

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

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FIRST SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/41/23)



**UNITED NATIONS**

New York, 1988

#### NOTE

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

The present version of the report of the Special Committee is a consolidation of the following documents as they appeared in provisional form: A/41/23 (Part I) of 8 October 1986; A/41/23 (Part II) of 1 October 1986; A/41/23 (Part III) of 10 September 1986; A/41/23 (Part IV) of 18 September 1986 and A/41/23 (Part IV)/Corr.1 of 15 October 1986; A/41/23 (Part V) of 29 August 1986; A/41/23 (Part VI) of 25 September 1986; A/41/23 (Part VII) of 11 September 1986; A/41/23 (Part VIII) of 30 September 1986; and A/41/23 (Part IX) of 5 September 1986 and A/41/23 (Part IX)/Corr.1 of 24 September 1986.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

15 September 1986

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report to the General Assembly of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1986.

(Signed) Oscar ORAMAS-OLIVA  
Acting Chairman of the Special Committee  
on the Situation with regard to the  
Implementation of the Declaration on the  
Granting of Independence to Colonial  
Countries and Peoples

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

## CHAPTER I\*

### ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

#### A. Establishment of the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was established by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961. The Committee was requested to examine the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration.
2. At its seventeenth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 1/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, by which it enlarged the Special Committee with the addition of seven new members. It invited the Committee "to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which have not yet attained independence".
3. At the same session, by resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on the question of South West Africa, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, mutatis mutandis, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961. By resolution 1806 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa.
4. By resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, adopted at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. It also requested the Committee to take that information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary.
5. At the same session and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 2/ has adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the Committee.
6. At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of the recommendation of the Special Committee, 3/ adopted resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985, relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, by which it requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the full compliance of all States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, to seek the most suitable ways for the speedy and total application

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\* Previously issued as A/41/23 (Part I).

of the Declaration to all Territories to which it applies and to propose to the General Assembly specific measures for the complete implementation of the Declaration in the remaining colonial Territories.

7. At the same session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 4/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985, by which it, inter alia:

"...

"5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1985, including the programme of work envisaged for 1986; 5/

"...

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

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

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

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

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

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

"13. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;"

8. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 24 resolutions, 3 consensuses and 3 decisions relating to specific Territories or other items on the agenda of the Special Committee, as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Committee, by which the Assembly entrusted the Committee with specific tasks in relation to these Territories and items. These decisions are listed below.

1. Resolutions, consensuses and decisions concerning specific Territories

(a) Resolutions

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	40/21	27 November 1985
American Samoa	40/41	2 December 1985
Guam	40/42	2 December 1985
Bermuda	40/43	2 December 1985
British Virgin Islands	40/44	2 December 1985
Cayman Islands	40/45	2 December 1985
Montserrat	40/46	2 December 1985
Turks and Caicos Islands	40/47	2 December 1985
Anguilla	40/48	2 December 1985
United States Virgin Islands	40/49	2 December 1985
Western Sahara	40/50	2 December 1985
Namibia	40/97 A-F	13 December 1985

(b) Consensuses and decisions

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Tokelau	40/411	2 December 1985
Pitcairn	40/412	2 December 1985
Gibraltar	40/413	2 December 1985
St. Helena	40/414	2 December 1985

2. Resolutions concerning other items

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations	40/51	2 December 1985

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	40/52	2 December 1985
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	40/53	2 December 1985
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	40/54	2 December 1985
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	40/55	2 December 1985
Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	40/56	2 December 1985
Dissemination of information on decolonization	40/58	2 December 1985

### 3. Decisions concerning other questions

<u>Question</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	40/415	2 December 1985

9. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 6/ decided to defer consideration of the "Question of East Timor" and include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session (decision 40/402).

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

10. Other resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fortieth session which were relevant to the work of the Special Committee and which were taken into consideration by the Special Committee are listed in a note by the Secretary-General on the Committee's organization of work (A/AC.109/L.1576).

11. Prior to the adoption of resolutions 40/57, by which the Assembly approved the proposals contained in the report of the Special Committee regarding the Committee's proposed programme of work for 1986 and 40/58 of 2 December 1985 concerning the question of dissemination of information on decolonization, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the recommendations contained in the resolutions. 7/ Consideration of this matter by the Fifth Committee was based on the related statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/40/64) and the oral statement by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/C.5/40/SR.50).

12. With respect to the vacancy in the membership of the Special Committee created by the withdrawal therefrom of Australia as of 9 January 1985, the General Assembly at its 120th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1985, decided, pending further consultations on the question, to keep agenda item 17 (1) relating to the appointment of a member of the Special Committee on the agenda of the fortieth session. At its closing (134th) plenary meeting of the fortieth session on 15 September 1986, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President and pending the completion of the related consultations, agreed to take up this item at a future session.

#### 5. Membership of the Special Committee

13. As at 1 January 1986, the Special Committee was composed of the following 24 members:

Afghanistan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Bulgaria	Iraq
Chile	Mali
China	Sierra Leone
Congo	Sweden
Côte d'Ivoire	Syrian Arab Republic
Cuba	Trinidad and Tobago
Czechoslovakia	Tunisia
Ethiopia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Fiji	United Republic of Tanzania
India	Venezuela
Indonesia	Yugoslavia

A list of representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1986 appears in documents A/AC.109/INF/24 and Add.1.

B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1986 and election of officers

14. The Secretary-General addressed the Special Committee at its opening (1294th) meeting, held on 18 March 1986 (A/AC.109/PV.1294).

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

Chairman: Mr. Berhanu Dinka (Ethiopia)

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

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

At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1294).

C. Organization of work

16. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Working Group, which would continue to function as a steering committee, its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

17. By adopting the Chairman's suggestions referred to above, the Special Committee also requested its subsidiary bodies to meet as soon as possible to organize their respective programmes of work for the year and, in addition to considering the items indicated in paragraph 18, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

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

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Namibia	Plenary	As separate item
East Timor	"	"
Western Sahara	"	"
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	"	"
Gibraltar	"	"
Tokelau	"	"



<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions	"	"
Special Committee decision of 14 August 1985 concerning Puerto Rico	"	"
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Small Territories	As appropriate
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Small Territories	As appropriate
Pitcairn	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by Sub-Committee
American Samoa	"	"
Guam	"	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"	"
United States Virgin Islands	"	"
British Virgin Islands	"	"
Bermuda	"	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"	"
Cayman Islands	"	"
Montserrat	"	"
Anquilla	"	"
St. Helena	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	Working Group	As appropriate
Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable	"	"
Pattern of conferences	"	"
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	As separate item
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Small Territories	As appropriate
Dissemination of information on decolonization	Plenary sub-committees	"
Matters relating to the small Territories	"	"
Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights	"	"
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	"	"
Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence		To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa		"
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories		"
Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization		"

19. Statements relating to the organization of work were made at the 1294th meeting, by the Chairman and by the representatives of Indonesia, Bulgaria, Cuba, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Congo (A/AC.109/PV.1294); and at the 1296th, 1300th and 1308th meetings, by the Chairman.

20. At its 1302nd and 1307th meetings, on 11 and 14 August respectively, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 91st and 92nd reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1601 and L.1606), the Special Committee took further decisions relating to its organization of work.

#### Representation of the Special Committee

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

(a) Forty-fifth ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Lagos, in January (see para. 123);

(b) Solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in New York, in March (see para. 105);

(c) European Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at Istanbul in April (see para. 113);

(d) Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials and Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, at New Delhi in April (see para. 120);

(e) Seminar on "International assistance and support to peoples and movements struggling against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid", at Yaoundé in April/May (see para. 119);

(f) Second Brussels International Conference on Namibia, organized by non-governmental organizations in Belgium, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the Belgian authorities, at Brussels in May (see para. 126);

(g) Fourteenth Council Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, in Moscow in May (see para. 127);

(h) Seminar on "World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia" organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia, at Valletta in May (see para. 109);

(i) Seminar on "Arms Embargo against South Africa" organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, in London in May (see para. 106);

(j) "International Seminar on the Struggle for the Elimination of all Nuclear Weapons and the Struggle for Economic Development and their Interrelationship", organized by the World Peace Council in co-operation with the Ethiopian Solidarity, Peace and Friendship Committee, at Addis Ababa in June (see para. 128);

(k) North American Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in New York in June (see para. 114);

(l) "NGO Symposium on World Peace and the Liberation of South Africa and Namibia", organized by the Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization of the Special NGO Committee on Human Rights, at Geneva in June (see para. 129);

(m) World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in Paris in June (see para. 107);

(n) International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, at Vienna in July (see para. 118);

(o) Forty-sixth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in July (see para. 124);

(p) Forty-fourth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, at Addis Ababa in July (see para. 124);

(q) Twenty-second ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of OAU, at Addis Ababa in July (see para. 124);

(r) African Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in Nairobi in August (see para. 115);

(s) Solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day, in New York in August (see para. 111);

(t) Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, at Harare in August/September (see para. 121).

#### D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies

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

1. Special Committee

23. The Special Committee held 18 meetings at Headquarters during 1986, as follows:

First session:

1294th meeting, 18 March

Second session:

1295th to 1310th meetings, 4 to 15 August

1311th meeting, 10 September.

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

<u>Question</u>	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Decision</u>
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations	1296	Chap. VII, para. 8
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	1296	Chap. III, para. 11
Namibia	1296-1301	Chap. VIII, para. 13
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	1296, 1298-1301	Chap. IV, para. 10
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	1296, 1298-1301	Chap. V, para. 10

<u>Question</u>	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Decision</u>
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	1296-1300, 1309, 1310	Chap. VI, para. 17
Western Sahara	1296, 1302	Chap. IX, para. 11
East Timor	1296, 1309, 1310	Chap. IX, para. 17
Special Committee decision of August 1985 concerning Puerto Rico	1305-1307	Chap. I, para. 51
Tokelau	1304, 1306, 1308, 1311	Chap. XI, para. 14
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1304, 1308	Chap. X, para. 14
Gibraltar	1310	Chap. IX, para. 20

25. In addition, the Special Committee considered and adopted six reports of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (see para. 31) and 12 reports of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (see para. 36).

## 2. Working Group

26. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Working Group. In accordance with a further decision taken at the same meeting, the composition of the Working Group was as follows: Congo, Fiji and Iran, Islamic Republic of, together with its five officers, namely the Chairman (Ethiopia), the three Vice-Chairmen (Cuba, Sweden and Czechoslovakia) and the Rapporteur (Syrian Arab Republic), as well as the Chairman (Tunisia) and the Rapporteur (Sweden) of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

27. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held a number of unofficial meetings, and on the basis of the related consultations, submitted two reports (A/AC.109/L.1601 and L.1606).

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

28. At its 1294th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

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

Afghanistan  
Bulgaria  
Congo  
Cuba  
Czechoslovakia  
Indonesia  
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Iraq  
Mali  
Sierra Leone  
Sweden  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Tunisia  
United Republic of Tanzania

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

31. The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 19 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 19 March and 20 June and submitted the following six reports to the Special Committee which were considered by the latter at the meetings as indicated:

(a) Five reports on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1578, L.1592, L.1594 to L.1596) - 1296th, 1297th, 1300th and 1309th meetings;

(b) One report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/AC.109/L.1593 and Corr.1 and Add.1) - 1297th and 1310th meetings.

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

#### 4. Sub-Committee on Small Territories

33. At its 1294th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

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

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

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

35. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia) Chairman of the Sub-Committee and Mr. Anders Bjurner (Sweden) as Rapporteur.

36. The Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 20 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 25 March and 5 June, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration, which were considered by the Special Committee at the meetings as indicated:

Pitcairn - 1295th meeting	Turks and Caicos Islands - 1295th meeting
Anguilla - 1295th meeting	St. Helena - 1295th, 1296th meetings
Bermuda - 1295th meeting	American Samoa - 1295th meeting
British Virgin Islands - 1295th meeting	United States Virgin Islands - 1295th meeting
Cayman Islands - 1295th meeting	Guam - 1295th meeting
Montserrat - 1295th meeting	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands - 1295th, 1296th meetings

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

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

38. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to allocate the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable to the Working Group as appropriate. In taking that decision, the Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, 8/ it had stated that, subject to any directives which the Assembly might wish to give in that connection, it would continue, as part of its programme of work for 1986, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Committee further recalled that, by paragraph 5 of resolution 40/57, the Assembly had approved the report of the Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1986.

39. At its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 91st report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1601). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"22. The Working Group had before it a letter dated 2 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman (A/AC.109/847), as well as a related communication, dated 19 September 1985, addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative 9/ relating to New Caledonia.



"23. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should keep the question under continuous review. The Working Group will submit a further report on the item, as appropriate and necessary, taking into account related developments."

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

41. At its 1307th meeting, on 14 August, the Special Committee also considered the question on the basis of a further recommendation submitted by its Working Group, contained in the latter's 92nd report (A/AC.109/L.1606), as follows:

"1. The Working Group considered a letter dated 12 August 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/879), transmitting a decision adopted by the South Pacific Forum at its seventeenth session, held at Suva from 8 to 11 August 1986, by which 'the Heads of Government of the South Pacific Forum ... request the Special Committee on decolonization to recommend to the United Nations General Assembly the reinscription of New Caledonia on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.'

"2. Taking into account that the Special Committee was scheduled to conclude its current session on 15 August 1986, the Working Group decided to recommend that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connection, the Committee should take up at the outset of its next session the request of the South Pacific Forum, with a view to submitting an appropriate recommendation thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session. In so doing, the Working Group noted that an explanatory memorandum on the background to the request would be submitted to the Committee in due course."

42. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Fiji on behalf of the South Pacific Forum, and by the Chairman (see annex I), the Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations. In a letter dated 2 October 1986 addressed to the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/887), the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations transmitted, on behalf of the member Governments of the South Pacific Forum which are members of the United Nations, the explanatory memorandum referred to in his delegation's previous communication (A/AC.109/879) and informed the Acting Chairman of their decision, in view of developments, to pursue at the forty-first session of the General Assembly, the request for reinscription of New Caledonia on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/41/668).

Special Committee decision of 14 August 1985 concerning  
Puerto Rico 10/

43. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 14 August 1985 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

44. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1303rd to 1307th meetings, between 12 and 14 August.

45. At the 1303rd meeting, on 12 August, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/L.1598).

46. At the 1303rd and 1305th meetings, on 12 and 13 August, respectively, the Chairman drew attention to a number of communications received from organizations expressing the wish to be heard by the Special Committee in connection with its consideration of the item. The Committee agreed to accede to those requests and heard the representatives of the organizations concerned as indicated below:\*

<u>Representatives of organizations</u>	<u>Meeting</u>
Mary Morris Puerto Rico Solidarity Committee	1303rd
Minerva González Respetable Logia Femenina Julia de Burgos	1303rd
Aída N. Montil Instituto de Estudios de la Problemática Puertorriqueña	1303rd
Miguel González Ríos Instituto de Formación Política	1303rd
Philip Oke Christian Peace Conference	1303rd
Michael E. Deutsch National Lawyers Guild	1303rd
Piri Fernández de Lewis Comité Puertorriqueño Intelectuales Soberanía Pueblos	1303rd
Gene R. La Rocque Center for Defence Information	1304th
Humberto Durán Gran Oriente Interamericano de Puerto Rico	1304th
Narciso Rabell-Martínez Partido Comunista Puertorriqueño	1304th

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\* In accordance with a decision taken by the Committee at its 1303rd meeting, on 12 August, a summary of the statements submitted by the organizations concerned has been circulated, in Conference Room Paper A/AC.109/1986/CRP.3 and Add.1.

<u>Representatives of organizations</u>	<u>Meeting</u>
Julio Rosado Ayala Movimiento de Liberación Nacional	1304th
Arturo Melénduz Asociación Puertorriqueña de Profesores Universitarios	1304th
Josefina Rodríguez Committee of Family and Friends of Puerto Rican Political Prisoners	1304th
Rafael Soltero Peralta Gran Logia Nacional de Puerto Rico	1304th
Olaguibeet A. López Pacheco Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico	1304th
Elsie Valdés Ramos Partido de Renovación Puertorriqueña	1304th
Noel Colón Martínez Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico	1304th
Rita E. Zengotita Comité Unitario contra la Represión y por la Defensa de los Presos Políticos (CUCRE)	1305th
Carlos Gallisá Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño	1305th
Juan Mari Bras Comité Puerto Rico en la ONU	1305th
Fernando Martín Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño	1305th
Rev. Juan A. Vera Movimiento Ecuménico Nacional de Puerto Rico	1305th
Antonio José Herrera Member of Parliament of the Republic of Venezuela	1305th
Richard Harvey James Connolly Prisoners' Welfare Fund	1305th
Rev. Jesse L. Jackson National Rainbow Coalition, Inc.	1305th

<u>Representatives of organizations</u>	<u>Meeting</u>
Neftali García Proyecto de Educación Social	1306th
José Antonio Rivera Comité Especial de Apoyo y Defensa de los Prisioneros de Guerra Independentistas Puertorriqueños	1306th
Carlos Vizcarrondo for PROELA, and Juventud Autonomista Puertorriqueña	1306th

47. At the 1305th meeting, on 13 August, the representative of Venezuela in a statement to the Special Committee (see annex I), introduced, on behalf of his Government, a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1608). Cuba subsequently became a co-sponsor of the draft resolution.

48. Statements were made, at the same meeting, by the representative of Cuba and, at the 1306th meeting, on the same day, by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic (see annex I).

49. At the 1307th meeting, on 14 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Nicaragua had expressed the wish to make a statement in connection with the Committee's consideration of the item. With the Committee's consent, the representative of Nicaragua made a statement (see annex I). At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria (see annex I).

50. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1608 by 10 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions (see para. 51). Statements were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Sweden and Chile (see annex I).

51. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/883) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1307th meeting, on 14 August 1986, to which reference is made in paragraph 50, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having examined the report of the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the implementation of its resolutions concerning Puerto Rico, 11/

Recalling the resolutions and decisions of the Special Committee concerning Puerto Rico and, in particular, the resolution adopted on 14 August 1985, 12/

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

Having heard statements and testimony representative of various trends among the Puerto Rican people and of its social institutions,

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

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

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

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

52. On 14 August, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### F. Consideration of other matters

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

53. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Matters relating to the small Territories" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

54. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/57, by paragraph 12 (d) of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence". The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration and resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration as well as other resolutions of the Assembly, particularly those concerning the small Territories. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986. 13/

55. During the year, the Special Committee, through the work of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories and by dispatching a visiting mission to Tokelau, gave intensive and extensive consideration to all phases of the situation obtaining in the small Territories (see chaps. IX to XI of the present report).

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

56. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned to take the above item into consideration in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to them by the Committee.

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

3. Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence

58. In its report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1986, stated, inter alia, as follows:

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

59. At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 40/57, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1986, including the decision quoted above.

60. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1577), and in requesting the Sub-Committee on Small Territories to carry out the tasks assigned to it, the Special Committee drew that body's attention to the above decision. The Sub-Committee accordingly took that decision into account in examining the specific Territories referred to it for consideration. The Committee also took the above-mentioned decision into account in its consideration of specific Territories in plenary meetings.

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

61. In its report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, the Special Committee, in connection with its work programme for 1986, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"... In the same connection, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter and bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, the Committee decided to inform the Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1986 and to

recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the Assembly should take that possibility into account." 15/

62. At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 40/57, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1986, including the decision quoted above.

63. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as appropriate and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

64. Having regard to its programme of work for 1987, the Special Committee, at its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, gave further consideration to the question of holding meetings away from Headquarters on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 91st report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1601). At the same meeting, by approving the recommendations of the Working Group, the Committee decided, inter alia, to include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly a statement to the effect that it might consider accepting, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, such invitations as might be received in that connection in 1987, and that, when particulars of such meetings had become known, it would request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure.

#### 5. Pattern of conferences

65. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up as appropriate an item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations. In so doing, the Committee was conscious of the fact that it had initiated a number of important measures in rationalizing its working methods, many of which were subsequently incorporated in the related resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, including decision 33/417 of 14 December 1978 and resolutions 34/50 of 23 November 1979, 35/10 of 3 November 1980, 36/117 of 10 December 1981, 37/14 of 16 November 1982, 38/32 of 25 November 1983, 39/68 of 13 December 1984 and 40/243 of 18 December 1985. Further recalling the measures it had taken heretofore in that connection, the Committee decided to continue to exercise its initiative in the effective utilization of the limited conference resources and in reducing further its documentation requirements.

