



General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/43/355/Add.1  
21 June 1988

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-third session  
Item 110 of the preliminary list\*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF 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

Addendum

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FORMING PART OF OR ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS	
International Labour Organisation .....	2
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations .....	10
World Bank .....	12
World Intellectual Property Organization .....	12

\* A/43/50.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[3 June 1988]

1. The activities of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have been directed towards the situation obtaining in South Africa under apartheid and to the illegal occupation by South Africa of Namibia, as well as the application by South Africa of apartheid to that Territory. These activities have taken a number of different forms, within the scope of the ILO mandate and capacity for action, including:

(a) Action at the international level by the International Labour Conference and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office;

(b) Study of and reporting on developments relating to labour matters in South Africa and Namibia;

(c) The monitoring of activity undertaken by government, employer and labour constituents of ILO in relation to apartheid;

(d) The provision of assistance to the victims of apartheid, including black independent trade union organizations acting to overcome apartheid, and to national liberation movements from South Africa and Namibia.

2. It will be recalled that Namibia is a full member of ILO and that it has been able to participate fully in the work of ILO, sending tripartite delegations to all relevant meetings, including the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference and the meetings of the African Advisory Committee, as well as the African Regional Conference of the organization. The relevant services of ILO also maintain an active collaboration with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, especially as regards programmes of technical assistance within the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. The United Nations Council for Namibia and the Department of Labour of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) also participate actively in the work of the African Regional Labour Administration Centre in Zimbabwe, of which Namibia is a member.

International Labour Conference

3. Activity undertaken by the International Labour Conference at its seventy-third session in June 1987 involved the adoption by the Conference of the conclusions arrived at by its Committee on Apartheid. These included a set of recommendations for action by Governments, and by employers' and workers' organizations in relation to apartheid and Namibia, as follows:

(a) Government action through the United Nations:

To take the measures necessary to give effect to the Programme of Action against Apartheid, 1/ which the United Nations General Assembly commended to the attention of all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals; as well as the resolutions subsequently adopted by that body and other relevant United Nations bodies, in particular:

(i) To adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(ii) To establish a special monitoring unit, in co-operation with the International Maritime Organization, Lloyds Register, the Shipping Research Bureau and other relevant organizations, to ensure that sanctions are strictly applied and to expose sanctions busters;

(iii) To co-operate by all possible means in the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 for the independence of Namibia;

(b) Government action:

(i) To sever political, military, cultural, sporting and diplomatic relations with the South African Government, in so far as such relations with South Africa are maintained;

(ii) To stop trade and commercial relations with, and to prohibit new public and private investment in, South Africa, as well as the export of nuclear and other technology to the South African Government, parastatals and private enterprise in South Africa. In addition, to prohibit loans, trade credits and gold exchanges by banks to and with South Africa. Furthermore, to prohibit collaboration with South Africa in the operation of the international gold market, in particular to prevent the operation of the South African marketing company, the International Gold Corporation (INTERGOLD);

(iii) To adopt, through the appropriate government authorities, including regional and local authorities, stringent divestment/disinvestment measures, to prevent any new investments, and to withdraw all public funds from banks maintaining commercial relations with South Africa, as well as to deny contracts for the provision of goods and services to all firms and enterprises having commercial relations with South Africa;

(iv) To deny the use of facilities intended to circumvent sanctions applied against South Africa;

(v) To discourage emigration of their nationals and the promotion of tourism to South Africa, by such means as banning advertising and cutting air and sea links with South Africa;

(vi) To withhold recognition of bantustans, deny the establishment of representative offices and the entry of representatives of bantustans into their territories, to prohibit new investments in, and to demand the withdrawal of existing investment from, these areas;

(vii) To increase economic support, including development assistance and the development of alternative trade patterns, to those African countries which are forced through their geographical and economic situation to maintain links with South Africa, with particular emphasis on independent African States enclaved within South Africa and those in the immediate neighbourhood of South Africa;

(viii) To give material and moral support to the liberation movements, to the independent black trade union movement and to popular movements struggling for the establishment of human rights in South Africa and Namibia;

