects are:

Training in industrial strategy and development;

Assistance in the formulation of a legal framework to regulate industrial activity;

Development and expansion of the industrial entrepreneur sector;

Resource-based industry-oriented study.

III. ACTION REQUIRED OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE

5. The Permanent Committee may wish to take note of this report.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

/Original: English/

/10 March 1981/

A. Provision of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned, in preparation and execution of projects beneficial to these refugees, and introduction of the greatest possible measures of flexibility in the relevant procedures

1. As reported earlier, at 31 December 1979 WFP's total aid commitment for liberation movement refugees and displaced persons amounted to \$US 48.4 million for 19 projects of which \$US 7.1 million (3 projects) is still current. There were no new commitments in 1980, and as a result of the Zimbabwe settlement and the repatriation of Zimbabwe refugees it was possible for the Programme to effect some de-earmarkings/cancellations so that the total WFP commitment at 31 December 1980 stood at \$US 44.5 million (see enclosures 1 and 2).

B. Provision of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa in consultation with OAU and with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned

2. Since the last report, no change has been made in the WFP procedure concerning assistance to peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa.

3. Certain former Territories, having gained their independence from colonial rule, made their requests for food assistance directly to the Programme, in accordance with the established procedures.

C. Discontinuance of all support to and the withholding of financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Government of South Africa

4. As mentioned in previous reports, WFP does not provide assistance to, or collaborate with, the Government of South Africa.

D. Arrangements, in consultation with OAU and the Special Committee, to ensure the representation of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned as observers when matters pertaining to those Territories are dealt with

5. Since 1974 WFP has been inviting OAU to participate as an observer in sessions of its governing body.

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6. At its fourth session, in October/November 1977, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes decided:

(a) That as and when an approach is made by or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU, specific approval may be given by the Committee to the Executive Director to invite it to attend in an observer capacity;

(b) That the attendance cost of a liberation movement whose attendance is approved by the Committee may be met by the Executive Director.

Action is taken in accordance with the above as and when an approach is made for or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU.

Enclosure 1

WFP assistance to national liberation movement refugees and
 displaced persons in Africa a/

(at 31 December 1980)

Project	Beneficiary	No.	Date approved	Duration (months)	Cost to WFP (United States dollars)
<u>Current aid commitment</u>					
Botswana 2478/Q/Rev.	Originally Zimbabwe <u>b/</u>	18 000	27 September 1978	36	2 125 000
Botswana 2478/Q	Now only about 1,000 miscellaneous refugees <u>b/</u>	30 000	30 October 1979	36	2 083 000
Angola 2506/Q	SWAPO	30 000	30 October 1979	24	2 884 000
					<u>7 092 000</u>
<u>Distribution completed</u>					
Angola 2145/Q	MPLA <u>c/</u> and FNLA <u>d/</u>	50 000	19 June 1974	12	2 017 000
Angola 1161/E	SWAPO	30 000	18 April 1979	6	951 000
Angola 1102/E	SWAPO	10 000	20 September 1977	6	314 000
Angola 1102/E/Exp.1	SWAPO	20 000	23 March 1978	6	711 000
Angola 1102/E/Exp.2	SWAPO	10 000	26 May 1978	6	371 000
Angola 1127/E	ANC	1 140	16 March 1978	6	42 000
Botswana 324/Exp.1 <u>b/</u>	Zimbabwe/Angola	2 500 <u>e/</u>	17 February 1977	24	400 000
Guinea-Bissau 2157/Q	PAIGC <u>f/</u>	90 000	10 July 1974	6	1 318 000
Mozambique 2155/Q	FRELIMO <u>g/</u>	50 000	19 June 1974	17	1 547 000
Mozambique 2406/Q <u>b/</u>	Zimbabwe	60 000	22 August 1977	4 1/2	1 586 000
Mozambique 2454/Q <u>b/</u>	Zimbabwe	60 000	10 May 1978	6	1 667 000
Mozambique 2466/Q <u>b/</u> and D	Zimbabwe	150 000	1 September 1978	15	13 064 000
Mozambique 2428/Q and Rev.	Patriotic Front (ZANU)	20 000	7 March 1978	18	2 020 000
Zambia 2402/Q	SWAPO	2 000	4 July 1977	22	185 000
Zambia 2411/Q	Patriotic Front (ZAPU)	12 000	4 July 1977	9	1 245 000
Zambia 244/Q and D and Rev.	Patriotic Front (ZAPU)	45 000	16 February 1978	12	9 966 000
					<u>37 404 000</u>

a/ National liberation movements recognized by OAU. Exclusive of WFP aid provided prior to the signing of the OAU/WFP agreement of 10 June 1974, and also of aid provided to the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Senegal and Zaire for the care of refugees from former Portuguese Territories.

b/ Aid requested and distributed by the host Government.

c/ Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola.

d/ Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola.

e/ Exclusive of WFP food aid to non-refugee beneficiaries in the same project.

f/ Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde.

g/ Frente de Libertação de Moçambique.

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Enclosure 2

Total WFP aid committed at 31 December 1980

(United States dollars)

A. By movement (country or origin)

Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe)		13 231 000
ZAPU	11 211 000	
ZANU	2 020 000	
Host Government (Zimbabwe)		20 925 000
Botswana	4 608 000	
Mozambique	16 317 000	
SWAPO (Namibia)		5 416 000
Angola	5 231 000	
Zambia	185 000	
MPLA and FNLA (Angola)		2 017 000
PAIGC (Guinea-Bissau)		1 318 000
FRELIMO (Mozambique)		1 547 000
ANC (South Africa)		42 000
		<hr/>
		44 496 000

B. By emergency and project

Emergency		2 389 000
Project (including quick-action)		42 107 000
		<hr/>
		44 496 000

C. By country

Angola	7 843 000
Botswana	4 608 000
Guinea-Bissau	1 318 000
Mozambique	19 331 000
Zambia	11 396 000
	<hr/>
	44 496 000