66. During the year, the Special Committee also continued the practice of circulating communications and information material, as far as possible, in the form of informal notes and aide-mémoires in the original language of submission, thus curtailing documentation requirements by some 3,500 pages and accruing considerable savings for the Organization. A list of the official documents issued by the Committee during 1986 is contained in annex II to the present chapter.

67. At its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 91st report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1601). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"12. The Working Group noted that during the year the Special Committee had closely followed the guidelines set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the pattern of conferences, in particular resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985. By organizing its programme of work accordingly and by holding extensive consultations and working in informal sessions, the Committee had been able to curtail the number of its formal meetings considerably.\*

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

"14. The Working Group decided to recommend that, in the light of the experience of the Special Committee in previous years and taking into account the probable workload for 1987, the Committee should consider holding its meetings during 1987 in the following manner:

(a) Plenary

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

(b) Subsidiary bodies

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

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

"15. It was understood that this programme would not preclude the holding of extra-sessional meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. It was also understood that the Special Committee might, in early 1987, review the meetings programme for that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its programme of work.

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

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\* See section D of the present chapter.



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

6. Control and limitation of documentation

69. At its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of recommendations contained in the 91st report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1601). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"17. The Working Group recalled that the General Assembly, at its resumed fortieth session, had adopted decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986, by which it had endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General, inter alia, to suspend the provision of verbatim records for the Special Committee. The Working Group noted with appreciation that the Acting Chairman had held consultations with the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special Assignments with a view to the retention of verbatim records (aide-mémoire 21/86, 33/86 and 36/86).

"18. Bearing in mind the understanding of the General Assembly as outlined by its President prior to the adoption of decision 40/472 (A/40/PV.132), the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should request its Chairman to continue his consultations with a view to the reinstatement as soon as possible of the provision of verbatim records for the Committee. It further decided to recommend that, as an alternative, the Committee should seek the approval of the General Assembly for the provision of summary records for its future sessions.

"19. The Working Group noted that, during the year, the Special Committee had taken further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 34/50 of 23 November 1979 and 39/68 of 13 December 1984, and in the light of the related suggestions contained in a letter dated 28 February 1986 addressed to the Acting Chairman by the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences (aide-mémoire 10/86). Those measures included, inter alia, the circulation, whenever appropriate, of Committee documents in provisional or unofficial form and the rearrangement of their distribution patterns. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Committee should maintain the existing form and organization of its report to the General Assembly and that, in view of the ad hoc dispensation of meeting records (see paras. 17 and 18 above), the Rapporteur of the Committee should include summaries of statements made at Committee meetings, as necessary and appropriate, in the report of the Committee to the General Assembly at its forty-first session."

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

71. Summaries of statements made by individuals and representatives of organizations concerned during the hearings held at plenary meetings in August were circulated in conference room papers (A/AC.109/1986/CRP.1 to 5 and addenda).

## 7. Press release coverage

72. At its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of recommendations contained in the 91st report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1601). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"20. The Working Group noted the action initiated by the Acting Chairman in relation to the decision of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to curtail the press coverage for the Committee for its August session (aide-mémoire 31/86 and 40/86). The Working Group considered it essential that the work of the Committee be given the fullest possible coverage by press and other media in accordance with the related resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolution 40/58 of 2 December 1985 on the dissemination of information on decolonization.

"21. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should request the Secretary-General to maintain the existing arrangements for full press coverage for the future meetings of the Special Committee, in keeping with the mandate entrusted to him in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly."

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

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

74. In a report submitted to the Special Committee on the consultations he had undertaken during the year with the administering Powers (A/AC.109/L.1579) under the terms of the Special Committee resolution of 1 August 1985 on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories (see chap. III of the present report), the Chairman stated, inter alia, that with regard to the requests addressed to them in the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the representatives of New Zealand and the United States had reiterated the readiness of their respective Governments to continue to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, to participate in the related work of the Committee and to receive visiting missions in Territories under their administration, as appropriate, and on the basis of the related consultations to be held subsequently.

75. In keeping with the undertaking given above and in compliance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the delegations of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States, in their respective capacity as the administering Powers concerned, continued to participate, in accordance with established procedure, in the related work of the Special Committee as reflected in chapters IX and XI of the present report. At the invitation of the Government of New Zealand and the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau, the Committee dispatched a visiting mission to the Territory in July 1986 (chap. XI of the present report).

76. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland did not participate in the work of the Committee this year. At the outset of the year, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations stated in

his letter dated 30 July 1986 addressed to the Chairman that: "My Government have decided that the United Kingdom will henceforth not take part in the work of the Special Committee on decolonization or its sub-committees ... we shall continue strictly to fulfil our responsibilities under the United Nations Charter towards our Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly the responsibilities set out in Article 73. We shall also inform the Secretary-General of any relevant political and constitutional developments in those Territories."

77. In that connection, the Special Committee, at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August, adopted a resolution on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories (A/AC.109/875), in which, in "expressing its regret at the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the related work of the Special Committee, and noting with serious concern the negative impact which the non-participation of the United Kingdom has had on its work during the year, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom", the Committee appealed to the Government of the United Kingdom to reconsider its decision not to participate in the work of the Special Committee, and urged it to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under its administrative

#### 9. Participation of national liberation movements in the work of the United Nations

78. In its report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, the Special Committee, in connection with its programme of work for 1986, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"191. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movement recognized by OAU to participate in an observer capacity in its proceedings. ..." 16/

79. At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, by paragraph 5 of resolution 40/57, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1986, including the decision quoted above.

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

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

82. At its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 91st report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1601), considered the question of the participation of the national liberation movements concerned in the work of the United Nations, as well as the

arrangements to be made, whenever necessary, for securing from individuals such information as it might deem vitally important to its consideration of specific aspects of the situation obtaining in colonial Territories. The relevant paragraph of the report reads as follows:

"4. The Working Group noted that, in conformity with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee, in connection with its consideration of the related items in 1987, would continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to take part as observers in its proceedings relating to their countries. In the same context, the Working Group agreed to recommend to the Committee that it should also continue to invite, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation in colonial Territories. The Committee should therefore include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the Committee's activities during 1987, the Assembly should take the foregoing into account."

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

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

84. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

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

86. In the light of the foregoing and as reflected in the 251st report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1578), a series of activities was undertaken in observance of the Week with the co-operation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, assisted by United Nations information centres throughout the world (see chap. II, para. 12, of the present report).

87. On 23 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement in observance of the Week, in which he reviewed developments in the field of decolonization, particularly in southern Africa, and appealed to Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to increase their assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and elsewhere in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence (see chap. II, para. 13, of the present report.

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

88. At its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of recommendations contained in the 91st report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1601). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"5. In keeping with the related requirements for the provision of the necessary budgetary resources, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, first, a statement to the effect that the Committee would continue to be represented at relevant seminars, meetings and conferences organized by the United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned and by non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization and, second, a recommendation that the General Assembly should make appropriate budgetary provisions to cover such activities of the Committee in 1987."

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

12. Financial crisis of the United Nations

90. In a letter dated 24 January 1986 addressed to all presiding officers of intergovernmental bodies, the Secretary-General requested those bodies to reduce expenditures due to the "seriousness of the cash shortage confronting the Organization". Subsequently, the Secretary-General requested all heads of departments within the Secretariat to undertake a thorough review of the current programme budget with a view to identifying those activities amounting to 10 per cent of the approved total thereof which could, if the need arose, be deferred. With the consent of the members, the Chairman indicated to the Secretary-General that the latter might, on a contingency basis, proceed on the assumption that activities of the Committee amounting to \$US 32,450.00 (10 per cent of the budgetary implications of the Committee's programme of activities in 1986) might be deferred to the Committee's 1987 session. In response to a further appeal on 24 April 1986 by the Secretary-General, the Special Committee agreed to the further reduction of \$70, in the budgetary allotments for 1986, in so far as it would not adversely affect the Committee's programme of work for the year. As a result of the continued efforts of the Chairman, with the close co-operation of members, the expenditures of the Committee during the year amounted to \$91,700, representing, to date, a savings of some 68 per cent of the amount appropriated.

91. In this connection, the Special Committee wishes to observe that, although the Committee has thus far been able to manage its affairs within the reduced budget, the Committee was being penalized for its constant efforts to minimize its operational costs to the Organization as the Budget Division, in arriving at the reduced allotments reflecting the target savings from within the amount approved by the General Assembly, had based its figures on the Committee's actual expenditures for the past several years without taking into account the substantive aspects of the Committee's programme of work. Those savings had not been made possible by overbudgeting, but were due mainly to the fact that the Committee representation at conferences and meetings of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations had been kept to a minimum, and that the Chairman and members, who were deprived of the Secretariat support normally provided to other United Nations bodies, had, through their goodwill and forbearance, also undertaken the tasks expected of the Secretariat in connection with their participation in various conferences and meetings. While the Committee will continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his efforts to curtail the Organization's expenditures, it should be understood that the savings effected by the Committee during the year should not serve as a basis for the curtailment by the Budget Division of the Committee's future budgetary requirements, inasmuch as the Committee, in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly, intends to pursue its full programme of work as approved by the Assembly.

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

92. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1577) and in accordance with paragraph 31 of General Assembly decision 34/401 relating to rationalization of procedures and organization, the Special Committee decided to follow the procedure adopted at its 1985 session 17/ in connection with the formulation of its recommendations to the Assembly at its fortieth session.

93. At its 1296th meeting, on 4 August, the Special Committee decided to authorize its Rapporteur to prepare and submit directly to the General Assembly the various chapters of the report of the Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure.

### 14. Other questions

94. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions and decisions listed in the note by the Secretary-General on the organization of work of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.1576, para. 15).

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

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

1. Security Council

96. In paragraph 12 (b) of its resolution 40/57, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security".

97. In accordance with this request, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to the Committee's decision of 11 August 1986 relating to Namibia (S/18272). An account of the Committee's consideration of the question of Namibia is set out in chapter VIII of the present report. During the year, the Committee followed closely the Council's consideration of the situation in southern Africa.

98. The Special Committee, on 5 August 1986, also drew the attention of the Security Council to the relevant paragraph of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August, concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (S/18262). An account of the Committee's consideration of the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is set out in chapter IX of the present report.

2. Trusteeship Council

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

100. The Special Committee, on 5 August 1986, drew the attention of the Trusteeship Council to the relevant paragraph of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August, concerning the Trust Territory.

3. Economic and Social Council

101. In connection with the Special Committee's consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, and in accordance with paragraph 27 of resolution 40/53 relating to that item, consultations were held during the year between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Committee to consider "appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies ... in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". Further, the Chairman of the Committee participated in the Council's consideration of the related item. An account of the foregoing, as well as of the Committee's consideration of the item, is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

#### 4. Commission on Human Rights

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

103. In its consideration of the Territories concerned, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, including resolutions 1986/3 to 1986/8 of 28 February 1986 and 1986/21, 1986/24 and 1986/26 of 10 March 1986. The Committee also took into account the chapters on Namibia contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (E/CN.4/1986/9), relating to violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia, prepared in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/7 and 1985/8 of 26 February 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/43 of 30 May 1985.

#### 5. Special Committee against Apartheid

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

105. The Chairman made a statement on 21 March at a solemn meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/AC.115/PV.587).

106. On 23 May 1986, on behalf of the Special Committee, the Chairman sent a special message to a seminar on Arms Embargo against South Africa, held in London from 28 to 30 May.

107. A delegation of the Special Committee, consisting of the Chairman and the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, attended the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June. The Chairman addressed the Conference on 18 June.

#### 6. United Nations Council for Namibia

108. Having regard to its own mandate, the Special Committee continued to follow closely during the year the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the respective officers of the Committee and the Council maintained a continuous working relationship. In addition, in accordance with established practice, the Acting President, as well as his representative, participated in the work of the Committee relating to the question of Namibia. The representative of the Council addressed the Committee at its 1297th meeting, on 5 August (see Appendix, sect. A, of the present report).



109. In response to an invitation for the Special Committee to be represented at a seminar on "World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia", organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Valletta from 19 to 23 May, the representative of Bulgaria, a member also of the delegation of the Council to the seminar, represented both the Council and the Committee on the occasion.

110. The Special Committee participated in the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia (see para. 118).

111. In response to an invitation and on behalf of the Special Committee, the representative of Czechoslovakia, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, attended and addressed the solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at United Nations Headquarters on 26 August, in observance of Namibia Day.

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

112. At its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee took decisions relating to the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in the light of the requests addressed to it by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (see paras. 131-133).

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

113. The representative of Cuba, a member of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, represented, and made a statement on behalf of, the Special Committee at a European Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", held at Istanbul from 7 to 11 April.

114. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in and addressed a North American Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", held in New York on 9 and 10 June.

115. On 11 August 1986, on behalf of the Special Committee, the Chairman sent a special message to an African Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", held at Nairobi from 18 to 22 August.

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

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

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

10. International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia

118. A delegation of the Special Committee, consisting of the Chairman and the Rapporteur, attended the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July. 18/ The Chairman made a statement on 7 July.

11. International assistance and support to peoples and movements struggling against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid

119. On behalf of the Special Committee, the representative of Tunisia attended and addressed a seminar on "International assistance and support to peoples and movements struggling against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid", held at Yaoundé from 28 April to 9 May.

12. Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

120. The Chairman represented the Special Committee at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, preceded by a Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials, held at New Delhi from 14 to 19 April.

121. The Chairman also represented the Special Committee at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September. The Conference was preceded by a preparatory meeting at the level of senior officials, held on 26 and 27 August, and by a meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, on 28 and 29 August.

13. Organization of African Unity

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

123. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in the forty-fifth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Lagos, from 27 to 29 January.

124. The Chairman, on behalf of the Special Committee, sent a special message to the forty-sixth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 14 to 16 July 1986, as well as to the forty-fourth ordinary session of the Council of

Ministers of OAU and the twenty-second ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of OAU, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 25 July and 28 to 30 July, respectively.

#### 14. Non-governmental organizations

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

126. On behalf of the Special Committee, the Chairman participated in the Second Brussels International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 8 May, organized by non-governmental organizations in Belgium in consultation with SWAPO and the Belgian authorities.

127. The representative of Cuba, a member of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, represented the Special Committee at the Fourteenth Council Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, held in Moscow from 14 to 17 May.

128. The representative of Ethiopia represented the Special Committee at an "International Seminar on the Struggle for the Elimination of all Nuclear Weapons and the Struggle for Economic Development and their Interrelationship", organized by the World Peace Council in co-operation with the Ethiopian Solidarity, Peace and Friendship Committee, held at Addis Ababa from 7 to 9 June.

129. A delegation of the Special Committee, consisting of the Chairman and the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, represented the Committee at an "NGO Symposium on World Peace and the Liberation of South Africa and Namibia", organized by the Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization of the Special NGO Committee on Human Rights, held at Geneva from 11 to 13 June.

130. On 1 July 1986, the Chairman sent a message on behalf of the Special Committee, to an "International Conference on Peace and Security in Asia", held at Bangalore, India on 7 and 8 July.

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

##### 1. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 19/

131. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

132. At its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 91st report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1601). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"6. The Working Group recalled that, in connection with the above question, the General Assembly, by resolution 40/28 of 29 November 1985, had drawn the attention of the relevant United Nations bodies to the opinion and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination relating to the Territories to which Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 applied, had called upon those bodies 'to ensure that the Committee is supplied with all relevant information on the Territories' and had urged all administering Powers 'to co-operate with those bodies by providing all the necessary information in order to enable the Committee to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination'.

"7. The Working Group decided to recommend that, with regard to the information referred to in paragraph 6 above, subject to any directives which the Committee might receive from the General Assembly at its forty-first session, the Committee should, in accordance with established practice and having regard to the opinions and recommendations adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its thirty-second session, 20/ request the administering Powers concerned to include such information in their annual reports to the Secretary-General, transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations."

In submitting the foregoing recommendations, the Working Group was aware that in identical notes dated 19 December 1985 addressed to the administering Powers concerned, the Chairman had invited them to include such information in their annual reports to the Secretary-General, transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, as called for in General Assembly resolution 40/28.

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

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

134. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid" and to request the bodies concerned to take the item into consideration in their examination of specific Territories.

135. At its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the 91st report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1601). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"8. In conformity with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/27 of 29 November 1985 on the above question, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it should continue to take into

account the relevant provisions of the resolution in connection with its consideration of the related items and should invite its Chairman to continue to extend all possible assistance to, and co-operate closely with, the Secretary-General in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him by the Assembly on the item."

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

137. During the year, the Special Committee, in a related context, took into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/7 of 28 February 1986 concerning the implementation of the Convention.

### 3. International Convention against Apartheid in Sports

138. Having regard to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985 on the above subject, the Chairman of the Special Committee requested the administering Powers to publicize as widely as possible in the Territories under their respective administration, the relevant provisions of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.

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

139. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" and to request the bodies concerned to take the item into consideration in their examination of specific Territories.

140. At its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the 91st report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1601). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"9. In connection with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/22 of 29 November 1985 on the above question, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it should, in its consideration of the Territories concerned, continue to take into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions, including in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/2 of 19 May 1986 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade as well as the related report of the Secretary-General (E/1986/14 and Add.1 and E/1986/15 and Add.1)."

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

142. During the year, the Special Committee, in a related context, took into account the relevant provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/8 of 28 February 1986 concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

5. Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

143. At its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 91st report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1601). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"10. In connection with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985 on the above question, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should take into account the relevant provisions of the resolution in connection with its consideration of the Territories concerned and that, subject to any directives which it might receive from the Assembly at its forty-first session, the Committee should request the administering Powers concerned to include such information as considered pertinent in their annual reports to the Secretary-General, transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter."

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

6. Study of the problem of discrimination against indigenous populations

145. At its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 91st report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1601). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"11. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee, in its consideration of the Territories concerned, should take into account the relevant provisions of resolution 1985/22 of 29 August 1985 adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights, as well as the report of the Sub-Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations (E/CN.4/Sub.2, 1985/22 and Add.1)."

146. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above recommendation.

147. During the year, the Special Committee, in a related context, took into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/35 of 11 March 1986 concerning the implementation of the study.

I. Review of work

148. By its resolutions 40/56 and 40/57, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that had not yet attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism. The Assembly further requested the Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard

to developments in colonial Territories that were likely to threaten international peace and security; to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia; to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence; and to continue to enlist the support of Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia. In addition, the Assembly, in a number of other resolutions, assigned to the Committee specific tasks relating to individual Territories and other items on its agenda.

149. On the question of Namibia, the Special Committee reaffirmed that the question was a burning issue of primary importance in the process of decolonization and noted with grave concern the critical situation in and around Namibia resulting from the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by the racist minority régime of South Africa. Deeply conscious of the fact that 1986 marked the twentieth anniversary of the termination of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia by the General Assembly on 27 October 1966, the Special Committee strongly condemned the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist minority régime of South Africa, in blatant defiance of resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI) and subsequent resolutions relating to Namibia. It also reaffirmed the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal to achieve freedom.

150. In reaffirming that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until independence was achieved, the Special Committee condemned South Africa's brutal repression of the Namibian people, its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The Committee drew particular attention to the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 21/ and stressed the urgent need for their implementation.

151. The Special Committee reiterated its conviction that the apartheid régime of South Africa was responsible for creating a situation which seriously threatened international peace and security as a result of its persistent non-compliance with, and violation of, United Nations resolutions and decisions, in the form of denial to the people of Namibia of their most basic human rights, including their inalienable right to self-determination and independence; its policy of apartheid; its ruthless resort to repression of and violence against the Namibian people; its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against neighbouring States; its continued manoeuvres to prevent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); and its sinister attempts to impose on the people of Namibia an internal settlement.

152. The Special Committee rejected and denounced all manoeuvres by South Africa to bring about a sham independence in Namibia through fraudulent constitutional and political scheme designed to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia. It

strongly condemned the latest attempt by South Africa to impose an internal settlement in order to consolidate its illegal hold over the Territory by creating puppet political institutions to serve its own interests. The Committee condemned the puppet "Multi-Party Conference" as the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempted to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia. It recalled, in that connection, Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, by which the Council condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia. The Committee declared that those actions of the Pretoria régime were null and void and called upon all States to deny any recognition to the so-called interim government or to any illegal entity that the Pretoria régime might impose upon the Namibian people.