(ix) To lift all impediments preventing trade unions from participating in solidarity action with the workers engaged in the anti-apartheid struggle;

(c) Action by employers' organizations:

(i) To ensure that their members do not maintain trade, commercial or financial relations with South Africa and that economic and financial institutions, do not extend loans to South Africa or collaborate with the apartheid régime in any way;

(ii) To disinvest from South Africa and to transfer these investments to other African countries, especially the front-line and States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. In so doing, employers should ensure that early consultations are held with the appropriate union representing the black workers in the enterprise on the conditions and terms of disinvestment. Such action should not circumvent the call for disinvestment by transferring the operation of their companies to local South African management whilst still maintaining the same commercial links;

(iii) To disinvest from, and to cease all co-operation with, the so-called bantustans;

(iv) To refuse to co-operate with the South African authorities in the implementation of apartheid legislation, and to make a firm commitment to the abolition of apartheid;

(v) To urge banks and other financial institutions to refrain from granting loans or providing credit for trade with South Africa and to urge Governments to prohibit the activities of INTERGOLD in their countries;

(vi) To provide technical and financial support for small business development and management training programmes for victims of apartheid in exile in the front-line and neighbouring States;

(d) Action by trade unions the world over:

(i) To exert maximum pressure on their respective Governments for the adoption and the implementation of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa by the United Nations Security Council, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter;

(ii) To place maximum pressure, including industrial action, on companies which do not recognize the independent black trade union movement and act in contradiction with internationally recognized labour standards;

(iii) To increase mobilization of workers and the public through information campaigns with a view to exerting the strongest possible pressure on their respective Governments to adopt comprehensive sanctions against, and to sever their links, with South Africa, and on companies with interests in South Africa to oblige them to withdraw from that country;

(iv) To develop extensive education activities to ensure that workers are informed of sanctions measures in their own countries so that they can participate at all levels in the monitoring of such actions and be prepared for industrial action in cases of sanctions busting;

(v) To organize consumer boycotts in order to promote sanctions against South Africa;

(vi) To give financial and moral support to the black independent trade union movement inside South Africa, including assistance in organizing campaigns and educational programmes and legal and relief assistance to imprisoned and restricted trade unionists and their families, as well as organizing solidarity action in support of the black workers and their unions;

(vii) To organize campaigns to ensure that trade union members do not emigrate to South Africa and to withdraw trade union membership cards as a sanction against such emigrants, to ban advertisements for jobs in South Africa and exert pressure for the closure of South African recruitment offices abroad;

(viii) To withdraw all trade union funds from any company or investment scheme with interests in South Africa, and to ensure that no pension funds are invested in such companies, banks or schemes;

(ix) To exercise the strongest possible pressure on banks and financial institutions to prevent the provision of loans and trade credits, as well as gold exchanges to and with South Africa. In addition, trade unions should organize campaigns appealing to their members to close their accounts with such banks;

(x) To take all measures aimed at further isolating the South African régime and to support general anti-apartheid activities;

(xi) To ensure trade union representation in delegations to the United Nations and the specialized agencies to press for the fullest implementation of the Programme of Action against Apartheid;

(xii) To co-ordinate trade union action against apartheid in accordance with the declaration adopted by the International Conference of Trade Unions on Sanctions and Other Actions against the Apartheid régime, in South Africa, 2/ held at Geneva in 1983;

(e) ILO action:

(i) To give further impetus to the implementation of the ILO Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid 3/ and the Programme of Action, with specific reference to operative paragraph 6 of the Declaration and to paragraphs 1 to 8 of the section on ILO action in the appendix;

(ii) To increase entrepreneurial and management training and to encourage small business development programmes for the victims of apartheid in exile in neighbouring States as a means of creating self-employment for those deprived people and prepare them for business management responsibilities in a non-racial democratic South Africa and in an independent democratic Namibia;

(iii) To increase activities in the fields of vocational training, assistance to migrant workers, improvements in infrastructures and in other fields of benefit to workers of southern Africa;