153. The Special Committee recalled that the Security Council had determined that in the international Territory of Namibia, there were only two parties to the conflict, the people of Namibia, led by their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), on the one hand, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, on the other. It reiterated that any political solution to the Namibian situation must be based on the immediate and unconditional termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, the withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It reaffirmed that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and reiterated the need to proceed to its immediate implementation without modification, qualification or pre-condition.

154. The question of Namibia had always been and remained a decolonization issue and should be addressed and resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions. Any attempt to portray it as part of an East-West confrontation or to link it with other extraneous considerations was in flagrant defiance of the will of the international community and could only have the effect of further delaying the independence of Namibia. The Special Committee firmly rejected the persistent attempts by the United States of America, South Africa and any other States to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. It called upon those States that drew such "linkage" or "parallelism" to abandon the policy immediately as it would further delay the decolonization process and as it constituted gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

155. In reaffirming that the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, the Special Committee strongly condemned the illegal South African administration for its persistent and systematic attempts to undermine, discredit and destroy that organization, its members and supporters, through arbitrary arrests, torture, intimidation and terror. It commended SWAPO for the exemplary leadership it had provided to the Namibian people over the past 26 years, for its continued constructive and flexible attitude, and for its continued co-operation with the United Nations in its efforts towards the full and speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Committee appealed to all States to intensify their support in all fields for SWAPO at that critical stage of its struggle to achieve national liberation. It also urged all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who had been forced by the apartheid régime's



oppressive policies to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States. The Committee demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners and that all captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 22/ and Additional Protocol. 23/

156. The Special Committee strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, particularly its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against the neighbouring States, most recently Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe; its illegal use of Namibian territory for perpetrating such acts of aggression; its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians; its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia; its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies; its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory and to participate in its attacks against independent African States; and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Committee called upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It further condemned the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other countries, which constituted a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which posed a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urged the Security Council to adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also called for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Committee deplored the continuing collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields and reiterated its conviction that such collaboration undermined international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helped to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia. The Committee condemned and rejected the policy of so-called "constructive engagement", which had further emboldened the apartheid régime to intensify its repression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, to escalate its aggression against independent African States and to continue its intransigence over the independence of Namibia against the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people.

157. In reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia, including marine resources, were the inviolable and incontestable heritage of the Namibian people, the Special Committee strongly condemned South Africa's illegal exploitation of such resources, including its illegal extension of the territorial sea, the proclamation of a purported exclusive economic zone off the coast of Namibia and its illegal exploitation of the Territory's marine resources. It condemned the South African and other foreign economic interests which continued to exploit those resources in disregard of United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 24/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and demanded that such exploitation cease forthwith. The Committee demanded that those States whose transnational corporations continued to operate in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by ensuring the immediate withdrawal of all investments from Namibia and by putting an end to co-operation by such corporations with the illegal South African administration. The Committee recommended that the Security Council, which had been prevented from effectively discharging its responsibilities for the

maintenance of international peace and security in the region owing to the opposition of certain Western permanent members, notably the United Kingdom and the United States, respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by imposing forthwith comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that régime under the terms of Chapter VII of the Charter.

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

159. In the same context, the Special Committee, aware of the importance of securing adequate and first-hand information on the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the colonial Territories, as well as on the views and aspirations of their inhabitants, once again examined the question of sending visiting missions to those Territories. In its consideration of the question, the Committee was particularly mindful of the constructive results achieved by previous United Nations visiting missions in enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist the colonial peoples in attaining the goals set forth in the Charter and the Declaration. At the invitation of New Zealand, the Committee dispatched a visiting mission to Tokelau in July 1986. In stressing the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration with respect to those territories, the Committee called upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the United Nations.

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

Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) concerning the item. The Committee also received the continued co-operation and benefited from the active participation of the representatives of OAU in the related work. Further it took into account the views expressed by the representatives of a number of specialized agencies and other organizations concerned during the related consultations. In reviewing the information made available to it, the Committee again expressed concern that the assistance extended thus far to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO, by the organizations of the United Nations system remained far from adequate in relation to actual needs. In that regard, while expressing its appreciation to those agencies and organizations which had continued to co-operate with the United Nations and OAU in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Committee urged all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions.

161. The Special Committee requested all organizations of the United Nations system to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia had exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and until the inhuman system of apartheid had been totally eradicated. It reiterated the conviction that the organizations of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa. In regretting that the World Bank continued to maintain certain financial and technical links with the racist régime of Pretoria, the Committee expressed the view that those links should be discontinued. In deploring that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had been assisting the racist régime of South Africa, and expressing the view that the Fund should put an end to such assistance, the Committee condemned the collaboration between IMF and South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the General Assembly and called upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, as the Committee was strongly convinced that the apartheid system implied a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus that IMF according to its rules should not, as long as apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continued to exist, extend any credits to South Africa.

162. The Special Committee reiterated its recommendation that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects. The Committee urged organizations of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence. In noting with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enabled representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, the Committee called upon those agencies and organizations that had not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay. The Committee requested the General Assembly to recommend that all Governments should intensify their efforts in those

organizations of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

163. The Special Committee also recommended that the Assembly, at its forty-first session, should reiterate its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 25/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of IMF of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item. Further, the Committee urged the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate and submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements.

164. During the year under review, the Special Committee also continued its study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding implementation of the Declaration in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In that regard, in noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, had continued to disregard the relevant United Nations decisions, and in condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continued to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories, particularly of Namibia, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests. The Committee also reaffirmed that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, particularly in southern Africa, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests constituted a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by their indigenous inhabitants. The Committee therefore condemned the policies of Governments that continued to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories.

165. The Special Committee strongly condemned the collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and called upon those and all other Governments to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment. In condemning the collaboration of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continued to make new investments in South Africa and supply the racist régime of South Africa with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that were likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace, the Committee called upon all States, in particular certain Western States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and OAU.

166. The Special Committee also called upon all Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that owned and operated enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that ran counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories. The Committee called upon all States to terminate any investments in Namibia or loans to the racist minority régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements to promote trade with that régime. It requested all States that had not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which used such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement.

167. In that connection, the Special Committee strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation and plunder of the natural resources of Namibia, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources, and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia. The Committee declared that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia were illegal under international law and that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia would be liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia. The Committee reiterated that the exploitation and plunder of the marine and other natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that were engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, were illegal, contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and were a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia. The Committee called upon all States to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of the Decree. The Committee called upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that had not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa.

168. The Special Committee requested all States to take legislative, administrative and other measures, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the related resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories. It also decided to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories were aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requested the

administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration were not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests.

169. Having also continued its study of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee again deplored the fact that the colonial Powers had taken no steps to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions. In recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations did not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Committee urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration. The Committee reiterated its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that were detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee once again called upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee declared that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

170. The Special Committee also noted with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continued to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The Committee demanded the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and called for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appealed to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as financial, military and other material assistance, to SWAPO to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia. The Committee considered that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa constituted a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission, while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Committee condemned the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Committee expressed its concern at the grave consequences for international

peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries. It called upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increased its nuclear capability. The Committee strongly condemned the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declared that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia were null and void. In that connection, the Committee urged all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who had been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States. The Committee deprecated the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations and considered that the large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources to service such installations diverted resources which could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned.

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

172. The Special Committee requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to provide it with all necessary information to enable it to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities of the United Nations information centres with regard to the dissemination of information on decolonization and to produce new visual material on the most vital problems of decolonization. The Committee considered that the Department should intensify its efforts to obtain wider coverage by the mass media in Western Europe and North America and provide the Committee at its 1987 session with the results achieved. In a related context, the Committee considered that the press releases covering its meetings and prepared by the Department were an effective tool in disseminating information on decolonization and therefore recommended that full coverage of its meetings continue to be provided in the English and French languages, as in previous years, by the Department.

173. During the year, the Special Committee also continued its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. As indicated in paragraph 41 of the present chapter, the Committee decided, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-first session, to consider early in 1987 the request received from the South Pacific Forum for the reinscription of New Caledonia in the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories, noting that the Forum had indicated its intention to submit to the Committee an explanatory memorandum on the background to its request (see A/AC.109/887). As regards its decision of 14 August 1985 concerning Puerto Rico, the Committee heard a number of representatives of organizations concerned and adopted a further resolution on the matter which is set out in paragraph 51 of the present chapter.

174. In accordance with the guidelines set forth in decision 33/417 and resolutions 34/50, 38/32, 39/68 and 40/243 of the General Assembly, and by reorganizing its programme of work and holding extensive consultations and working in informal sessions, the Special Committee was able during the year to curtail the number of its meetings considerably. Furthermore, in conformity with the relevant provisions of resolution 33/55 of 14 December 1978, the Committee was also able to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellations of scheduled meetings. The Committee also took further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly (see paras. 65-68).

#### J. Future work

175. In accordance with its mandate and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's forty-first session, and bearing in mind the provisions of the relevant Assembly resolutions, especially resolutions 2621 (XXV), 35/118, 40/56 and 40/57, the Special Committee intends during 1987 to pursue its efforts in seeking the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories that have not yet attained independence. In particular, the Committee will keep under scrutiny developments concerning each Territory, as well as the compliance by all States, in particular the administering Powers, with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee will also examine the extent of compliance by all Member States with the Declaration, the programme of action for its full implementation and other United Nations resolutions on the question of decolonization. On the basis of this review, the Committee will submit conclusions



and recommendations as to the specific measures necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the Declaration and the relevant provisions of the Charter.

176. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to be guided by the provisions of paragraph 12 (b) of resolution 40/57, whereby the General Assembly requested it to make concrete suggestions that could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security. The Committee intends in this regard to undertake a further comprehensive review of the situation concerning Namibia.

177. In line with the express wish of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. In addition, the Committee, as requested in paragraph 12 (d) of General Assembly resolution 40/57, will continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee also intends to continue its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies, subject to any directives that the Assembly might wish to give in that connection.

178. Taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/52 concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in Southern Africa, and of other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, the Special Committee intends to continue its consideration of further measures with a view to bringing to an end the activities of those foreign economic and other interests. Moreover, in the light of its consideration of the matter in 1986, as reflected in chapter V of the present report, the Committee intends to continue, as appropriate, its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. In doing so, the Committee will be guided by the provisions of decision 40/415 and other resolutions of the General Assembly.

179. As regards the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Special Committee plans to continue its consideration of the question during 1987. In doing so, the Committee will once again review the action taken or envisaged by international organizations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee will hold further consultations and contacts with these organizations, as appropriate. The Committee will also be guided by the results of further consultations to be held in 1987 between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council within the context of the relevant decisions of the Assembly, the Council and the Committee itself. Moreover, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 40/53, the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Secretary-General of OAU and senior members of the organization, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the decisions of the various United Nations bodies by the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned.

180. In paragraph 13 of resolution 40/57, the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration. A similar provision is contained in a number of other resolutions adopted by the Assembly concerning specific Territories. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups, continues to attach vital importance to the dispatching of such groups as a means of collecting adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes and aspirations of the people concerning their future status. Accordingly, and in the light of its related resolution of 4 August 1986 (chap. III, para. 11 of the present report), the Committee intends to continue to seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers in order to obtain such information through the sending, as appropriate, of visiting groups to the Territories in the Caribbean, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and Africa. In that regard, the Committee believes that the General Assembly will wish to appeal once again to the administering Powers concerned to extend their co-operation by facilitating visits to Territories in accordance with the decision previously taken by the Committee and with such other decisions as it might take in 1987.

181. Conscious of the importance which the General Assembly attaches to the need for a continuous world-wide campaign of publicity in the field of decolonization, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the provisions of resolution 40/58 and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, again intends to give the question of dissemination of information on decolonization its continuous attention during the coming year. In particular, the Committee expects to continue its review of the relevant programmes of publications and other information activities envisaged by the unit on information relating to decolonization and the Department of Public Information. In this regard, the Committee, in close co-operation with the Secretariat, will again make appropriate recommendations for consideration by the Assembly on the ways and means of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information. In addition, the Committee will continue to maintain regular and close contact with the appropriate offices within the Secretariat with a view to the implementation of paragraph 3 of resolution 40/58, by which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In this connection, the Assembly will no doubt wish to invite the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts and to urge the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information in the field of decolonization.

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

183. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will continue to invite

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

184. In the light of the provisions of General Assembly resolutions concerning the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in previous years as well as its probable work-load for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1987-1988 which it commends for approval by the Assembly. In the same connection, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter and bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, the Committee decided, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, to accept such invitations as might be received in that connection in 1987 and, when particulars of such meetings became known, to request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure. On that basis, the Committee decided to inform the Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1987 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the Assembly should take that possibility into account.

185. The Special Committee suggests that, when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its forty-first session, it may wish to take into account the various recommendations of the Committee which are reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report and, in particular, to endorse the proposals outlined in the present section in order to enable the Committee to carry out the tasks it envisages for 1987. In addition, the Committee recommends that the Assembly should renew its appeal to the administering Powers to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Territories concerned. In this connection, the Committee, bearing in mind the useful results achieved as a consequence of the active participation by the administering Powers concerned in its work, recommends that the Assembly should again request the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate actively in its work relating to the Territories under their respective administration. The Assembly would no doubt wish to request the Government of the United Kingdom to reconsider its decision in that regard and to resume its participation in the related work of the Committee as heretofore. Bearing in mind the affirmation by the Assembly that direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with States Members of the United Nations, the Committee also recommends that the Assembly should continue to invite the administering Powers to allow representatives of the Territories concerned to participate in the discussion in the Fourth Committee and the Special Committee of the items relating to their

respective countries. Further, the Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the Assembly and the Security Council in their relevant resolutions.

186. The Special Committee recommends that, in approving the programme of work outlined above, the General Assembly should make adequate provision to cover the activities the Committee envisages for 1987. The Committee was informed by the Secretary-General that the financial implications of visiting missions as envisaged in paragraph 170 would be in the order of \$US 58,000. The consultations scheduled to take place between the Chairman of the Committee and the President of the Economic and Social Council and the participation of the Chairman in the second regular session of the Council at Geneva (see para. 179) would entail an expenditure of about \$5,800. In the same context, the consultations with OAU on a regular basis (see para. 179) would give rise to a further expenditure of \$45,600. Representation of the Special Committee at conferences and other meetings organized by the United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations (see para. 182), would give rise to an expenditure of some \$182,500. The participation of the representative of SWAPO in the Committee's work, as well as the arrangements in consultation with OAU for securing information from individuals (see para. 183), would entail an expenditure of \$27,300. Further, the Committee was informed by the Secretary-General that the foregoing estimates were calculated on a full-cost basis. Should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 184) within the context of paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) and when particulars of such meetings become available, it is understood that the Secretary-General will, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, seek authorization to incur the resulting commitments from the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under the procedure of unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. Finally, the Committee expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate, taking into account the various tasks assigned to it by the Assembly as well as those arising from decisions taken by it during the current year.

#### K. Conclusion of 1986 session

187. At its 1296th meeting, on 4 August, the Special Committee decided to submit the present report directly to the General Assembly.

188. At the 1310th meeting, on 15 August, statements were made by the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the members of the Special Committee, and by the Chairman, on the occasion of the closing of the Committee's 1986 session (see annex I).

#### Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 25, document A/5238.

(Notes) (continued)

- 2/ See the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to fortieth sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23); ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23); and ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23).
- 3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23), chap. II, para. 42.
- 4/ Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23).
- 5/ Ibid., chap. I, sect. 5.
- 6/ Ibid., Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/40/250, para. 27.
- 7/ Ibid., agenda items 18 and 16, document A/40/955.
- 8/ Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23), chap. I, para. 185.
- 9/ A/40/672-S/17488.
- 10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23), chap. I, para. 75.
- 11/ A/AC.109/L.1598.
- 12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23), chap. I, para. 75.
- 13/ A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.
- 14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23), chap I, para. 185.
- 15/ Ibid., para. 192.
- 16/ Ibid., para. 191.
- 17/ Ibid., paras. 57 and 58.
- 18/ See Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum).
- 19/ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, annex.
- 20/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/40/18), paras. 610-619.

(Notes) (continued)

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

22/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

23/ A/32/144, annex I.

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

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

SUMMARIES OF STATEMENTS\*

Question of the list of Territories to which the  
Declaration is applicable

1307th meeting on 14 August 1986 (GA/COL/2536)

The representative of Fiji, speaking on behalf of the 13 members of the South Pacific Forum, said that, at their meetings held in Suva from 8 to 11 August, the Forum heads of Government had decided to request that the Special Committee recommend to the General Assembly the reinscription of New Caledonia on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories - a decision which he had communicated to the Committee in his letter dated 12 August 1986 addressed to the Committee Chairman (A/AC.109/879).

The heads of Government recognized the positive role which the United Nations had played in assisting the process of decolonization throughout the world, not least in the South Pacific. Those members of the South Pacific Forum that had acted as administering Powers had done so in full co-operation with the Special Committee. The many acts of self-determination which had taken place in the Pacific region had been marked by an orderly transfer of power, assisted by the constructive involvement of the Committee and the Trusteeship Council. The Forum leaders considered that New Caledonia's inclusion in the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories would ensure regular review by the United Nations of the Territory's progress towards self-government and independence.

In deciding to bring the question of New Caledonia to the Committee's attention at this time, the heads of Government emphasized their desire to see New Caledonia move to independence by peaceful means. They reaffirmed their view that the peaceful transition should take place in accordance with the innate, active rights and aspirations of the indigenous people of the Territory and in a manner which guaranteed the rights and interests of all inhabitants of New Caledonia's multiracial society.

At the Rarotonga meeting in August 1985, the Forum had expressed the view that the course of action on which the then French Government had embarked contained positive elements which would assist the Territory in its evolution to independence. However, at their meeting in 1986, South Pacific heads of Government were concerned to note that whereas the previous French Government appeared committed to a form of independence for New Caledonia, the new Government seemed

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\* Note by the Rapporteur: in accordance with decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986 adopted by the General Assembly at its resumed fortieth session, the provision of verbatim records to the Special Committee was suspended during the Committee's two-week session in August. The summaries given hereunder are excerpts from unofficial summaries of the statements relating to the items concerned, published in United Nations press releases by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, and are given for ease of reference, not as a substitute for official records.

committed to maintaining New Caledonia as a French territory. They considered the change in French policy towards New Caledonia since March 1986 to have been a "significant backward step".

The Forum noted that the French Government still intended to conduct a plebiscite in New Caledonia in 1987. In order to ensure that the result of the plebiscite accurately reflected the aspirations of the Kanak and other peoples who had a long-term residence in and commitment to New Caledonia, the Forum urged the French Government to give careful attention to the question of those eligible to vote. In that connection, the Forum members suggested that the Committee should pay particular regard to the issue of electoral reform.

The Forum countries, between them, represented many Pacific peoples, with a range of experience in free and successful acts of self-determination, most undertaken in the presence of United Nations observer missions. Based on their collective experience of representative government and on successfully upholding democratic principles in multiracial societies, they wished to see New Caledonia move from its present colonial status to join fully in the South Pacific community. The Forum members regarded reinscription as a positive means of encouraging peaceful political evolution along that path. They called on the Committee to acknowledge the non-self-governing status of New Caledonia, recognizing that that was an obstacle to the emergence of New Caledonia to its rightful place in the South Pacific.

The Forum members emphasized their desire to build on their earlier efforts to pursue dialogue with all parties involved in the New Caledonia question, including France. It was the strong desire of all the leaders of the South Pacific region that the Committee take an early decision to recommend reinscription of New Caledonia on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with the well-defined principles of the Charter and the Declaration on decolonization.

The Chairman, in drawing members' attention to the related recommendation of the Working Group contained in its 92nd report (A/AC.109/L.1606), said that due note had been taken of the unanimous decision of the South Pacific Forum and that the Committee expected to take action as set out in the Working Group's report.

Special Committee decision of 14 August 1985 concerning  
Puerto Rico

1305th meeting on 13 August 1986 (GA/COL/2534)

The representative of Venezuela said that his country had paid and continued to pay special attention, as was natural, to the exercise of the right to self-determination by the peoples bound by their own by very close historical and geographical ties and by a community of language and culture, as in the case of Puerto Rico.

In the operative part of the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1608), the Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the full applicability of the fundamental principles of that resolution with respect to Puerto Rico, and expressed its hope, and that of the international community, that the people of Puerto Rico might



exercise without hindrance its right to self-determination, with the express recognition of the people's sovereignty and full political equality, in conformity with paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

That right was held by the people of Puerto Rico, and it was solely within its competence to decide on how and when it should be exercised. The exercise of the right to self-determination did not end with the option of limited autonomy, whence the ongoing interest of the international community, represented by the United Nations, in that process and the need to keep the item on the agenda, thus providing representatives of the island's different political tendencies with an opportunity to present their views to the Committee. Operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft resolution had been included to ensure that the issue continued to receive the attention it deserved.

The representative of Cuba said that, when Spain, in 1497, had been obliged to grant powers of self-government to the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the island of Puerto Rico already possessed all the attributes of a national identity: ethnicity, a stable language community, territory, economic relations, a national market, social ties, its own psychology and culture, international freedom of trade, its own currency, customs and many other civil rights.

Eight months after obtaining almost all the prerogatives of a sovereign and independent State, it had seen its three centuries of struggle for independence thwarted by the expansionistic aspirations of incipient United States imperialism.

In 1898, United States naval forces had invaded Puerto Rico, dissolved its autonomous government, established a military administration and perverted its national destiny.

Since then, United States economic and military interests had made inroads into all aspects of Puerto Rican life and had constituted the sole obstacle to the exercise of Puerto Rico's right to independence and self-determination and to the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) on decolonization, the principles of which were fully applicable to the case of Puerto Rico.

More than 200 monopolies and United States transnational corporations were currently operating in Puerto Rico, draining its natural resources and brutally exploiting its people.

Moreover, United States strategists, considering the island a key outpost for its military interests in the region, had imposed United States citizenship on Puerto Ricans, made it compulsory for them to serve in the armed forces, and transformed more than 13 per cent of the island's arable land into an enormous military fortress, where preparations were made to attack other nations of the region like Grenada and Nicaragua.

By these means, United States economic and military interests in the zone had converted Puerto Rico into an economic and military colony.

The defenders of imperialism proclaimed that Puerto Rico was not a colony even since, by means of a rigged plebiscite, they had granted it commonwealth status.

Since the Second World War, the anti-colonialist struggle of the Puerto Rican people had taken shape and gained momentum, and it was still going on. The proof

was the courageous participation of the representatives of numerous political, cultural, religious and social organizations in the Committee's work. The Special Committee on decolonization must reaffirm the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the full applicability of that resolution with respect to Puerto Rico, and exert pressure on the United States to take the necessary measures to transfer fully and effectively all sovereign powers to the Puerto Rican people and to allow a mission of the Committee to visit the country.

Cuba once again condemned United States colonial domination in Puerto Rico and demanded that it should cease.

His delegation therefore wished to become a sponsor of the draft resolution submitted by the representative of Venezuela, which contained the basic principles that his country upheld with regard to Puerto Rico's independence.

1306th meeting on 13 August 1986 (GA/COL/2535)

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic said that the Declaration on decolonization contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) confirmed the rights of all people to self-determination. The question of Puerto Rico should be considered as part of that resolution.

The Committee had amply discussed the colonial situation in Puerto Rico. It was clear that the United States had invaded Puerto Rico, had maintained its presence there and was using the Territory for military purposes. He expressed hope that the Puerto Rican people would soon realize their goal of independence. The Syrian Arab Republic supported draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1608.

1307th meeting on 14 August 1986 (GA/COL/2536)

The representative of Afghanistan said that while there had been positive processes towards decolonization, particularly after the Second World War, the efforts of the United Nations had not brought independence to the Puerto Rican people. He expressed Afghanistan's solidarity with the people of Puerto Rico in their struggle against United States imperialism and colonial domination.

The policy for Central America and the Caribbean of the present United States Administration was but a continuation of a long-time commitment of American imperialism to hegemony and suppression of national liberation movements in the region; Puerto Rico was used for carrying out the United States aggressive policy in Central America and the Caribbean. In addition, political repression, arrests of Puerto Rican patriots, illegal searches, preventive detention and confiscation of literary property of the Puerto Rican people by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) were clear violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Afghanistan reaffirmed its support for the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence.

The representative of Czechoslovakia said that the Puerto Ricans had heard much about their right to self-determination, but that right had not yet been guaranteed to them. On the contrary, slogans about self-determination and national liberation had been misused for seizing colonial power or pursuing the geopolitical interests of a foreign State. Such experience prompted justified criticism of

those in the United Nations who, for various reasons, did not intend to take action to achieve a true fulfilment of the right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination.

A political status designed to conceal the colonial nature of Puerto Rico had been imposed upon the Puerto Rican people. The modern colonizers had converted the land of the Puerto Ricans into a "gold mine" for United States monopolies and a platform for action against progressive and freedom-loving movements in the Caribbean and Latin America. In addition, the United States model of culture was being imposed upon the Puerto Ricans. And contrary to the interests of the Puerto Ricans, military bases had been located on the island, occupying more than 14 per cent of the land and, in contravention of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, a storing nuclear weapons.

Puerto Rico had not been decolonized. The United States Government should suppress its narrow imperialist objectives and allow the people of Puerto Rico to decide freely their destiny. Czechoslovakia called upon the United States to draw on its own colonial experience, which had prompted the successful struggle of the American colonies in the eighteenth century, and to proceed in a civilized way to allow the people of Puerto Rico to decide freely their future.

The United Nations should deepen its contacts with the representatives of Puerto Rico so that it might, on the basis of better knowledge of the subject-matter, negotiate with the representatives of the parties concerned on the solution of the problem. In that connection, he recalled the Committee's earlier proposal to send to Puerto Rico a visiting mission.

The representative of Bulgaria said that the colonial situation of Puerto Rico fell fully within the purview of the Declaration on decolonization. The petitioners who spoke in the Committee year after year had always stressed that. They had also recalled that the United Nations was duty-bound to help the people of Puerto Rico in its struggle for the exercise of its inalienable right to self-determination and independence, which most members of the United Nations supported.

While the Committee had many times reaffirmed that inalienable right, the United States obstinately refused to implement United Nations decisions on Puerto Rico. Moreover, Puerto Rico had become an important part of United States military activities in the Caribbean and Central America, as stressed by petitioners.

Bulgaria had always maintained its position of principle in favour of the implementation of the Declaration and in support of the people of Puerto Rico.

The representative of Nicaragua said that the situation of Puerto Rico was of particular interest because principles of international law were at stake. The right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination could not be disputed. Nicaragua was resolutely opposed to colonialism and foreign domination. The aim of United States colonialism was to use Puerto Rico as a springboard for aggression against the Caribbean and Latin America.

Many had testified about the repression practised against those Puerto Ricans who favoured independence. The grand jury system, in particular, had been abused in that repression. Economic and cultural repression were also being practised.

Puerto Rico was being increasingly militarized. The United States Department of Defense was rebuilding military facilities in Puerto Rico. The decision to do that had come shortly after the United States House of Representatives voted \$100 million to fund the Contras in their war against Nicaragua. The military forces in Puerto Rico had played a key role in the invasion of Grenada, and the Puerto Rican National Guard had played a part in the recent United States manoeuvres in Honduras.

It was clear, in light of all that, that Puerto Rico would be used in support of an invasion of Nicaragua. He called on the Committee to support the draft resolution introduced by Venezuela.

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that his delegation had voted in favour of the resolution because it believed that the present arrangement in Puerto Rico fell far short of the objectives and aspirations of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which called for the unconditional end to colonialism and subjugation in all its forms and manifestations.

He called upon the United States to create the necessary conditions that would allow the people of Puerto Rico to express their right to self-determination.

What had prompted the United States suddenly to change the status of Puerto Rico from a colony to an affiliated territory? Was not that tactic similar to that of the Portuguese, who regarded their colonial possessions as their overseas territories or provinces when, in fact, they were simply Non-Self-Governing Territories crying for self-determination and national independence? None would have objected to the "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" had it been based on sovereign equality, as envisaged by the General Assembly in resolution 748 (VIII) of 27 November 1953. He called on the United States to reassess the illegal situation in Puerto Rico by granting that people their right to self-determination and national independence.

The representative of Sweden said that since Puerto Rico had been removed from the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories by a General Assembly resolution in 1953, Sweden did not consider it appropriate to take action on the issue in the Committee.

The representative of Chile said that, although the text was a moderate one, the Committee had no jurisdiction over the question of Puerto Rico. In the case of Puerto Rico, the people had expressed their will through a referendum and any action taken by the Committee should not ignore that act of political will.

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In a letter dated 18 August 1986 addressed to the Chairman, the delegate of India indicated that, had his delegation been present at the time of the voting on draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1608, it would have abstained from voting.

Conclusion of 1986 session

1310th meeting on 15 August 1986 (GA/COL/2539)

The Chairman stated that although the Special Committee had witnessed some positive developments during the year in several Territories with which it was concerned, no significant progress had taken place towards the attainment of the objectives of the Declaration in many of the Territories, particularly in Namibia.

The only political solution for Namibia must be one based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, the withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by all Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 remained the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, and it must be implemented forthwith without modification, qualification or pre-condition.

In rejecting the persistent attempts by the United States, South Africa and any other States to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, the Committee called upon those States that drew such "linkage" or "parallelism" to abandon the policy immediately, as it would further delay the decolonization process of Namibia.

Given the further deterioration of the situation in and around Namibia, it was incumbent on the Security Council, in particular the Western permanent members of the Council, to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by imposing forthwith comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country, under the terms of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

With respect to the role played by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, the Committee noted that, while considerable progress had been made in the field, the critical needs of the people concerned, particularly those struggling against the racist occupying forces of South Africa, were far from being met adequately. The Committee stressed the obligation of the organizations within the system, as well as of the entire membership of the United Nations, to give the people concerned the maximum assistance possible. The Committee, for its part, should continue to do its utmost to enhance the efforts of the Organization, particularly by co-operating closely with the organizations of the system, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements concerned. With respect to foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration, the Chairman stressed the need to ensure that no foreign economic or other interests would impede the speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories concerned. As regards military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, the Committee's concerns were the safeguarding of all colonial Territories from being used for military action alien to the interests of their population while, at the same time, inhibiting a sense of false dependency created by the socio-economic implications of a military presence in the Territories.

The tasks of the United Nations with respect to the small Territories became relatively less onerous when the Organization received the full co-operation of the

administering Powers concerned and when the peoples of the Territories were accorded a genuine opportunity to express their true aspirations. In the past, the Special Committee had received the close co-operation of the administering Powers in connection with its consideration of most of the Territories. The Committee, mindful of the fact that 10 of the 18 remaining Territories fell under the administration of the United Kingdom, regretted that Government's decision not to participate in the work of the Committee in 1986. The Chairman earnestly hoped that the appeal addressed to that Government by the Special Committee in a decision adopted earlier this month would receive a positive response.

The role of the Special Committee was especially crucial with respect to ascertaining the actual conditions existing in the Territories, both prior to and during the act of self-determination; whenever possible, this was carried out through the dispatch of visiting missions. By such close association of the United Nations with the final phases of decolonization efforts, an unhampered transition to independence could effectively be accomplished, as had been witnessed in a number of former dependent Territories. With the close co-operation of the Government of New Zealand, in July 1986, the Committee had been able to dispatch a visiting mission to Tokelau for the third time. The Committee had thus been fully apprised of the evolving progress by the people of Tokelau towards the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration.

Through the holding of intensive consultations, both formal and informal, the Committee had been able to give substantive consideration to all the items on its agenda and to agree to transmit to the General Assembly the latest relevant information available to the Committee. Despite the prevailing fiscal difficulties, the Committee had successfully discharged its tasks; that gave evidence of the manifest commitment of all members to the cause of decolonization. The Chairman expressed his sincere appreciation to the officers and members of the Committee, and to the Secretary-General and members of the Secretariat, for their support and assistance.

Speaking on behalf of the members of the Committee, the representative of Tunisia stated that the Committee had been able to consider all the items on its agenda and to adopt unanimous decisions on practically all of them, due largely to the thorough, intensive and painstaking consultations undertaken by the Acting Chairman throughout the year, for which all the members expressed deep appreciation. While a great number of former colonial Territories had attained freedom and independence, there remained 18 Territories which had yet to attain the objectives of the Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. He expressed the hope that in the not too distant future, there would be no need for the Committee to exist.

#### Notes

- a/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No.9068, p. 326.

Annex II

LIST OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, 1986

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Documents issued in the general series</u>		
A/AC.109/INF/24 and Add.1	List of delegations	9 May 1986 13 August 1986
A/AC.109/687/Add.9 and Add.10	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; report of the Secretary-General - addendum	31 January 1986 5 May 1986
A/AC.109/848	Pitcairn (working paper)	31 January 1986
A/AC.109/849	Anguilla (working paper)	11 February 1986
A/AC.109/850	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa; Anguilla	10 February 1986
A/AC.109/851	Cayman Islands (working paper)	6 March 1986
A/AC.109/852	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Cayman Islands	8 April 1986
A/AC.109/853	Bermuda (working paper)	18 March 1986
A/AC.109/854	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Bermuda	21 March 1986
A/AC.109/855	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Bermuda	25 March 1986

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/856	British Virgin Islands (working paper)	27 March 1986
A/AC.109/857	Montserrat (working paper)	9 April 1986
A/AC.109/858 and Corr.1	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Montserrat	10 April 1986 22 April 1986
A/AC.109/859	Turks and Caicos Islands (working paper)	21 April 1986
A/AC.109/860	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Turks and Caicos Islands	17 April 1986
A/AC.109/861	United States Virgin Islands (working paper)	13 May 1986
A/AC.109/862	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: United States Virgin Islands	15 May 1986
A/AC.109/863	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: United States Virgin Islands	11 April 1986
A/AC.109/864	Guam (working paper)	1 May 1986
A/AC.109/865	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: Guam	21 April 1986
A/AC.109/866	St. Helena (working paper)	29 April 1986
A/AC.109/867	American Samoa (working paper)	5 May 1986
A/AC.109/868	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (working paper)	16 May 1986
A/AC.109/869	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	23 July 1986
A/AC.109/870	Question of Namibia: note by the Secretariat	18 July 1986
A/AC.109/871	East Timor (working paper)	25 July 1986



<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/872 and Add.1 and Add.2 and Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1	Letters dated 31 July, 4, 13 and 14 August 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee	1 August 1986 5 August 1986 13 August 1986 14 August 1986 15 August 1986
A/AC.109/873 and Corr.1	Western Sahara (working paper)	1 August 1986 16 September 1986
A/AC.109/874 and Corr.1* and Corr.2	Gibraltar (working paper)	4 August 1986 3 September 1986 27 August 1986
A/AC.109/875	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories; resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1296th meeting on 4 August 1986	4 August 1986
A/AC.109/876	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories ...; resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1296th meeting on 4 August 1986	4 August 1986
A/AC.109/877 and Add.1	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986	7 August 1986 8 August 1986
A/AC.109/878	Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (working paper)	6 August 1986
A/AC.109/879*	Letter dated 12 August 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee	13 August 1986
A/AC.109/880	Question of Namibia: decision adopted by the Special Committee at its 1301st meeting on 11 August 1986	11 August 1986
A/AC.109/881	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...; resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1301st meeting on 11 August 1986	11 August 1986

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\* Reissued for technical reasons.

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/882	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: decision adopted by the Special Committee at its 1301st meeting on 11 August 1986	11 August 1986
A/AC.109/883	Special Committee decision of 14 August 1985 concerning Puerto Rico; resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1307th meeting on 14 August 1986	14 August 1986
A/AC.109/884	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations; resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1309th meeting on 15 August 1986	15 August 1986
A/AC.109/885	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1308th meeting on 14 August 1986	14 August 1986
A/AC.109/886	Question of Tokelau; resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1311th meeting on 10 September 1986	11 September 1986
A/AC.109/887	Letter dated 2 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee	3 October 1986
	Statements submitted by petitioners:	
A/AC.109/1986/CRP.1	Question of Western Sahara	13 August 1986
CRP.2	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	22 August 1986
CRP.3 and Add.1	Special Committee decision of 14 August 1985 concerning Puerto Rico	22 August 1986 22 August 1986
CRP.4	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	22 August 1986
CRP.5 and Add.1 and Add.2	Question of East Timor	22 August 1986 25 August 1986 22 August 1986

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Documents issued in the limited series</u>		
A/AC.109/L.1576	Organization of work: relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly; note by the Secretary-General	31 January 1986
A/AC.109/L.1577	Organization of work: note by the Chairman	12 March 1986
A/AC.109/L.1578	251st report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: question of dissemination of information on decolonization	9 May 1986
A/AC.109/L.1579	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: report of the Acting Chairman	18 June 1986
A/AC.109/L.1580	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Pitcairn	30 June 1986
A/AC.109/L.1581	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Anguilla	30 June 1986
A/AC.109/L.1582	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Bermuda	30 June 1986
A/AC.109/L.1583	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: British Virgin Islands	30 June 1986
A/AC.109/L.1584	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Cayman Islands	30 June 1986
A/AC.109/L.1585	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Montserrat	30 June 1986
A/AC.109/L.1586	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Turks and Caicos Islands	2 July 1986
A/AC.109/L.1587	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: St. Helena	2 July 1986
A/AC.109/L.1588	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: American Samoa	2 July 1986
A/AC.109/L.1589	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: United States Virgin Islands	2 July 1986

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1590	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Guam	2 July 1986 16 July 1986
A/AC.109/L.1591	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	2 July 1986
A/AC.109/L.1592	252nd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: question of dissemination of information on decolonization	3 July 1986
A/AC.109/L.1593 and Corr.1	253rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	9 July 1986 29 July 1986 16 December 1986
A/AC.109/L.1593/Add.1		
A/AC.109/L.1594	254th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	28 July 1986
A/AC.109/L.1595	255th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: question of dissemination of information on decolonization	28 July 1986
A/AC.109/L.1596	256th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	28 July 1986
A/AC.109/L.1597	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: draft resolution submitted by the Acting Chairman	10 July 1986
A/AC.109/L.1598	Special Committee decision of 14 August 1985 concerning Puerto Rico: report of the Rapporteur	10 July 1986
A/AC.109/L.1599	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations: draft resolution submitted by the Acting Chairman	23 July 1986
A/AC.109/L.1600	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: report of the Acting Chairman	29 July 1986

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1601	91st report of the Working Group	6 August 1986
A/AC.109/L.1602	Question of Namibia: draft decision	7 August 1986
A/AC.109/L.1603	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa: draft resolution	7 August 1986
A/AC.109/L.1604	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: draft decision	7 August 1986
A/AC.109/L.1605	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: draft resolution	6 August 1986
A/AC.109/L.1606	92nd report of the Working Group	12 August 1986
A/AC.109/L.1607	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): draft resolution	11 August 1986
A/AC.109/L.1608	Special Committee decision of 14 August 1985 concerning Puerto Rico: draft resolution	12 August 1986
A/AC.109/L.1609	Question of Tokelau: draft resolution	12 August 1986

## CHAPTER II\*

### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March 1986, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and allocated to it certain specific items for its consideration. The Committee further decided to consider the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization, as appropriate, at its plenary and sub-committee meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1296th, 1297th, 1300th and 1309th meetings, between 4 and 15 August 1986.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 40/58 of 2 December 1985 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization. By paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Committee, "to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization". The Committee was also guided by the provisions of Assembly resolution 40/57 of the same date. By paragraph 12 (e) of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985, relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In addition, the Committee paid due regard to the relevant information furnished to it by the representative of the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), who appeared before it during the year. The Committee also heard views of the representatives of the Africa National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) concerning the item.
4. In connection with the annual observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat undertook a number of activities during the week of 19 May 1986, as set out in the 251st report (A/AC.109/L.1578) of the

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\* Previously issued as part of A/41/23 (Part II).

Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (see para. 12), which the Special Committee approved on 16 May 1986, on the understanding that consultations would be held as appropriate and necessary in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations contained therein.