(iv) To ensure a wider dissemination of public information throughout all member States by all possible means about atrocities being perpetrated by the apartheid South African régime within South Africa and Namibia, as well as in front-line and neighbouring States, as a means of countering the news blackout imposed by the South African Government under its oppressive emergency measures and overcoming the silence of the mass media;

(v) To address renewed appeals to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), international financial institutions and all multi-bilateral and bilateral donors to provide additional resources for the above-mentioned activities;

(vi) To request ILO constituents to provide a precise, itemized report on the Declaration, on each paragraph of the Programme of Action annexed to it and on the conclusions adopted at each session of the Conference;

(f) Other action:

(i) The Conference called upon Governments, employers' and workers' organizations and ILO to continue and reinforce the campaign for the release of all trade unionists and political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia. In this connection, the Conference deplored and denounced all measures which deny and violate civil and trade union rights in South Africa;

(ii) The Conference called upon Governments, employers' and workers' organizations, non-governmental bodies and individuals to make every possible contribution to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonisation and Apartheid Fund, as well as to make contributions in order to ensure the early realization of the objectives of the Solidarity Fund for Southern Africa.

4. The Conference also recommended that the Governing Body of ILO should convene a Tripartite Conference on Action against Apartheid in a front-line State. As a consequence, it was decided by the Governing Body at its two hundred and thirty-eighth session in November 1987 to convene such a Conference, at Harare, from 3 to 6 May 1988 in order to:

(a) Review all aspects of action to be taken against apartheid and the continued illegal occupation of Namibia, including sanctions and assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States;

(b) Prepare for the updating of the Declaration concerning the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

5. In this connection, a draft for consideration in relation to the updating of the Declaration was prepared by the International Labour Office on the basis, inter alia, of the conclusions adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1987 and cited above. The report of the Tripartite Conference on Action against Apartheid will be considered at the seventy-fifth session of the International Labour Conference in June 1988, which has as an item on its agenda for the updating of the ILO Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in South Africa.

#### Monitoring of events and activities concerning labour

6. The annual special report of the Director-General of ILO on the application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in South Africa will contain detailed information relating to developments concerning apartheid in labour matters. It will, in particular, deal with the following aspects of these matters:

- Developments in the field of labour relations, including trade unions, industrial disputes and strikes, repression of trade unions, trade unions and community action, employers, labour legislation, codes of conduct, sanctions and disinvestment action against South Africa;
- Admission to employment and access to training, i.e. manpower (including black employment and training), white migration, wages and wage bargaining, education, occupational safety and health, economics and unemployment;
- Apartheid, influx control and labour matters, involving, inter alia, relocation, "homelands" and foreign migrant labour in South Africa;
- Recent developments as regards labour and social matters in Namibia, relating to population and employment, education and training, industrial relations and the economy.

7. The special report will also provide in detail the information received from Governments, employers' and workers' organizations concerning action taken by them in relation to apartheid, on the basis of the responses which it has received to requests to these bodies for information on the manner in which they have taken account of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the ILO Declaration

concerning the policy of apartheid in South Africa and in the report of the Committee on Apartheid of the International Labour Conference. A chapter of the special report will also survey information available on international action against apartheid, dealing with that taken by ILO itself and that taken within the framework of the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations.

8. Technical co-operation activities within the ILO areas of competence, undertaken since the last report was presented in 1987, were considered by the Governing Body at its session in November 1987, which noted that increased finance from the ILO budget technical co-operation credits had been available for use on the following, according to criteria established by the Governing Body:

(a) assistance in the form of three seminars in the field of labour standards, workers' education, equality of opportunity and treatment; (b) support for three study visits to ILO headquarters by members of the national liberation movements and South African black trade unionists; (c) support for two fellowships in the area of management training and administration; (d) support for a feasibility study on possible ILO action on child labour in South Africa; and (e) assistance in the preparation of an ILO brochure on apartheid for trade unionists. It also referred to new financial contributions which had been made in respect of three ongoing ILO executed projects by the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the Italian Government, and to the following organizations or donor countries which had also contributed to such projects on a multi-bilateral basis since 1981: Arab Gulf Fund, Canada (Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)), Commission of the European Communities, Finland (Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA)), Ireland, Norway (NORAD), Spain, Sweden (Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)), UNDP, the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and a number of non-governmental organizations.