5. At the 1296th meeting, on 4 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee in a statement to the Special Committee, introduced the 252nd report (A/AC.109/L.1592) and 254th to 256th reports (A/AC.109/L.1594-1596) of the Sub-Committee. The 252nd report related to the Sub-Committee's consultations with representatives of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization. The 254th report dealt with the Sub-Committee's consultations with representatives of the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the United Nations and those of the national liberation movements concerned, while the 255th report contained an account of the Sub-Committee's consultations with non-governmental organizations. The 256th report related to implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980. Statements concerning the 252nd and 254th reports were made by the representatives of Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Czechoslovakia and Fiji, as well as by the Chairman (see annex).

6. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the 255th and 256th reports of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1595 and A/AC.109/L.1596) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that, in accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary, (see paras. 14 and 15).

7. At the 1297th meeting, on 5 August, the Chairman informed the Committee that the consultations regarding the 252nd and 254th reports of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1592 and A/AC.109/L.1594) were still in progress.

8. At the 1300th meeting, on 8 August, the Chairman, on the basis of his consultations, submitted the following oral revisions to the conclusions and recommendations in paragraph 21 of the 254th report (A/AC.109/L.1594) by which:

(a) In subparagraph (8), in the second sentence, the phrase "and the United Nations Council for Namibia and in close co-operation with the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia" was inserted after "in consultation with the Special Committee";

(b) After subparagraph (8), the following new subparagraph was inserted as subparagraph (9):

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

(c) Former subparagraph (9) was renumbered as subparagraph (10).

9. At the same meeting the Committee then adopted the 254th report (A/AC.109/L.1594) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as orally revised (see para. 8) as a whole, it being understood that in accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary (see para. 16).

10. At the 1309th meeting, on 15 August, the Chairman, on the basis of his consultations, submitted the following oral revisions to paragraph 22, subparagraphs (2) and (6), of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the 252nd report (A/AC.109/L.1592):

(a) In subparagraph (2), the second sentence, which read:

"The Committee should condemn the extensive links and collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries, especially the United States of America and Israel, in the political, economic, nuclear, military and other fields."

was replaced by the following:

"The Committee should condemn the continuing collaboration of certain Western States, Israel and other countries with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields in violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions. It should express its conviction that such collaboration undermines the effort of the international community against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia."

(b) In the same subparagraph, the words "South Africa, its Western and other allies" were replaced by "South Africa and its allies".

(c) In subparagraph (6), after the words "in western Europe and North America", the phrase "taking due account of the recent measures and official censorship imposed by the South African racist régime upon the local and international media related to all aspects of the policies and practices of apartheid and developments in Namibia" was added.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the 252nd report (A/AC.109/L.1592) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as orally revised, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in its report (see annex) and that, in accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary (see para. 17). Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chile, Trinidad and Tobago, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji and Czechoslovakia.



B. Decision of the Special Committee

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

12. In accordance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the 251st report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1578, para. 9), the Department of Public Information made arrangements for a number of activities to be undertaken at Headquarters and at United Nations information centres, including:

(a) Declarations or messages issued by the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Special Committee against Apartheid and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the occasion of the Week should be included in the UN Chronicle;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) In response to the mandate contained in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 40/58, the United Nations information centres should intensify their activities in connection with the Week;

(l) During the Week, all the documentation prepared and produced by the Special Committee should be properly utilized;

(m) The situation in southern Africa and an expression of support for the legitimate struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for self-determination, freedom, independence and human rights should be emphasized in all activities undertaken during the Week. Emphasis should also be placed on the situation in all other colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee, as well as all other items on the Committee's agenda.

13. Pursuant to paragraph 12 (a) above, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued, on 23 May, the following statement in commemoration of the Week of Solidarity:

Statement issued by the Chairman on 23 May 1986 on the  
Week of Solidarity

"Fourteen years ago the General Assembly, in its resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 addressed an appeal to the Governments and peoples of the world to hold annually a Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples in southern Africa to underline their support for and solidarity with the peoples and the national liberation movements of those Territories in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence.

"The scope of the Week of Solidarity was expanded by the General Assembly in 1982 to include the peoples of all other dependent territories, as well as those in South Africa, fighting for freedom, independence and human rights. This was in conformity with the purposes and tenets embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the reaffirmation of faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women, and of nations large and small. It was also in full accord with the principles enshrined in the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples which, among other things, proclaimed that immediate steps should be taken to transfer all powers to the peoples of Territories which had not yet attained independence, without any conditions and in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, in order that they might enjoy complete independence and freedom.

"The complete achievement of the lofty goals set out in these fundamental instruments of the United Nations has thus far eluded peaceful realization as regards Namibia and South Africa. The gap between purpose and accomplishment implies neither a lack of deep concern nor constructive effort on the part of the Organization. On the contrary, during the past years, the United Nations has not simply been in the forefront in support of the right of colonial peoples to self-determination; it has done a great deal to encourage and assist those peoples, in Africa and elsewhere, in their progress towards freedom from colonial rule.

"During the past 14 years, numerous successes have been scored: nine former African Territories have become independent and the world has witnessed the emergence of more than a dozen former colonial Territories as full-fledged members of the international community. The resounding victories won by these courageous peoples clearly demonstrate the fact that, in the long run, no

amount of constraints, intimidation nor violence can stand in the way of the rising tide of national consciousness and the ultimate restoration to the peoples concerned of their inalienable right to justice and human dignity.

"Regrettably, the successes achieved stand in sharp contrast to the present situation in Namibia and South Africa. The degrading situation obtaining in Namibia today is a direct consequence of the obdurate attempt by the colonialist and racist régime of South Africa to maintain its illegal occupation and unlawful exploitation of the international Territory and to deny to the people their basic human rights, in open defiance of world public opinion and in breach of all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

"In total disregard of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), the racist minority régime continues to intensify its repressive measures in Namibia against African patriots, through their indiscriminate detention, expulsion, relocation, imprisonment, torture and summary executions. The régime has continued to strengthen its military presence in the Territory and to exploit and plunder its human and economic resources.

"Over the years, the situation with regard to Namibia has deteriorated further and the explosive state of affairs in and around the international Territory continues to constitute a serious threat to international peace and security throughout the entire region. The international community cannot allow this situation to continue.

"As repeatedly proclaimed in a number of United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia, the only acceptable solution for Namibia remains one based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, the withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by all Namibians of their right to self-determination within a free and united Namibia.

"Thus, the Special Committee calls for the immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without modification, qualification or pre-conditions. Any attempt to undermine the international consensus embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) must be strongly denounced, for that consensus represents the only acceptable basis for a peaceful transition of Namibia to independence.

"The world community must continue to make a determined effort to overcome the barriers which are impeding a solution. It must ensure that the people of Namibia freely exercise their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia. To this end, it must continue to support the struggle for independence of the Namibian people, led by their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

"In South Africa, the apartheid régime continues its brutal repression and indiscriminate torture and killings of workers, schoolchildren and other opponents of apartheid, and the imposition of death sentences on freedom fighters. The policies and actions of the apartheid régime, the strengthening of its military forces and its escalating acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African States have resulted in incessant breaches of peace and security in the region.

"The latest dastardly armed attacks on Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe are the most serious of a long series of deliberate acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against the neighbouring independent States, including the repeated breaches of Angola's territorial integrity and the savage armed incursions into sovereign Mozambican territory. It is incumbent upon the entire international community not merely to condemn in the strongest possible terms this blatant breach of all norms of international law by the South African Government, but also to take concrete steps to prevent the recurrence of such criminal acts, through the faithful and strict application of the relevant provisions of the Charter.

"The world community cannot allow South Africa to continue to defy international opinion. All necessary measures must be taken in order to bring about the complete isolation of the régime until it complies with the relevant United Nations decisions. It is the Special Committee's conviction that the universal application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter will be the most appropriate and effective means by which the international community can assist the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and discharge its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"The Special Committee deplores the continuing collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. It expresses its conviction that such collaboration undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

"On the occasion of the Week of Solidarity, the Special Committee pays particular tribute to all those courageous peoples who have given their lives to the cause of freedom and justice for colonial peoples everywhere, as well as to those many other patriots who have been imprisoned, detained or restricted for no reason other than their opposition to the inhuman system of apartheid, or are otherwise banned and restricted because of their actions in support of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

"In observance of the Week of Solidarity this year, I wish on behalf of the Special Committee to urge all Member States to mobilize maximum support for the peoples of southern Africa and elsewhere, struggling for freedom, independence and equal rights, by effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on their just cause. I also wish to request that they prepare and organize concrete programmes of publicity with a view to encouraging and securing support actions of all media operating under their jurisdiction.

"I wish also to address an urgent appeal to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to increase their assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and elsewhere in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence."

### C. Other decisions of the Special Committee

14. The 255th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1595), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August 1986 (see para. 6), contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

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

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

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

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

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

Freedom Charter of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), as well as the basic documents of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

(6) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to provide all non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization with clear and simple information on colonial issues, in the form of relevant United Nations studies, monographs and other materials, in order to enable them and the public at large to follow the situation in the colonial Territories. The provision to non-governmental organizations of information on foreign economic and military activities in colonial Territories, including military bases, is of particular importance. The Special Committee should request the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization of the Secretariat to instruct its Information Unit on Decolonization within the Co-ordination and Information Division to continue preparing material on the subject and to update previous studies. The non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to assist in disseminating those materials, in particular to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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

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

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

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

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

15. The 256th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1596), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August 1986 (see para. 6), contained the recommendation that the Secretary-General should request once more those States that had not yet done so to reply as speedily as possible to his previous communications relating to the Plan of Action contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118.

16. The 254th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1594), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1300th meeting, on 8 August 1986 (see para. 9), contained the following revised conclusions and recommendations:

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

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

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

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

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

(6) The Sub-Committee recommends that another appeal be addressed to all Member States to adopt all necessary measures for the dissemination of objective and accurate information on the struggle of the peoples of southern

Africa and all other colonial Territories and their national liberation movements against colonialism, racism and apartheid and for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights. The Sub-Committee strongly recommends that all Member States be asked to report to the Secretary-General on measures undertaken in response to that appeal.

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

(8) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Department of Public Information and the Information Unit of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization increase further the press coverage of the situation in southern Africa in order to counter effectively the destructive and hostile propaganda campaign now being waged against the national liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia by the racist régime of Pretoria and its Western and other allies and certain mass media in some Western and other countries. For this purpose, the Department of Public Information, in consultation with the Special Committee and the United Nations Council for Namibia and in close co-operation with the national liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia, should give preference to the preparation and widest possible dissemination of relevant materials and programmes that reflect the position of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and on the struggle against apartheid, particularly through the United Nations information centres and those non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization on the Special Committee's mailing list.

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

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



17. The 252nd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1592), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1309th meeting, on 15 August 1986 (see para. 11), contained the following revised conclusions and recommendations:

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

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

(3) The Special Committee should reiterate the great importance it attaches to the work of the Co-ordination and Information Division of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization. It should recall that an Information Unit on Decolonization was created within the Department in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164 (XXVII) of 14 December 1973 in order to collect, prepare and disseminate, on a continuous basis and in consultation with the Special Committee and the Department of Public Information, basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization. The Committee should urge the Department to take all necessary steps to enable the Division to continue to discharge its functions according to its mandate.

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

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

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

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

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

(e) To provide wider dissemination, in a clear and simple form accessible to the public, of basic decolonization resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including those adopted by the Special Committee, and other basic materials concerning decolonization and to distribute them, especially through United Nations information centres, in native languages when appropriate, in particular in those regions where there are still colonial Territories;

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

(g) To continue and strengthen the efforts to counteract the hostile campaign by South Africa and its mass media as well as some Western countries and some of their information organs aimed at depicting the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations;

(h) To strengthen further its co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies and to provide it on a regular basis with more varied publicity material and information concerning United Nations activities in the field of decolonization;

(i) To adopt measures aimed at providing full coverage of all activities of relevant United Nations bodies in the field of decolonization in press releases in both the English and French languages;

(j) To intensify the provision of information material on decolonization, including through exhibitions to be shown outside United Nations Headquarters, to all United Nations information centres and to increase its assistance to them in all of their activities in the field of decolonization;

(k) To take urgent measures, in co-operation with the Special Committee, so as to produce new visual material on the most vital problems of decolonization;

(l) To utilize materials pertaining to the participation of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the decolonization process, and to distribute those materials, as appropriate, through the United Nations information centres.

(5) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information to provide it with feedback reports from the United Nations information centres regarding their activities of dissemination of information on decolonization and, in particular, on the activities undertaken in 1986 in relation to the celebration of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, prior to the consideration of the celebration of the Week by the Sub-Committee in 1987.

(6) The Special Committee should urge the Department of Public Information to intensify its efforts to ensure that information bodies provide better coverage of decolonization in all regions, in particular in some countries in western Europe and North America, taking due account of the recent measures and official censorship imposed by the South African racist régime upon the local and international media related to all aspects of the policies and practices of apartheid and developments in Namibia, and to report thereon to the Sub-Committee in 1987 on the results obtained.

(7) The Special Committee should request the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, to increase its speaking engagements at university campuses across North America and, if requested, in other regions, on the subject of decolonization, with particular emphasis on the situation obtaining in Namibia, and to inform the Sub-Committee of the experience and the results achieved.

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

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

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

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

(12) The Special Committee should continue, in pursuance of its mandate, to consider ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of the dissemination of information relating to decolonization.

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

(a) In a decision on the question of Namibia, adopted at its 1301st meeting, on 11 August (see chap. VIII, para. 13 of the present report), the Special Committee reiterated its request that the Secretary-General "intensify further his efforts, through all available media, to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that régime with respect to Namibia and, in particular, to increase the dissemination in all parts of the world of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO";

(b) In a resolution concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1301st meeting on 11 August (see chap. IV, para. 10 of the present report), the Special Committee, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General "to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa";

(c) In a decision on military activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1301st meeting, on 11 August (see chap. V, para. 10 of the present report), the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General "to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)".

Annex

SUMMARIES OF STATEMENTS\*

1296th meeting on 4 August 1986 (GA/COL/2525)

During an exchange of views on the 252nd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1592), delegations stressed the desirability of including in the conclusions and recommendations appropriate references to the news blackout enforced by South Africa on Namibia and to the results of the International Conference for the Immediate Conference of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986 (see para. 5).

1309th meeting on 15 August 1986 (GA/COL/2538)

With reference to paragraph (2) of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the 252nd report (A/AC.109/L.1592), reservations were made by delegations on the inclusion of the names of specific countries, while a delegation reserved its position on the deletion of the reference to the United States from the same paragraph.

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\* Note by the Rapporteur: in accordance with decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986 adopted by the General Assembly at its resumed fortieth session, the provision of verbatim records to the Special Committee was suspended during the Committee's two-week session in August. The summaries given hereunder are excerpts from unofficial summaries of the statements relating to the items concerned, published in United Nations press releases by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and are given for ease of reference, not as a substitute for official records.

## CHAPTER III\*

### QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March 1986, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as appropriate. The Special Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August 1986.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Assembly called upon the administering Powers "to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories [under their administration] to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants". In addition, the Committee paid due regard to the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 40/41 to 40/49 of 2 December 1985, relating respectively to American Samoa, Guam, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos islands, Anguilla and the United States Virgin Islands, and Assembly decisions 40/411 and 40/414 of 2 December 1985, relating to Tokelau and St. Helena, respectively. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Territories and Peoples.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of its Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1579) on his consultations with representatives of the administering Powers, undertaken in accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985. <sup>1/</sup> In his report, the Chairman stated, inter alia, that with regard to the requests addressed to them in the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the representatives of New Zealand and the United States of America had reiterated the readiness of their respective Governments to continue to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, to participate in the related work of the Committee and to receive visiting missions in Territories under their administration, as appropriate, and on the basis of the related consultations to be

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\* Previously issued as part of A/41/23 (Part II).

held subsequently. In particular, the Chairman noted with satisfaction that, in response to an invitation extended to it by the Government of New Zealand and the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau (A/AC.109/823) and in accordance with a decision adopted at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, the Special Committee would be dispatching, in July 1986, a third United Nations visiting mission to the Territory (see para. 6).

5. The Chairman further stated in the report that while noting the continued readiness of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, the Chairman, having in mind the negative impact of the decision of that Government not to take part in the related work of the Committee, had requested the representative of the United Kingdom to communicate to his Government an earnest appeal by members of the Committee to reconsider its decision. In that regard the Chairman recalled that the Special Committee had dispatched in the past no fewer than 10 visiting missions to Territories under United Kingdom administration, and expressed the hope that the position of the United Kingdom on the question of sending visiting missions would remain unchanged and that the Committee would be invited to send further visiting missions thereto in the near future. The Chairman undertook to keep the Special Committee apprised of any further developments in his consultations with the administering Powers concerned on the question.

6. On 4 June 1986, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, he had appointed the delegations of Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago and Tunisia to the membership of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986, referred to in paragraph 4, to be led by Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia), Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter XI of the present report.

7. At the 1296th meeting, on 4 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item prepared by him on the basis of consultations (A/AC.109/L.1597). Following statements by the representatives of Sweden and Yugoslavia (see annex), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 11).

8. On 6 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/87b) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers concerned for the attention of their respective Governments.

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

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

B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/875) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August 1986, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,

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

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

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

Noting with satisfaction the dispatch in July 1986 of a United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau at the invitation of the Government of New Zealand and the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau,

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

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

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

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



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

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23), chap. IV, para. 12.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1579.

Annex

SUMMARIES OF STATEMENTS\*

1296th meeting on 4 August 1986 (GA/COL/2525)

Reservations were made by a delegation on draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1597 as follows:

The wording of the sixth preambular paragraph should conform to that of the related reports of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1580-1587). The sending of visiting missions to Territories was of fundamental importance and a stronger language should be used.

Another delegation called for a stronger language for the sixth preambular paragraph relating to visiting missions to the British Territories.

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\* Note by the Rapporteur: in accordance with decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986 adopted by the General Assembly at its resumed fortieth session, the provision of verbatim records to the Special Committee was suspended during the Committee's two-week session in August. The summaries given hereunder are excerpts from unofficial summaries of the statements relating to the items concerned, published in United Nations press releases by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and are given for ease of reference, not as a substitute for official records.

## CHAPTER IV\*

### ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March 1986, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item as appropriate. The Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1296th and 1298th to 1301st meetings, between 4 and 11 August 1986.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular resolution 40/52 of 2 December 1985, relating to foreign economic activities in colonial Territories. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; as well as those resolutions relating to colonial Territories in Africa. The Committee also took into consideration the relevant provisions of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985; 1/ the Political Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986; 2/ the Final Document of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held in Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986; 3/ and the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, held in New York from 16 to 20 September and on 10 and 11 October 1985. 4/
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on economic conditions, with particular reference to foreign economic activities, in the following Territories: Anquilla (A/AC.109/850), Cayman Islands (A/AC.109/852), Bermuda (A/AC.109/854), Montserrat (A/AC.109/858 and Corr.1), Turks and Caicos

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\* Previously issued as part of A/41/23 (Part III).

Islands (A/AC.109/860), and the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/862), and a report on the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia (A/CONF.138/7-A/AC.131/203).

5. At the 1296th meeting, on 4 August, the Chairman drew the attention of the members to a working paper containing a preliminary text of a draft resolution on the item, prepared by him on the basis of his consultations and taking into account the related developments. In so doing, the Chairman recalled that the working paper had been circulated to members on 16 July, with the request that they submit any suggestions or observations they might have in that regard.

6. The general debate on the item took place at the 1298th to 1300th meetings, between 6 and 8 August (see appendix to the present report). The following Member States took part in the debate: China and the United Republic of Tanzania at the 1298th meeting; Cuba, Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia at the 1299th meeting; and Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, the Islamic Republic of Iran and India at the 1300th meeting.

7. At the 1300th meeting, on 8 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1603) prepared by him on the basis of his consultations and taking into account various suggestions received during the course of the extensive consultations he had held with officers and other members of the Committee in relation to the working paper referred to in paragraph 5.

8. At its 1301st meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1603 (see para. 10), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the report of the Committee (see appendix to the present report). The representative of Sweden made a statement.

9. On 13 August, copies of the resolution (A/AC.109/881) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

10. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/881) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1301st meeting, on 11 August 1986, to which reference is made in paragraph 8, is reproduced below:

##### The Special Committee,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1971 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full

Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

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

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

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

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Economic Declaration and other documents of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 5/ of the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 6/ and of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, 1/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 7/ and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 3/

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 40/52 of 2 December 1985, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the

inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

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

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

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

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

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

Expressing its support of the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia of 2 May 1985 11/ to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Condemns the policies of Governments that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including, in particular, illegally exploiting Namibia's marine resources, violating the

political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. Declares that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia have been considered to be illegal under international law and that



consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia;

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

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

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

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

18. Requests all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, 37/233 A of 20 December 1982, 38/36 A of 1 December 1983, 39/50 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/97 A of 13 December 1985;

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

20. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic

Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

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

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

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

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

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

26. Decides to keep the item under continuous review.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

11. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1294th and 1296th meetings, on 18 March and 4 August 1986, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item, 13/

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

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

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

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

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

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Economic Declaration and other documents of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 5/ of the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 6/ and of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, 1/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels in May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 7/ and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 3/

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 40/52 of 2 December 1985, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

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

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

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

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable and incontestable heritage of the Namibian

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

Recalling its endorsement of the decision by the United Nations Council for Namibia that, in the exercise of the Council's rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 10/ the Council would proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which shall be 200 miles, and recalling also its statement that any action for the implementation of the Council's decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, 15/

Recalling its approval of the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia of 2 May 1985 11/ to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are

detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. Requests all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, 37/233 A of 20 December 1982, 38/36 A of 1 December 1983, 39/50 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/97 A of 13 December 1985;

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

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

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

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

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

24. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic



and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic divestment in corporations doing business in South Africa;

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

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

#### Notes

- 1/ A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annexes I and II.
- 2/ A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.
- 3/ See Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.
- 4/ E/C.10/1986/9, annex.
- 5/ A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.
- 6/ A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex; see also S/17114.
- 7/ See Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.
- 8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.
- 9/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports, 1971, p. 16.
- 10/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.
- 11/ General Assembly resolution 40/97 A, para. 65.
- 12/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 795, No. 11326, p. 308.

Notes (continued)

13/ The present chapter.

14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/24), part one, chap. IV, sects. G.3 and P.3.

15/ General Assembly resolution 40/97 A, para. 58.

## CHAPTER V\*

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

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March 1986, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above question as appropriate. The Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1296th and 1298th to 1301st meetings, between 4 and 11 August 1986.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985. By paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers "to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 40/415 of 2 December 1985, by paragraph 13 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 1/ and of the Political Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986. 2/

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Bermuda (A/AC.109/855), United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/863) and Guam (A/AC.109/865), and a report on the military situation in and relating to Namibia (A/CONF.138/4-A/AC.131/179/Add.1).

5. At the 1296th meeting, on 4 August, the Chairman drew the attention of the members to a working paper containing a preliminary text of a draft decision on the

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\* Previously issued as part of A/41/23 (Part III).

item, prepared by him on the basis of his consultations and taking into account the related developments. In so doing, the Chairman recalled that the working paper had been circulated to members on 16 July, with the request that they submit any suggestions or observations they might have in that regard.

6. The general debate on the item took place at the 1298th to 1300th meetings, between 6 and 8 August (see appendix to the present report). The following Member States took part in the debate: Czechoslovakia, China and the United Republic of Tanzania at the 1298th meeting; Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia at the 1299th meeting; and Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Islamic Republic of Iran and India at the 1300th meeting.

7. At the 1300th meeting, on 8 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft decision (A/AC.109/L.1604), prepared by him on the basis of his consultations and taking into account various suggestions received during the course of the extensive consultations he had held with Committee officers and other members of the Committee in relation to the working paper referred to in paragraph 5.

8. At its 1301st meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee adopted draft decision A/AC.109/L.1604 (see para. 10), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the report (see appendix to the present report). Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden and Chile.

9. On 13 August, copies of the decision (A/AC.109/882) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

10. The text of the decision (A/AC.109/882) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1301st meeting, on 11 August 1986, to which reference is made in paragraph 8, is reproduced below:

1. The Special Committee, having considered the item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" and recalling its decision of 7 August 1985 on the item, 3/ deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the General Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

2. In recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from

exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Committee urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

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

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

5. The Special Committee notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements, struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries, particularly Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure.

6. The Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, particularly its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against Angola and Mozambique, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory and to participate in its attacks against independent African States and its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Committee calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a

violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 4/ and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Committee is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council during 1985, 5/ in which the Council strongly condemned the acts of armed aggression committed by the racist régime, as well as of the relevant documents adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 6/ the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 7/ and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986. 8/

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

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

9. The Special Committee, noting that the militarization of Namibia has led to the forced conscription of Namibians, to a greatly increasing flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void. In this connection, the Committee urges all Governments, the

specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

10. In recalling General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, by which the Assembly strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, the Special Committee strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. It calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration as it undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

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

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

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

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

11. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1294th and 1296th meeting, on 18 March and 4 August 1986, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

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

1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the Special Committee's agenda entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their

administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", 9/ and recalling its decision 40/415 of 2 December 1985 on this subject, deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request which the General Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

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

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

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

5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements, struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent



African countries, particularly Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure.

6. The General Assembly strongly condemns South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, particularly its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against Angola and Mozambique, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory and to participate in its attacks against independent African States and its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Assembly calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 4/ and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council during 1985, 5/ in which the Council strongly condemned the acts of armed aggression committed by the racist régime, as well as of the relevant documents adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 6/ the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 7/ and the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986. 8/

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

8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support

to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

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

10. The General Assembly, in recalling its resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, by which it strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. It calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration, as it undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

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

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

13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session.

Notes

- 1/ A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annexes I and II.
- 2/ A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.
- 3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23), chap. VI, para. 11.
- 4/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.
- 5/ Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985 and 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985.
- 6/ A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex; see also S/17114.
- 7/ See Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.
- 8/ See Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.
- 9/ The present chapter.

## CHAPTER VI\*

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

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March 1986, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately and to refer it to the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1296th to 1300th, 1309th and 1310th meetings, between 4 and 15 August 1986.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/53 of 2 December 1985 concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 27 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session". The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 40/97 of 13 December 1985 concerning Namibia.
4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of resolution 1986/48 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 38th plenary meeting, on 22 July 1986. By paragraph 16 of that resolution, the Council drew "the attention of the Special Committee ... to the present resolution and to the discussions on the subject at the second regular session of 1986 of the Economic and Social Council" (E/1986/SR.38). Further, the Committee took into consideration the relevant parts of the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, held in New York from 16 to 20 September and on 10 and 11 October 1985. 1/
5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/41/407 and Add.1), submitted in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 24 of resolution 40/53, containing information on action taken by the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations referred to above.

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\* Previously issued as part of A/41/23 (Part IV) and Corr.1.

6. At the 1296th meeting, on 4 August, the Chairman drew attention to the relevant documentation, including his report on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council under the terms of paragraph 25 of General Assembly resolution 40/53 (A/AC.109/L.1600 and E/1986/114) and the 253rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1593 and Corr.1) (see also A/AC.109/L.1593/Add.1).

7. During the course of his statement at the 1297th meeting, on 5 August (see annex II), the Chairman introduced his report on the item (A/AC.109/L.1600).

8. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance introduced the 253rd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1593 and Corr.1). The report contained an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during the year at Headquarters with representatives of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (A/AC.109/L.1593 and Corr.1) (see also A/AC.109/L.1593/Add.1). Also contained in the report were the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations on the item (A/AC.109/L.1593 and Corr.1, para. 6).

9. At the same meeting, the representative of the World Bank made a statement (see annex II). In that connection, statements were made by the Chairman and the representative of Tunisia.

10. The following Member States made statements on the item at the 1298th to 1300th meetings, between 6 and 8 August (see annex II): the United Republic of Tanzania at the 1298th meeting; Cuba and Afghanistan at the 1299th meeting; and the Islamic Republic of Iran at the 1300th meeting.

11. At the 1299th meeting, on 7 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1605) submitted by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the Syrian Arab Republic. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

"Having examined the reports submitted by the Secretary-General, 2/ the Acting Chairman 3/ and the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 4/ on the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

"Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 40/53 of 2 December 1985,

"Recalling also General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 40/97 of 13 December 1985 on the question of Namibia,

"Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 5/ and the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 6/

"Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, 7/ the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, 8/ and the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/97 C of 13 December 1985 requesting all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

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

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

"Commending the continued substantial contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the effective support it provides to the liberation movements in educating the populations of colonial Territories concerning self-determination and independence,

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

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

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

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

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

"Bearing in mind that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination by the General Assembly of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia,

"1. Takes note of the report of its Acting Chairman on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council 3/ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom; 9/

"2. Takes note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 4/ and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 10/

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

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

"5. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate



in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

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

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

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

"9. Regrets that the World Bank and also the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria, as exemplified by the continued participation of South Africa in the work of both agencies, and expresses the view that the two agencies should put an end to all links with the racist régime;

"10. Strongly condemns the persistent collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the General Assembly, and calls upon the International Monetary Fund to put an end to such collaboration and not to grant any new loans to the racist régime in South Africa;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"22. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its forty-first session, should reiterate its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 11/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and that the Assembly should further reiterate its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the International Monetary Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meetings in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement and to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the actions taken;

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

"24. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 14 and 23 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

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

"26. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

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

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

12. At the 1309th meeting, on 15 August, the representative of Bulgaria, in the course of his statement (see annex II), introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1605, together with oral revisions thereto, on behalf of the sponsors (see para. 11). The revisions consisted of the following:

(a) The sixth preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

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

(b) The seventh preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

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

(c) Operative paragraph 9 was replaced by the following two paragraphs:

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

"10. Strongly deplores that the International Monetary Fund has been assisting the racist régime of South Africa, and expresses the view that the Fund should put an end to such assistance to the racist régime;"

(d) Former operative paragraph 10 was replaced by the following paragraph as new operative paragraph 11 and the remaining operative paragraphs were renumbered as operative paragraphs 12 to 29:

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

13. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Chile, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1605, as orally revised (see para. 12), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in its report (see annex II). Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Côte d'Ivoire and Fiji.

14. At the 1310th meeting, on 15 August, the Chairman, on the basis of his consultations, submitted oral revisions to the conclusions and recommendations contained in paragraph 6, subparagraph (12) of the 253rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1593 and Corr.1), by which the words "continues to maintain links" were replaced by the words "continues to maintain certain financial and technical links".

15. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the 253rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1593 and Corr.1) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as orally revised (see annex I), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in its report (see annex II). Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Chile, Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago and Côte d'Ivoire, as well as by the representative of the World Bank.

16. On 15 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/884) together with a copy of the 253rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1593 and Corr.1), as revised, was transmitted to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

17. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/884) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1309th meeting, on 15 August 1986, to which reference is made in paragraph 13, is reproduced below:

##### The Special Committee,

Having examined the reports submitted by the Secretary-General, 2/ the Acting Chairman 3/ and the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 4/ on the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized

agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 40/53 of 2 December 1985,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 40/97 of 13 December 1985 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 5/ and the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 6/

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, 7/ the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, 8/ and the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/97 C of 13 December 1985 requesting all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

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

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

régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

Commending the continued substantial contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the effective support it provides to the liberation movements in educating the populations of colonial Territories concerning self-determination and independence,

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

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

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

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

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

Bearing in mind that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination by the General Assembly of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia,

1. Takes note of the report of its Acting Chairman on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council 3/ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom; 9/
2. Takes note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 4/ and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 10/
3. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their sphere of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);



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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Strongly deplores that the International Monetary Fund has been assisting the racist régime of South Africa, and expresses the view that the Fund should put an end to such assistance to the racist régime;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its forty-first session, should reiterate its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 11/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and that the Assembly should further reiterate its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the International Monetary Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meetings in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement and to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the actions taken;

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

25. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 15 and 24 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular

specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

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

27. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

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

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

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

18. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1294th and 1296th meetings, on 18 March and 4 August 1986, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 40/53 of 2 December 1985,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, 2/ the Economic and Social Council 12/ 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, 13/

Recalling also its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 40/97 of 13 December 1985 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 5/ and the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, 6/

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Final Political Declaration and the Final Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, 7/ the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, 8/ and the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling its resolution 40/97 C of 13 December 1985 requesting all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

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

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

Commending the continued substantial contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the effective support it provides to the liberation movements in educating the populations of colonial Territories concerning self-determination and independence,

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

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

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

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

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

Bearing in mind that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination by it of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question; 13/
2. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their sphere of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
3. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;
4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

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

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

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

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

9. Strongly deplores that the International Monetary Fund has been assisting the racist régime of South Africa, and expresses the view that the Fund should put an end to such assistance to the racist régime;

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22. Reiterates its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 11/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and that the Assembly should further reiterate its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the International Monetary Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meetings in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement and to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the actions taken;

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

24. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 14 and 23 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

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

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

Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

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

28. Requests the Special Committee to continued to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

#### Notes

1/ E/C.10/1986/9, annex.

2/ A/41/407 and Add.1.

3/ A/AC.109/L.1600.

4/ A/AC.109/L.1593 and Corr.1. See also A/AC.109/L.1593/Add.1.

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

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

7/ A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, annexes I and II.

8/ A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annexes I and II.

9/ E/1986/114.

10/ See annex I to the present chapter.

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

12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/41/3), chaps. I, VI and IX.

13/ The present chapter.

Annex I

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

Chairman: Mr. Bronislav KULAWIEC (Czechoslovakia)

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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\* The complete text of the report was previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1593 and Corr.1. (See also A/AC.109/L.1593/Add.1.)

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

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

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

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

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

increase the fund-raising activities, in particular among those developed States which have so far not given voluntary contributions.

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

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

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

(13) The Sub-Committee deeply deplores, in disregard of relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the granting of a credit of \$US 1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982. The Sub-Committee regrets that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) continues to maintain links with the racist South African régime, and is of the view that IMF should put an end to all support to the racist

régime. The Sub-Committee is strongly convinced that the apartheid system implies a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus that IMF according to its rules should not, as long as apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continue to exist, extend any credits to South Africa.

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

(15) The Sub-Committee reiterates its conviction that the consultations with the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system are an appropriate means of further strengthening the role of those organizations in the process of decolonization with regard to the aims and objectives of the Declaration as well as for the Special Committee to benefit from their experience in that process. The Sub-Committee is also of the opinion that the agencies and organizations, particularly IMF, in accordance with their charters should inform it of the results of the consideration by their respective bodies of the appeals addressed to them in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly aimed at enhancing their role in the decolonization process.

#### Notes

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

Annex II

SUMMARIES OF STATEMENTS\*

1297th meeting on 5 August 1986 (GA/COL/2526)

The Chairman stated that through the concerted efforts of Member States, and as a result of the initiative taken by the Special Committee, a number of agencies and organizations had extended, within their respective spheres of competence, concrete programmes of assistance to the peoples under the oppressive rule of South Africa, as well as those in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The majority of organizations had continued to work closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); had maintained close liaison with the Organization of African Unity (OAU); had discontinued their collaboration with South Africa; and had maintained their support for the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in close co-operation with the national liberation movements concerned.

Notwithstanding, the assistance so far rendered to the oppressed peoples in southern Africa was far from adequate in terms of their critical requirements. Namibians continued to be subjected to arbitrary imprisonment, torture and physical and mental cruelty and it was incumbent upon the international community to do everything possible as a matter of urgency to intensify its support for them and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The Chairman emphasized the urgent need to tap the resources of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system. The important role to be played by the executive heads of the organizations concerned could not be over-emphasized. They should prepare, for approval by their respective governing bodies, measures specifically designed to secure an increased flow of funds, as well as formulate concrete programmes of assistance. They should seek all available avenues for providing the necessary funds, not only from extrabudgetary sources but also from within their own regular budgets. The Chairman thus appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the funds so earmarked by the organizations of the United Nations system.

For reasons known to all, the General Assembly and the Special Committee, in particular, had long called for the cessation of all collaboration with the Government of South Africa. He reiterated the repeated and urgent appeals addressed to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by the General Assembly and the Committee that they should take the necessary steps forthwith to sever all relationships with the racist régime of South Africa. He also appealed to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United

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\* Note by the Rapporteur: in accordance with decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986 adopted by the General Assembly at its resumed fortieth session, the provision of verbatim records to the Special Committee was suspended during the Committee's two-week session in August. The summaries given hereunder are excerpts from unofficial summaries of the statements relating to the item, published in United Nations press releases by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, and are given for ease of reference, not as a substitute for official records.



Nations system to refrain from taking any action which might imply a semblance of recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa.

The representative of the World Bank drew attention to inaccuracies in paragraph (12) of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the 253rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1593) arising from the erroneous transcription of a statement he had made before the Sub-Committee and requested that appropriate corrections be made. The Chairman drew attention to the corresponding corrigendum (A/AC.109/L.1593/Corr.1). Following further statements by the representatives of the World Bank and Tunisia, as well as by the Chairman, it was agreed to hold consultations thereon as appropriate.

1298th meeting on 6 August 1986 (GA/COL/2527)

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania thanked all the specialized agencies for their invaluable contribution and assistance to the national liberation movements and the front-line States. Such assistance would go a long way towards the realization of the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence and was equally important for the front-line States, which had suffered and were still suffering from repeated acts of destabilization and aggression by the racist apartheid régime. Such acts were aimed at weakening the specialized agencies' opposition to apartheid and at discouraging their assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia.

The United Republic of Tanzania was disturbed by the continued financial support by IMF to the racist régime. It was common knowledge that, in total disregard of General Assembly resolutions, IMF had granted a credit of \$US 1.1 billion to racist South Africa in November 1982. His Government deplored that iniquitous and callous action of IMF and requested it to stop forthwith any further financial assistance to, and collaboration with, that racist minority régime.

1299th meeting on 7 August 1986 (GA/COL/2528)

The representative of Cuba condemned IMF for providing financial support to the apartheid régime.

The representative of Afghanistan said that his country acknowledged with appreciation the positive work of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and called for their continued extension of all necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and to their national liberation movements, towards the implementation of the Declaration.

A few organizations, however, such as the World Bank and IMF, continued to maintain links with the racist South African régime in disregard of relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions and decisions; such linkage should be condemned and terminated forthwith.

1300th meeting on 8 August 1986 (GA/COL/2529)

The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran said that, while the Western private corporations provided the financial and technical backbones for the apartheid régime, the international lending institutions, dominated by Western Powers, arrogantly defied the wishes of the international community and continued co-operating with the Pretoria régime. The Islamic Republic of Iran condemned the co-operation of IMF and the World Bank with the racist régime and called for its termination forthwith.

1309th meeting on 15 August 1986 (GA/COL/2528)

The representative of Bulgaria, in introducing draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1605, as well as oral revisions thereto, on behalf of its sponsors (Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Islamic Republic of Iran and Syrian Arab Republic), stated that while it should be noted with appreciation that a number of organizations concerned contributed within their respective spheres of competence, albeit to a limited extent, to the well-being of peoples in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, it was a subject of serious concern that such assistance, particularly with respect to the people of Namibia and SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, had been far from adequate to meet their pressing needs.

The executive heads of those organizations had a crucial role to play. In keeping with the repeated calls by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, they should intensify their efforts in formulating specific programmes of assistance for the approval of their respective legislative bodies. The World Bank and IMF, the major funding institutions, should remove whatever technical or procedural constraints might exist and make their resources available, either directly or through the sponsoring Governments, for the formulation of programmes beneficial to the peoples concerned.

While practically all the agencies had severed their relationship with the racist régime, it was lamentable that both the World Bank and IMF maintained certain financial and technical links with that régime. The draft resolution called for the cessation of all such collaboration with the Pretoria régime. While draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1605 reflected fully and correctly the prevailing reality, the co-sponsors had agreed to revise certain parts in a spirit of accommodation and in order to maintain the long-standing tradition of the Committee of arriving at its decision in unity.

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With reference to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1605, delegations reserved their position on the inclusion of reference to the names of specific countries. A delegation, while emphasizing its commitment to the Namibian cause, said that it did not participate in the action on the draft resolution because, in its view, the draft contained many objectionable elements.

1310th meeting on 15 August 1986 (GA/COL/2539)

With reference to the 253rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1593), delegations reserved their position on the inclusion of reference to the names of specific countries.