9. Within the field of vocational training, it was indicated that activities had continued in all trade streams at the Pilot Vocational Training Centre for Namibians at Cuacra, Angola, with the second phase of the project approved by UNDP and the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, and architectural studies completed for the construction of additional buildings. The principal of the training centre had also completed a course on management of vocational training institutions at the ILO International Centre for Higher Technical and Vocational Training at Turin. A review meeting, including a visit to the project site, took place in October 1987 by the eleventh session of the Centre's Governing Board at Geneva in November 1987. Funding for the project is provided by UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Similarly, the second phase of the Pilot Vocational Training Centre for ANC at Dakawa, United Republic of Tanzania, had been completed and handed over to the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) in May 1987. ILO supports training in curriculum development and management of vocational training institutes for the Deputy Administrator of the Centre from its regular budget. In 1987, ANC had decided to alter the design of the project and to seek large-scale support for it on a purely bilateral basis, but has requested continued support from ILO in areas such as curriculum development, training methodology and equipment processing.



10. A subregional project on the training of rehabilitation staff for disabled victims of liberation wars, refugees and migrant workers was being continued within the field of vocational rehabilitation, involving courses or workshops with participants from the southern African countries and national liberation movements. The project, which is currently funded by Finland and the Arab Gulf Fund, will continue to operate; the second part of the first phase of the project on vocational rehabilitation of war victims and other disabled persons is nearing completion. Funding was originally provided by Norway, UNHCR and various non-governmental organizations, and the second phase, involving similar activities but a larger number of disabled Namibian refugees, is expected to be supported by Norway and Sweden. A similar project to be executed in Lesotho with funding from Finland has been delayed pending the outcome of consultations with the Government of Lesotho.

11. With funding provided by the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia, the third phase of a project for the training of junior-level labour administrators went into operation in April 1987 and involves basic induction courses in 1-hour administration, attachments to labour administrations in the front-line States and advanced training at higher-level institutions in Africa, including the African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC).

12. In the field of employment planning and creation, practical training took place in employment and development planning with the Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP) project at Lusaka, for nominees of ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). Further nominations are expected. SATEP continued employment and basic needs planning in southern Africa at the subregional level in the field of socio-economic development planning, manpower planning and redeployment of migrant labour. Other SATEP activities include research and advisory services for Governments, intergovernmental organizations, including SADCC, the Southern African Labour Commission (SALC) and the eastern and southern African Preferential Trade Area (PTA), as well as workers' and employers' organizations in the region. Consultations have also been undertaken in the area of rural development for a study tour on agricultural production and population participation for Namibians.

13. A major focus of attention within the programme of technical co-operation has been workers' education assistance to independent trade union organizations of black workers in South Africa and the National Union of Namibian Workers. This has involved, inter alia, a computer training course at ILO headquarters for the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) information specialists; a six-week training course in the co-operative field for instructors from Namibian and South African trade unions, at the ILO International Centre for Higher Technical and Vocational training at Turin, and seminars in workers' education for the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU) and COSATU. In addition, a six-month course in office equipment maintenance was organized for NACTU members, in co-operation with the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, and assistance was provided with the preparation of submissions by trade unions from Namibia to a commission of enquiry into labour-law reform. Workers-education assistance to migrant workers in southern Africa was also provided as a result of funding from DANIDA, and involved courses for migrants, trade union members and villagers.

14. Further activity has involved three training seminars conducted by ILO in Zambia, in collaboration with the Zambian Federation of Employers (ZFE) and UNHCR, as part of the small-enterprise development programme for refugees. Courses for small-scale entrepreneurs ranged from metal trades to maintenance mechanics, furniture-making and retail activities, and included the role of ILO and ZFE in promoting income and employment for self-sufficiency among refugees, as well as entrepreneurship development. NORAD has agreed to fund the second phase of the project which involves the use of a revolving credit fund, and the Zambian Government has allocated land for use by refugees in small-scale agro-industrial development.

15. The extent of ILO technical co-operation activity in the front-line and neighbouring States was the subject of a report presented to the SADC Pledging Conference which took place at Gaborone, in 1987 and at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania in 1988. The ILO activity involves a total of some 35 ongoing projects and as many proposals for additional projects over a considerable range of areas of ILO technical competence as applied to the objectives of SADC in the countries of southern Africa and those affected directly or indirectly by apartheid policies.

16. Over and above these activities, ILO has maintained a specific administrative support structure in Africa and at Geneva, designed to respond to the need to strengthen contacts and develop flexibility in its programmes of assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their liberation movements with regard to anti-apartheid work. Programme Officers have remained in service at the ILO offices at Dar es Salaam and Lusaka, on a full-time basis, and at Luanda for liaison with SWAPO. Their principal responsibility has been to assist the national liberation movements in the design, implementation and evaluation of programmes of assistance.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

[14 June 1988]

1. All the activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) relevant to this Declaration relate to southern Africa. These include mainly various types of assistance provided to populations victimized or threatened by the colonial and racist policies of the Government of South Africa. Although FAO has extensive programmes in the front-line States, this note limits itself to a review of only those activities that benefit Namibia and the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations.

2. The national liberation movements of southern Africa, recognized by OAU and the United Nations, have received assistance from FAO in the context of the resolutions of the FAO governing bodies and the United Nations General Assembly. With the attainment of independence by most of the southern African States, the only national liberation movements now receiving FAO assistance are ANC, PAC and SWAPO.

3. Besides assisting the national liberation movements with emergency food-aid in times of need, the main objectives of FAO programmes are:

(a) To enable the refugee communities administered by these movements to become self-sufficient in food, and to bring about continuing improvement in their overall level of nutrition;

(b) To provide members of the movements with agricultural skills that would permit them to enjoy a decent livelihood and to contribute effectively to the agricultural development of their home countries after independence;

(c) To build up a cadre of decision-makers, professionals and other skilled workers capable of formulating and managing appropriate agricultural policies and programmes in the post-independence period in the home countries of the national liberation movements;

(d) To make available to the movements, the technical information and analyses to guide them in the formulation of food and agricultural policies after independence.

4. FAO programmes benefiting the national liberation movements consist mainly of training activities, support for food production, sectoral surveys and policy analysis, conduct of occasional studies and dissemination of resulting information on those aspects of apartheid that have relevance to the mandate of the organisation. These activities have been funded not only by UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Namibia, but also by the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme and other regular programme resources.

5. Training assistance has been given through courses, workshops or fellowships to enhance knowledge and skills in nutrition, child-care, food storage and preservation, food technology, fisheries management, agricultural economics and other related subjects. A training project currently under FAO execution concerns the organization of fellowships for high-level fisheries management training for Namibians.

6. Support for food production has included assistance in the planning and establishment of farms, and the provision of tractor services, fertilizers, seeds, herbicides and general operating expenses for the development of the farms. Since 1979, FAO has been assisting PAC in the development of a farm at its settlement in Bagamoyo District in the United Republic of Tanzania. Similar projects for SWAPO (in Angola and Zambia) and ANC (in the United Republic of Tanzania) are awaiting UNDP approval.

7. Surveys and analyses of policy options have been carried out by FAO on various aspects of Namibia's agriculture. Projects in this area have included the preparation of agrarian reform and settlement programmes, the formulation of plans for the protection of food supplies and nutrition, analysis of policy options and preparation of contingency plans for fisheries, the formulation of programmes for agricultural education, and an assessment of land suitability for various types of agricultural activity. This last entailed, inter alia, the conduct of satellite

imagery studies for use in the preparation of the comprehensive economic map of Namibia, which was sponsored by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1986.

**WORLD BANK**

(Original: English)

[29 April 1988]

1. With reference to paragraphs 8 and 10 of General Assembly resolution 42/75 of 4 December 1987, the World Bank in previous correspondence on this subject informed the United Nations that the Bank has made no loans to South Africa since 1966, that South Africa has not participated in an election of Executive Directors of the Bank Group since 1972, and accordingly is not represented on the Board of the Bank.