The representative of the World Bank said that the Sub-Committee's report (A/AC.109/L.1593 and Corr.1), as orally revised, suggested that there was an increasing understanding of the Bank's position vis-à-vis South Africa and hoped that further discussions would heighten that understanding in the months ahead.

CHAPTER VII\*

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March 1986, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August 1986.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly concerning information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and related questions, in particular resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, by which the Assembly decided, inter alia, to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and to transfer certain of its functions to the Special Committee, and paragraph 4 of resolution 40/51 of 2 December 1985, by which the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/869) containing information on the dates on which information from the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned, called for under Article 73 e of the Charter, was transmitted for the years 1984 and 1985.
5. At the 1296th meeting, on 4 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1599).
6. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Czechoslovakia (see annex), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 8).
7. On 6 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/876) was transmitted to the administering Powers for their attention.

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\* Previously issued as part of A/41/23 (Part IV) and Corr.1.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

8. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/876) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August 1986, to which reference is made in paragraph 6, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 1/

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/51 of 2 December 1985, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

1. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

2. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

3. Decides, subject to any decision that the General Assembly might take in that connection, to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

9. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1294th and 1296th meetings, on 18 March and 4 August 1986, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted  
under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting

of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations 2/ and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question, 3/

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 40/51 of 2 December 1985, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. Requests the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session.

#### Notes

1/ A/AC.109/869.

2/ The present chapter.

3/ A/41/641.

Annex

SUMMARIES OF STATEMENTS\*

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1296th meeting on 4 August 1986 (GA/COL/2525)

The representative of Czechoslovakia stated that, with regard to the report of the Secretary-General on the item, he would have welcomed information which would demonstrate the level of co-operation on the part of the administering Powers with the Secretary-General. In some cases, it was clear that those Powers had not forwarded information within the appropriate time-frames. For example, in a working paper drafted by the Secretariat with respect to Guam, there was information that ended as of September 1984. In other areas, there was information only for the years 1981 and 1983. Such a situation greatly complicated the work of the Secretariat and it was high time the Secretary-General provided information on how and when information was arriving from the administering Powers. It was certainly not the first time that such a situation had occurred. His delegation supported draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1599, since it did address itself to the major problem of submission of information.

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\* Note by the Rapporteur: in accordance with decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986 adopted by the General Assembly at its resumed fortieth session, the provision of verbatim records to the Special Committee was suspended during the Committee's two-week session in August. The summaries given hereunder are excerpts from unofficial summaries of the statements relating to the item, published in United Nations press releases by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, and are given for ease of reference, not as a substitute for official records.

## CHAPTER VIII\*

### NAMIBIA

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March 1986, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of Namibia as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the question of Namibia at its 1296th to 1301st meetings, between 4 and 11 August 1986.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 40/97 of 13 December 1985 relating to Namibia, and resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of resolution 40/57, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985, relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also paid due attention to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council concerning Namibia and to the reports and decisions of the United Nations Council for Namibia. It also took into account the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 1/ and the Political Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986. 2/ Further, it took into account the relevant documents adopted by a number of related conferences and meetings held recently, including in particular the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986; 3/ as well as the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986; 4/ and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986; as well as the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 6 to 10 January 1986. 5/
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a note prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/870) and reports containing information

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\* Previously issued as A/41/23 (Part V).



on developments concerning the Territory: social conditions (A/CONF.138/3-A/AC.131/187/Add.1); the military situation (A/CONF.138/4-A/AC.131/179/Add.1); political developments (A/CONF.138/5-A/AC.131/186/Add.1); and activities of foreign economic interests (A/CONF.138/7-A/AC.131/203). It also had before it the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia. 6/

5. In conformity with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee invited the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the item. In response to the invitation, a representative of SWAPO participated in the relevant proceedings of the Committee (see para. 7).

6. In accordance with established practice, the representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia participated in the work of the Special Committee relating to the item. The representative of the Council addressed the Committee at its 1297th meeting on 5 August (see appendix to the present report).

7. In connection with the Special Committee's consideration of the item, the Deputy Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations made a statement at the 1297th meeting on 5 August (see appendix to the present report).

8. The general debate on the item took place at the 1297th to 1300th meetings, between 5 and 8 August (see appendix to the present report). The following Member States took part in the debate: Czechoslovakia at the 1297th meeting; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania at the 1298th meeting; Cuba, Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia at the 1299th meeting; Sweden, the Islamic Republic of Iran and India at the 1300th meeting.

9. At the 1296th meeting, on 4 August, the Chairman drew attention to a working paper containing a preliminary text of a draft decision on the item prepared by him on the basis of the latest developments concerning the Territory and on his consultations with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Deputy Permanent Observer of SWAPO.

10. At the 1300th meeting, on 8 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft decision on the item (A/AC.109/L.1602), prepared by him on the basis of his consultations and taking into account various suggestions received during the course of the extensive consultations he had held with officers and other members of the Committee in relation to the working paper referred to in paragraph 9.

11. At its 1301st meeting, on 11 August, following statements by the Chairman and the representative of Chile, the Committee adopted draft decision A/AC.109/L.1602, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the report of the Special Committee (see appendix to the present report). Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden and Trinidad and Tobago.

12. On 13 August, the text of the decision (A/AC.109/880) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council. 7/ On the same date, the text of the decision was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations for the attention of his Government. Copies of the decision were also

transmitted to the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, SWAPO, all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

13. The text of the decision (A/AC.109/880), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1301st meeting, on 11 August 1986, to which reference is made in paragraph 11, is reproduced below:

1. Having considered the question of Namibia in the context of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and having heard statements by the representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the Special Committee reaffirms that the question of Namibia is a burning issue of primary importance in the process of decolonization and notes with grave concern the critical situation in and around Namibia resulting from the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by the racist minority régime of South Africa.

2. Deeply conscious of the fact that 1986 marks the twentieth anniversary of the termination of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia by the General Assembly on 27 October 1966, the Special Committee strongly condemns the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist minority régime of South Africa, in blatant defiance of resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

3. The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and subsequent resolutions relating to Namibia. It also reaffirms the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal to achieve freedom.

4. The Special Committee reiterates that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other islands off the shore of Namibia, which are integral parts of the Territory, and that any action by South Africa to annex them is illegal, null and void, as has been repeatedly affirmed by the United Nations. 8/

5. The Special Committee reaffirms that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until self-determination and national independence are achieved. It strongly condemns South Africa's brutal repression of the Namibian people, its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

6. The Special Committee draws particular attention to the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, 4/ and stresses the urgent need for their implementation.

7. The Special Committee reiterates its conviction that the apartheid régime of South Africa is responsible for creating a situation that seriously threatens international peace and security as a result of its persistent non-compliance with and violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions, in the form of denial to the people of Namibia of their most basic human rights, including their inalienable right to self-determination and independence; its policy of apartheid; its ruthless resort to repression of and violence against the Namibian people; its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against neighbouring States; its continued manoeuvres to prevent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978; and its sinister attempts to impose on the people of Namibia an internal settlement in order to consolidate its illegal hold over the Territory by creating puppet political institutions to serve its own interests.

8. Racist South Africa's intransigence makes it more imperative than ever for the United Nations to reassert its direct responsibility over Namibia until its independence and to take urgent steps to bring about the faithful and unqualified compliance by the racist régime of South Africa with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations in order to enable the people of Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without further delay.

9. The Special Committee categorically rejects and denounces all manoeuvres by South Africa to bring about a sham independence in Namibia through fraudulent constitutional and political schemes designed to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia and condemns the puppet "Multi-Party Conference" as the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempts to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia. It recalls in that connection Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, by which the Council condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia. The Committee declares that these actions of the Pretoria régime are null and void and calls upon all States to deny any recognition to the so-called interim government or to any illegal entity that the Pretoria régime may impose upon the Namibian people.

10. The Special Committee recalls that the Security Council has determined that in the international Territory of Namibia, which is the direct responsibility of the United Nations, there are only two parties to the conflict, the people of Namibia, led by their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO, on the one hand, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, on the other.

11. The Special Committee reiterates that any political solution to the Namibian situation must be based on the immediate and unconditional termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, the withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It reaffirms that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remains the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and reiterates the need to proceed to its immediate implementation without modification, qualification or pre-condition. The Committee urges the Security Council to resume forthwith its consideration of further measures to give effect to these and other

Council resolutions on this question, as called for by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 1/ and by a number of related conferences and meetings held recently, including in particular the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986; 3/ as well as the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986; 4/ and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986.

12. The Special Committee denounces and rejects the attempts by South Africa or any other State to impart to the question of Namibia a dimension different from what it is, namely, an act of colonial domination in violation of the principles and objectives of the Charter and of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The question of Namibia has always been and remains a decolonization issue and must be addressed and resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant United Nations resolutions. Any attempt to portray it as part of an East-West confrontation or to link it with other extraneous considerations is in flagrant defiance of the will of the international community and could only have the effect of further delaying the independence of Namibia.

13. The Special Committee firmly rejects the persistent attempts by the United States of America, South Africa and any other States to establish a "linkage" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. The Committee calls upon those States that draw such linkage or parallelism to abandon the policy immediately, as it will further delay the decolonization process and as it constitutes gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Angola. In that context, the Committee fully supports the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of the Front-line States, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 1984. 9/ The Committee condemns the Pretoria régime and holds it accountable for sabotaging the Namibia independence talks held at Lusaka from 11 to 13 May 1984 and at Mindelo on 25 July 1984 by insisting on the so-called linkage or parallelism as a pre-condition to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

14. The Special Committee reaffirms that the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and strongly condemns the illegal South African Administration for its persistent and systematic attempts to undermine, discredit and destroy that organization, its members and supporters, through arbitrary arrests, torture, intimidation and terror. It commends SWAPO for the exemplary leadership it has provided to the Namibian people over the last 26 years, for its continued constructive and flexible attitude, and for its continued co-operation with the United Nations in its efforts towards the full and speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

15. The Special Committee reaffirms its unreserved support for the courageous people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle, by all available means, for self-determination and national independence in the context of Pretoria's

continued intinsigence and the brutal, racist repression it has unleashed for decades on the Namibian people by force of arms. It recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/97 A of 13 December 1985, declared that South Africa's illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974. The Committee reiterates its conviction that the armed liberation struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO and its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, continues to be an important and decisive factor in their efforts to achieve independence in a united Namibia. It appeals to all States to intensify their support in all fields for that organization at this critical stage of its struggle to achieve national liberation. In this regard, it draws attention to the Emergency Namibia Liberation Fund of OAU and the Solidarity Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. It also urges all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies to flee from Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States.

16. The Special Committee demands that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether they have been charged or tried or are being held without charge, either in Namibia or in South Africa. It also demands that all captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 10/ and Additional Protocol I. 11/

17. The Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, particularly its persistent acts of aggression and subversion against the neighbouring States, most recently Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, its illegal use of Namibian territory for perpetrating such acts of aggression, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory and to participate in its attacks against independent African States, and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Committee calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It further condemns the continued military, military-nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) 12/ and that it should adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The acquisition of nuclear-weapons capability by the Pretoria régime adds yet another dangerous dimension to an already grave situation. The Committee takes note of the Declaration adopted by the

Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, 2/ which expressed its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of Israel's collaboration with South Africa, especially in the nuclear field. The Committee calls for all such collaboration to be terminated forthwith.

18. The Special Committee deplores the continuing collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. It reiterates its conviction that such collaboration undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

19. The Special Committee condemns and rejects the policy of so-called "constructive engagement", which has further emboldened the apartheid régime to intensify its repression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, to escalate its aggression against independent African States and to continue its intransigence over the independence of Namibia against the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people.

20. The Special Committee reaffirms that the natural resources of Namibia, including marine resources, are the inviolable and uncontested heritage of the Namibian people. It strongly condemns racist South Africa's illegal exploitation of such resources, including its illegal extension of the territorial sea, the proclamation of a purported exclusive economic zone off the coast of Namibia and its illegal exploitation of the Territory's marine resources. The Committee notes with grave concern the rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory as a result of their systematic illegal plunder by South Africa and other foreign economic interests, which it considers to be a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia. It condemns the South African and other foreign economic interests that continue to exploit those resources in disregard of United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 13/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith.

21. The Special Committee also condemns the exploitation of Namibian uranium by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, which constitutes a violation by the Governments involved of binding resolutions of the Security Council and is thus in violation of Article 25 of the Charter. The Committee requests the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Alm lo, which regulates the activities of Urenco.

22. The Special Committee demands that those States whose transnational corporations continue to operate in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by ensuring the immediate withdrawal of all investments from Namibia and by putting an end to co-operation by such corporations with the illegal South African Administration. The Committee reaffirms that the activities of all foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under

international law and that all such interests would be liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia.

23. The Special Committee recommends that the Security Council act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people. The Committee strongly recommends that the Security Council, which has been prevented from discharging effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security in the region owing to the opposition of certain Western permanent members, notably the United Kingdom and the United States, respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by imposing forthwith comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that régime under the terms of Chapter VII of the Charter.

24. The Special Committee pays particular tribute to the Governments of the front-line and other African States for their commitment to the cause of a free and independent Namibia and their determined efforts to extend all moral and material assistance to the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO. It is convinced that continuing solidarity with and support for those States remain an important factor for success in the international effort towards the liberation of Namibia. It deems it imperative that the international community increase, as a matter of urgency, its financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which are largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize and debilitate them.

25. The Special Committee affirms its full support for the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference and views with indignation South Africa's attempts to thwart the work of the Conference. The Committee urges all States to render every possible assistance to the Conference in its efforts to promote regional economic co-operation and development and to reduce the economic dependence of countries of the area on racist South Africa.

26. The Special Committee reaffirms its support for the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. It urgently calls upon all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to give generous support to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and all programmes of assistance organized by the Council to benefit the Namibian people and to prepare them for the responsibilities of independent nationhood. The Committee draws attention in that connection to the reaffirmation by the General Assembly 14/ that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in accordance with the mandate conferred upon it by Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia in 1986.

27. The Special Committee notes with profound concern the continued assistance provided to the South African régime by certain international organizations and institutions. Such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it to continue the brutal suppression of the oppressed majority in South Africa itself, while subsidizing its illegal occupation of Namibia and, at the same time,

encouraging the apartheid régime to commit blatant aggression against independent neighbouring States. The Committee calls once again upon the International Monetary Fund to terminate all co-operation with and assistance to the apartheid régime and urges all States members of the Fund to take appropriate action towards that end. It further calls upon all other international organizations and institutions to bear in mind and respect the position taken by the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to refrain from any form of co-operation with the Pretoria régime.

28. The Special Committee deplors the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibia Information Offices in certain Western countries, aimed at legitimizing its puppet institutions in Namibia, in particular the so-called interim government for which the racist régime has been condemned by the Security Council and the international community, and calls upon the Governments concerned to take appropriate action to terminate such activities.

29. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the pressures being exerted by non-governmental organizations in a number of Western countries to promote the severance of economic and other links with racist South Africa, as part of a concerted public campaign against the scourge of apartheid. It believes that these efforts at the public level are of crucial importance in the mobilization of universal support for the Namibian cause and the struggle against apartheid. The Committee urges Member States to take appropriate steps with a view to strengthening such campaigns and encouraging those organizations also to work for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. The Committee calls upon all Member States to abide scrupulously by relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions and to impose voluntary sanctions against South Africa in order to isolate the racist régime.

30. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction also that a number of Governments have taken legislative and other measures, in compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions, aimed at bringing about the isolation of the racist régime. It calls upon those Governments that have not yet done so to take appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, unilaterally and collectively, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in order to isolate it effectively in the political, economic, military and cultural fields, in accordance with the relevant United Nations decisions.

31. In view of the massive publicity campaign by the racist régime of South Africa designed to justify and gain support for its illegal occupation of Namibia, the Special Committee reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to intensify further his efforts, through all available media, to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that régime with respect to Namibia and, in particular, to increase the dissemination in all parts of the world of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO. The Committee emphasizes the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individual men and women, in mobilizing Governments and public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, in exercising pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in the Territory, in encouraging a policy of



systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia. It commends all those who have steadfastly supported the Namibian cause for their unflinching commitment and urges them to co-ordinate and intensify further their efforts.

32. The Special Committee decides to keep the situation and developments in the Territory under continuous review.

#### Notes

1/ See A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex; see also S/17114.

2/ A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.

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

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

5/ A/41/326-S/18049, annex III.

6/ E/C.10/1986/9, annex.

7/ S/18272.

8/ See, for example, General Assembly resolutions S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and 36/121 A of 10 December 1981 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978.

9/ A/AC.115/L.611.

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

11/ A/32/144, annex I.

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

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

14/ Resolution 40/97 A, para. 9.

CHAPTER IX\*

WESTERN SAHARA, EAST TIMOR, GIBRALTAR, PITCAIRN, ANGUILLA, BERMUDA,  
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, CAYMAN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT, TURKS AND CAICOS  
ISLANDS, ST. HELENA, AMERICAN SAMOA, UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS,  
GUAM, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

A. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March 1986, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the following 15 Territories as separate items and to allocate them for consideration in its plenary meetings and the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, as indicated.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Western Sahara	Plenary
East Timor	"
Gibraltar	"
Pitcairn	Sub-Committee on Small Territories
Anguilla	"
Bermuda	"
British Virgin Islands	"
Cayman Islands	"
Montserrat	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"
St. Helena	"
American Samoa	"
United States Virgin Islands	"
Guam	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"

2. The present chapter contains an account of the Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned Territories (see sect. B), as well as its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session (see sect. C). Accounts of the Committee's consideration of Namibia, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Tokelau are set out in chapters VIII, X and XI, respectively, of the present report.

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/41/23 (Part VI).

3. In its consideration of the items, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolutions 40/41 to 40/50 and decisions 40/402 of 20 September 1985 and 40/412 to 40/414 of 2 December 1985 relating to the items. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986. 1/

4. In their capacity as the administering Powers concerned, and in accordance with established procedures, the delegations of Portugal and the United States of America continued to participate in the work of the Committee, Portugal in relation to East Timor, and the United States to American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands and Guam. The latter delegation did not take part in the Committee's consideration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

5. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power concerned, did not participate in the Committee's consideration of the Territories under its administration. At the outset of the year, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations stated in his letter dated 30 January 1986 addressed to the Chairman that:

"My Government have decided that the United Kingdom will henceforth not take part in the work of the Special Committee on decolonization or its sub-committees ... we shall continue strictly to fulfil our responsibilities under the United Nations Charter towards our Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly the responsibilities set out in Article 73. We shall also inform the Secretary-General of any relevant political and constitutional developments in those Territories."

6. In a related context, the Special Committee, at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August, adopted a resolution on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories (A/AC.109/875) in which, in "expressing its regret at the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the related work of the Special Committee, and noting with serious concern the negative impact which the non-participation of the United Kingdom has had on its work during the year, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom", the Committee appealed to the Government of the United Kingdom to reconsider its decision not to participate in the work of the Special Committee, and urged it to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under its administration (see chap. III of the present report).

## B. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

### 1. Western Sahara

7. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1296th and 1302nd meetings, on 4 and 11 August 1986, respectively.

8. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/873 and Corr.1).

9. At its 1296th meeting, on 4 August, the Special Committee granted requests for hearing to Mr. Madjid Abdullah, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saquia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (POLISARIO), and Miss Teresa K. Smith, Western Sahara Campaign for Human Rights and Humanitarian Relief. At the 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, Mr. Abdullah made a statement.\*

10. At the 1302nd meeting, on 11 August, statements were made by the representatives of the Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Cuba, Afghanistan and the Syrian Arab Republic (see annex).

#### Decision of the Special Committee

11. At its 1302nd meeting, on 11 August 1986, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-first session, and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

### 2. East Timor

12. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1296th, 1309th and 1310th meetings, on 4 and 15 August 1986.

13. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/871) as well as communications received from Indonesia (A/AC.109/872 and Add.1-3 and Add.3/Corr.1).

14. At its 1296th and 1309th meetings, on 4 and 15 August, respectively, following statements by the representative of Indonesia (see annex), the Special Committee granted the requests for hearing from the following petitioners and heard their statements as indicated below, in connection with its consideration of the items:

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\* In accordance with a decision taken by the Committee at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August, a summary of the statement submitted by the petitioner has been circulated in Conference Room Paper A/AC.109/1986/CRP.1.