2. With regard to Bank assistance to the specific Territories identified in the various resolutions, we regret that under the terms of its Articles of Agreement, 4/ Bank lending is only possible to members of the World Bank. However, the Bank has taken steps, for example through the dispatch of economic missions, to expedite Bank support to countries/Territories in advance of independence in cases where such countries/Territories have expressed interest in membership of the Bank.

**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION**

(Original: English)

[25 May 1988]

1. Additional information on activities undertaken by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/75 and resolution 42/14 A to E of 6 November 1987 is given below.

**A. Membership of Namibia**

(paras. 10-12 of General Assembly resolution 42/14 C of 6 November 1987)

2. In the last report to the Governing Bodies of WIPO (October 1987), the Director-General declared again that he would "if requested by the United Nations Council for Namibia, submit to the Governing Bodies any proposal for the participation of the Council, as the Legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of WIPO, and for the membership of Namibia, represented by the Council; such participation and membership is called for by certain resolutions (40/97 C and 41/35 C)" (para. 27 of WO/GA/IX/1).

**B. Assistance to Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)**

(paras. 48 and 49 of General Assembly resolutions 42/14 A and 42/14 E of 6 November 1987)

3. The Director-General of WIPO invited the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against Apartheid, UNHCR, OAU, and PAC to propose candidates for training in 1987 in the fields of industrial property and copyright through arrangements to be made by WIPO. In response to that invitation, PAC proposed one candidate in the field of industrial property, and UNHCR proposed one candidate in the field of industrial property, which resulted in the award of one fellowship. A similar invitation has been made in respect of training for the year 1988.

4. As concerns assistance to the front-line States, in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa and to enable them to overcome economic difficulties and to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia, as called for by various resolutions (40/15, 40/25, 40/53, 40/64 I, 40/97 E, 41/35 H, 41/101 and 41/199), attention is drawn to the assistance being given to those States, in particular to Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the form of training to government officials in the fields of industrial property and copyright, assistance in the establishment of legislative and administrative infrastructure, patent documentation and patent information services, etc. (see documents AB/XVIII/6, paras. 4-7, 10-13, 18, 50, 79-81, 83-86, 100, 709-712 and 716; AB/XVIII/6/Add.1, paras. 4-13, 16, 21, 50, 61, 76, 79-81, 186, 190, 288, 619 and 640; and AB/XVIII/6/Add.2, paras. 8-11, 29, 40, 41, 43, 126-128, 138, 139, 150, 315, 317, 321 and 328).

**C. Assistance to peoples in colonial Territories in consultation with OAU**

5. As a result of consultations which took place in February 1978 between the International Bureau of WIPO and the Administrative Secretariat of OAU on assistance to colonial peoples in Africa and their national liberation movements, the Director-General of WIPO has offered to make available, through OAU, two fellowships for each of the liberation movements 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.

6. Discussions between the International Bureau of WIPO and the General Secretariat of OAU are continuing on the question of observer status for the national liberation movements recognized by OAU. The Director-General of WIPO will submit to the governing bodies concerned proposals on observer status for those movements, if requested to do so.

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

(para. 78 of General Assembly resolution 42/14 A and para. 19 of General Assembly resolution 42/14 B)

7. At its session in September and October 1977, the WIPO Co-ordination Committee 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 meeting of WIPO and its bodies and unions".

8. 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.

9. It should also be noted that, as called for by various General Assembly resolutions (40/27, 40/35 C, 40/35 H, 40/53, 40/56, 40/64 A, 40/64 C, 40/64 E, 40/64 F, 40/64 I, 40/97 A, 40/97 B, 41/15, 41/35 B, 41/39 A and 41/41 C), the Government of South Africa has not received any financial, economic, technical, or other assistance from the International Bureau.

Notes

1/ A/38/539-S/16102, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1983, document S/16102, annex.

2/ A/38/272-S/15832, annex.

3/ International Labour Conference, Sixty-seventh Session, 1981, Records of Proceedings, pp. 19-14 to 19-17.

4/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 2, No. 206, p. 134.

-----