<u>Petitioner</u>	<u>Meeting*</u>
Mr. Satsuki Eda, Member of the Japanese National Diet, House of Representatives	1309th
Mr. Benedict R. Anderson, Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University	1310th
Mr. Soei Liong Liem, British Campaign for the Defence of Political Prisoners and Human Rights in Indonesia	1310th
Mrs. Julia Morrigan, Indonesia East Timor Program	1310th
Miss Sidney Jones, Amnesty International	1310th
Mr. Klemens Ludwig, Society for Threatened Peoples	1310th
Mr. Pat Walsh, Australian Council for Overseas Aid	1310th
Mr. José Ramos Horta, Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN)	1310th
Mr. Floyd Abrams, Asia Watch	1310th
Mr. Jan Müter, Komitee Indonesia	1310th
Mr. Robert Archer, Catholic Institute for International Relations	1310th
Lord Avebury, Parliamentary Human Rights Group	1310th
Mr. Michel Robert, Association de Solidarité avec Timor oriental	1310th
Mr. Masaki Yokoyama, Christian Conference of Asia	1310th
Mr. Matthew Francis, Hobart East Timor Committee	1310th
Miss Elizabeth Traube, Wesleyan University	1310th
Mr. William F. Felice, International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples	1310th
Reverend Francisco Fernandes, East Timor refugee community in Australia	1310th

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\* In accordance with a decision taken by the Committee at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August, summaries of statements submitted by petitioners have been circulated in Conference Room Papers A/AC.109/1986/CRP.5 and Add.1 and 2.

<u>Petitioner</u>	<u>Meeting</u>
Miss Elaine Brière, Canada Asia Working Group	1310th
Mrs. Luisa Teotonio Pereira, Comissao para os Direitos do Povo Maubere	1310th
Monsignor Martinho da Costa Lopes	1310th

15. At the 1309th meeting, on 15 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegations of Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to these requests.

16. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique and Cape Verde, and at the 1310th meeting, on the same day, by the representatives of Angola, Sweden and Indonesia and of Portugal, as the administering Power (see annex).

#### Decision of the Special Committee

17. At its 1310th meeting, on 15 August 1986, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-first session.

### 3. Gibraltar

18. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1310th meeting, on 15 August 1986.

19. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/874 and Corr.1 and 2).

#### Decision of the Special Committee

20. At its 1310th meeting, on 15 August 1986, taking into account the continuing discussions between the parties concerned, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue its consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-first session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

### 4. Pitcairn

21. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986.

22. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/848).

23. At the 1295th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1580), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

#### Decision of the Special Committee

24. At its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the draft consensus contained therein. The consensus reads as follows (see also para. 87, draft decision I):

The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. It urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it.

25. On 4 August, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of its Government.

#### 5. Anguilla

26. The Special Committee considered the question of Anguilla at its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986.

27. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/849) and foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/850).

28. At the 1295th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1581), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

#### Decision of the Special Committee

29. At its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Special Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 86, draft resolution I):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Anguilla of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in

conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Anguilla to exercise freely without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee takes note of the appointment of a Constitutional Review Committee in October 1985. The Committee also notes the statement of the Governor in which he reiterated that the administering Power would only consider substantial changes to the Constitution as part of a process to move towards independence within 18 months to two years.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(6) The Special Committee notes that, during the period under review, the economy of the Territory continued to grow, particularly the tourist industry. The Committee notes, however, that the Government of Anguilla was reviewing options for diversification into fishing, agriculture and small-scale manufacturing. The Committee also notes that the Government gives the highest priority to the development of the Territory's economic and social infrastructure.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Anguilla. The Committee calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the increased employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy.

(9) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the increase in funds administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other funds amounting to \$US 1.5 million allocated to the Territory for the period January 1986-December 1990. The Committee reiterates its request to the administering Power, in the light of the Visiting Mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations, 2/ to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies, UNDP and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla.



(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to take effective measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development.

(11) The Special Committee notes the participation of the Territory, for the first time in June 1985, in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development. In this connection, the Committee recalls the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that the administering Power should continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of representatives of the Territory in regional and international organizations, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to enable them to examine political, economic and social developments in other Territories and countries similar to their own.

30. On 4 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### 6. Bermuda

31. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986.

32. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/853), foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/854) and military activities (A/AC.109/855).

33. At the 1295th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1582), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

#### Decision of the Special Committee

34. At its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia and the Syrian Arab Republic, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the report of the Special Committee (see annex). The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 86, draft resolution II):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of

Bermuda of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right.

(4) The Special Committee notes the planned introduction of a Private Member's Bill in the Senate of Bermuda demanding a referendum on the issue of independence to take place on 7 April 1987 and notes that this decision is in full compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to decide on their own future political status.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(7) The Special Committee once again urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development with a view to creating conditions for a diversified, balanced and viable economy.

(8) The Special Committee welcomes the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, specifically in programmes of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and urges the specialized agencies and all other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, the Special Committee once more emphasizes the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity.

35. On 4 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### 7. British Virgin Islands

36. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986.

37. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/856).

38. At the 1295th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1583), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

#### Decision of the Special Committee

39. At its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 86, draft resolution III):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the British Virgin Islands of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political

status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee notes that, while the service sectors are growing, agriculture and manufacturing have remained relatively static. It also notes the continuing commitment of the Government of the British Virgin Islands to the goal of economic diversification, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and small industries. The Committee further notes the constraints to such development that the Territory faces and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to broaden the base of the economy.

(6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to safeguard, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(7) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which operate in the British Virgin Islands as well as regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank. In this connection, the Committee notes the allocation by the United Nations Development Programme of \$US 240,000 for the Territory for the period 1987-1991. The Committee urges those organizations to intensify their measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the British Virgin Islands.

(8) The Special Committee welcomes the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, sponsored by the World Bank, and other regional and international organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies. The Committee notes the admission of the Territory in April 1985 to membership in the Caribbean Centre of Administration for Development (CARICAD). The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the further participation of the British Virgin Islands in those organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system.

(9) The Special Committee notes that expatriates still account for a large share of the employed labour force, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the adoption of a manpower training programme by further upgrading the educational system in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

40. On 4 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### 8. Cayman Islands

41. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986.

42. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/851) and foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/852).

43. At the 1295th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1584), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

#### Decision of the Special Committee

44. At its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 86, draft resolution IV):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination of the Cayman Islands in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee recommends that priority must continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development.

(6) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory.

(7) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

45. On 4 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### 9. Montserrat

46. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986.

47. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/857) and foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/858 and Corr.1).

48. At the 1295th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1585), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

#### Decision by the Special Committee

49. At its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986, following statements by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee (see annex), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

made a further statement (see annex). The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 86, draft resolution V):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Montserrat of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee notes that during the period under review the Government of Montserrat reiterated the view that independence was both inevitable and desirable, provided it was preceded by Montserrat achieving a level of economic and financial viability sufficient to sustain it as an independent State and, to this end, it was the Government's intention to seek from Her Majesty's Government and other aid donors levels of aid necessary to achieve such viability. The grant of independence would not be sought from Her Majesty's Government without the support of the majority of the people.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat. The Committee notes with concern that during the period under consideration the world recession has continued to affect the territorial economy adversely. It also calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote balanced growth and the economic and financial viability of the Territory.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Montserrat to own

and dispose of the natural resources of their Territory, including its territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(8) The Special Committee notes that a series of measures were taken by the territorial Government to upgrade the efficiency of the civil service and that training continued to be given high priority. In that connection, the Committee also notes that the Government of Montserrat continued to seek financial assistance from international funding agencies to facilitate both long- and short-term training. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels.

(9) The Special Committee welcomes the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations such as the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank. The Committee calls upon the United Nations system of organizations, as well as donor Governments and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social development of the Territory.

(10) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat. The Committee notes with concern that Montserrat was ineligible for assistance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which it had requested in the area of communication, because its membership, which it had shared with former eastern Caribbean Territories, had lapsed. The territorial Government was informed that, although it was eligible for readmission as an associate member, the application had to be made through the administering Power, which withdrew from UNESCO in December 1985. The Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of UNESCO.

(11) The Special Committee recalls that United Nations missions visited the Territory in 1975 and 1982. Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories, the Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

50. On 4 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### 10. Turks and Caicos Islands

51. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986.



52. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/859) and foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/860).

53. At the 1295th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1586), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

#### Decision of the Special Committee

54. At its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986, following statements by the representative of Czechoslovakia and the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the report of the Special Committee (see annex). The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 86, draft resolution VI):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially. The Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory.

(5) The Special Committee, noting that there had been a general economic decline in the Territory during the period under review and bearing in mind the need to develop a wider economic base for the Territory, emphasizes that greater attention should be paid to the diversification of the economy, which will benefit the people of the Territory. In this connection,

the Committee takes note of the progress reported by the territorial Government 3/ regarding the development of mariculture in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

(6) The Special Committee recalls that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of the natural resources of their Territory, including its territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over their future development.

(7) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands. In this connection, the Committee welcomes the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, which has budgeted an indicative planning figure of \$822,000 for the Territory for the period 1987-1991.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the economy and the society of the Territory.

(9) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

55. On 4 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Turks and Caicos Islands was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### 11. St. Helena

56. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1295th and 1296th meetings, on 4 August 198:

57. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/866).

58. At the 1295th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1587), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

59. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Syrian Arab Republic and by the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee, as well as by the Chairman (see para. 60 and annex).

60. At the 1296th meeting, on the same day, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, taking into account the views expressed by members at the previous meeting (see para. 59) and on the basis of his consultations, submitted oral revisions to the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1587), by which the fourth paragraph of the conclusions and recommendations, which read:

"(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations."

was replaced by:

"(4) The Special Committee, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Special Committee reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing and diversifying the economy of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

#### Decision of the Special Committee

61. At its 1296th meeting, on 4 August 1986, following an exchange of views in which the representatives of Sweden, Fiji and Mali and the Chairman of the Sub-Committee as well as the Chairman took part, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as orally revised, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the report of the Committee (see annex). Statements were made by the representatives of Yugoslavia and Fiji, as well as by the Chairman (see annex). The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 87, draft decision II):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory and in that connection reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(3) The Special Committee expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including

the critical unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture.

(4) The Special Committee, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Special Committee reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing and diversifying the economy of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(5) The Special Committee notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island. In this regard, the Committee recalls all the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(6) The Special Committee considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

62. On 5 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

## 12. American Samoa

63. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986.

64. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/867).

65. At the 1295th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1588), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

### Decision of the Special Committee

66. At its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations read as follows (see also para. 86, draft resolution V<sup>TI</sup>):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with

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

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to American Samoa.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, in the work of the Committee in regard to American Samoa, which enables it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory.

(4) The Special Committee calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(5) The Special Committee notes that a constitutional convention to consider amendments to the present Constitution is to be held in June 1986 and that proposals adopted are to be put to the voters for approval in November 1986. In this connection, the Committee also notes that, pursuant to an act of Congress, the United States Secretary of the Interior is no longer authorized to make changes unilaterally in the Constitution of the Territory and that the Samoan people are the final ratifying authority over the Constitution.

(6) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power to consider favourably the expressed request of the Samoan people to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the Territory's judiciary themselves.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of American Samoa and to make it more viable in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create employment opportunities for the people of the Territory. The Committee expresses the hope that the development planning process initiated by the first five-year development plan will be continued and strengthened.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and

dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development with a view to creating conditions for a balanced, diversified and viable economy.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to facilitate close relations and co-operation between the peoples of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities and between the territorial Government and the regional institutions in order to enhance further the economic and social welfare of the people of American Samoa.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa should be kept under review.

67. On 4 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

### 13. United States Virgin Islands

68. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986.

69. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/861), foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/862) and military activities (A/AC.109/863).

70. At the 1295th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1589), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

#### Decision of the Special Committee

71. At its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986, following a statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see annex), the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1589) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations read as follows (see also para. 86, draft resolution VIII):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and

independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands.

(3) The Special Committee takes note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands enjoys a large measure of self-government through its elected representatives, namely, the Governor, members of the Legislature and the Territory's delegate to the United States House of Representatives. In this regard, the Committee notes that a delegate - elected for a two-year period - participates in the House of Representatives without the right to vote although he participates and votes in the committees. The Committee also takes note that general elections are to be held in November 1986 in the Territory.

(4) The Special Committee also takes note of the statement of the administering Power that the Government of the United States Virgin Islands had decided that more time was necessary, to allow further opportunity to study the implications of the various future status options, before a referendum on the issue should be called. In this connection, the Committee notes also the statement of the administering Power that it stood ready to respond to the wishes of the people of the Territory concerning their future status.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes in the Territory to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(6) The Special Committee notes that, during the period under review, the economy of the Territory improved, despite some setbacks to its industrialization programme. In particular, tourism, construction and private investment increased and the level of unemployment decreased. The Committee also takes note of the infrastructural developments taking place in the Territory.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands. The Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory, inter alia, by taking additional measures of diversification and continuing to develop the Territory's infrastructure with a view to reducing the heavy economic dependence of the Territory on the administering Power.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(9) The Special Committee welcomes the continued participation of the United States Virgin Islands in the work of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, and as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, including the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee. The Committee also notes the continued participation of a representative of the Territory, as a member of the delegation of the administering Power, at annual meetings of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development since 1982, and urges the administering Power to seek a status in that Group for the territorial Government similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Group. The Committee notes the policy of the administering Power that representatives of the Territory should participate in forums where the Territory was the subject of discussion. In this connection, the Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in the above organizations, particularly in their central organs, and in other organizations of the United Nations system.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(11) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review, particularly in the light of the aforementioned referendum and the preparations for that event, taking into account the advisability of inviting a visiting mission to the Territory in order to examine and ascertain the preparedness of the people with regard to the necessary political education.

72. On 4 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### 14. Guam

73. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986.

74. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/864) and military activities (A/AC.109/865).

75. At the 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1590), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.



Decision of the Special Committee

76. At its 1295th meeting, on 4 August 1986, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia and the Syrian Arab Republic, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the report of the Special Committee (see annex). The text of the conclusions and recommendations read as follows (see also para. 86, draft resolution IX):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reaffirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam.

(3) Mindful of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration, the Special Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory.

(4) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, which had been appointed in February 1984, had completed its work on the draft of a Commonwealth Act and that if the Guamanian voters approved the draft in a plebiscite planned for 1987, it would go forward to the United States Congress for consideration.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam. In this connection the Committee, noting the statement by the representative of the administering Power, calls upon the administering

Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power.

(8) The Special Committee reiterates that one obstacle to economic growth, and particularly agricultural development, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the United States federal authorities. Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Department of Defense had authorized the release of nearly 2,000 hectares of land previously under its control and that it is expected that legislation to release that land will be enacted later in 1986, the Special Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee, noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam offered, for example, by commercial fishing and agriculture, reaffirms its call upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in these areas and to ensure their development to the fullest extent. The Committee notes the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the draft Commonwealth Act seeks to promote economic development by establishing a free trade zone between Guam and the United States of America.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to the natural resources of their Territory, including its territorial waters, and to establish and maintain control over their future development. The Committee requests the administering Power to take the necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee, taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that provisions of the draft Commonwealth Act would recognize the distinct cultural identity of the Chamorro people as the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, reaffirms the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting and developing the Chamorro language and culture.

(12) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review, particularly in the light of the aforementioned plebiscite planned for 1987.

77. On 4 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

## 15. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

78. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1295th and 1296th meetings, on 4 August 1986.

79. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Trust Territory (A/AC.109/868).

80. On the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of 16 April and 8 May 1986 and following consultations in that regard by the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories heard statements by Mr. Jacob von Uexkull, the Right Livelihood Foundation, at its 517th meeting, on 16 May (GA/COL/2502/Rev.1); Mr. Glenn H. Alcalay, National Committee for Radiation Victims, at its 518th meeting, on 20 May (GA/COL/2504); and Mr. Glenn Petersen, Baruch College, and Miss Elizabeth Bounds, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., Micronesia Coalition, at its 519th meeting, on the same day (GA/COL/2506).

81. At its 1295th meeting, on 4 August, the Special Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. Glenn H. Alcalay. At the same meeting, Mr. Alcalay made a statement.\*

82. At the same meeting, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1591), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

83. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic and Fiji (see annex).

### Decision of the Special Committee

84. At its 1296th meeting, on 4 August 1986, following statements by the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1591) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the report of the Special Committee (see annex). The text of the conclusions and recommendations read as follows (see also para. 86, draft resolution X):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Committee reaffirms the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable right and that the

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\* In accordance with a decision taken by the Committee at its 1295th meeting, on 4 August, a summary of the statement submitted by the petitioner has been circulated in Conference Room Paper A/AC.109/1986/CRP.2.

obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged. It takes note of the Trusteeship Agreement concluded between the Administering Authority and the Security Council 4/ with regard to the Territory.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Trust Territory.

(3) The Special Committee regrets the repeated refusal of the Administering Authority to co-operate with the Committee on this item by declining to participate in the examination of the situation in the Trust Territory. It calls once again upon the Government of the United States of America, as the Administering Authority concerned, to ensure that its representative is present at meetings of the Special Committee in order to facilitate its work by providing vital and up-to-date information in accordance with its obligation under the Charter.

(4) The Special Committee, mindful of the principles set forth in the Charter and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), reiterates the view that it is the obligation of the Administering Authority to create such conditions in the Trust Territory as will enable its people to exercise freely, with full knowledge of possible options and without interference, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

(5) The Special Committee notes the statements delivered by petitioners relating to the situation in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Committee notes with regret that there is no co-operation between the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee in relation to the Territory despite the expressed readiness of the Special Committee to engage in such co-operation.

(6) The Special Committee recalls its previous appeals to the Administering Authority that the people of Micronesia should be given the fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced. The Committee recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny and calls upon the Administering Authority not to take any action that might impede the unity of the Trust Territory or the rights of its people, in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), until those rights are implemented.

(7) The Special Committee stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end.

(8) The Special Committee takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that this be done in strict conformity with the Charter.

(9) The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(10) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(11) The Special Committee, noting with regret that, while responsibility for administrative matters throughout the Trust Territory is now exercised by local authorities, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands still maintains the power to suspend certain legislation. In this connection, the Committee recalls that the Administering Authority is duty bound to transfer all powers to the people of the Trust Territory, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration.

(12) The Special Committee notes that the Trust Territory is still, to a large extent, economically and financially dependent on the Administering Authority and that the structural imbalances in the economy appear not to have been reduced. The Committee is of the view that the Administering Authority should increase its economic assistance to the Trust Territory in order to enable its people to achieve economic independence to the greatest extent possible and to reduce the structural imbalances of the economy of the Trust Territory. In this regard the Committee recalls the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic development of the Trust Territory.

(13) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and to guarantee, in co-operation with the local authorities of the Trust Territory, the right of the people of Micronesia to own and to dispose freely of the natural resources of the Trust Territory and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(14) In this connection, the Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to assist the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory in strengthening the existing legislation concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone. The Committee reaffirms its conviction that the rights of the people of Micronesia over such a zone should be respected and that they should receive all benefits deriving from it. In view of the importance of marine resources to the Territory, the Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue its technical assistance to ensure marine resources development and conservation. 5/

(15) The Special Committee stresses the necessity of improved health care for the population of the Trust Territory and underscores the obligation of the Administering Authority to promote that sector. It further emphasizes the importance of encouraging greater participation in the field of health care by qualified indigenous people. It notes with satisfaction the continued co-operation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

(16) The Special Committee wishes to encourage the local authorities of the Trust Territory to develop closer relations with the various regional and international agencies, in particular those of the United Nations system. The Committee urges that priority continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region, not only in the economic field but also at the political, educational and cultural levels.

(17) The Special Committee notes that, as indicated in the summary statement by the Secretary-General dated 8 January 1986, 6/ the reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are a matter of which the Security Council is currently seized. The Committee invites the attention of the relevant organs of the United Nations to Article 83 of the Charter, under which the Security Council shall exercise all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the Trusteeship Agreements and of their alteration or amendment, and, inter alia, shall avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

85. On 5 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government and to the President of the Security Council 7/ and the President of the Trusteeship Council for the attention of the members of the respective organs.

#### C. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

86. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1294th and 1296th meetings, on 18 March and 4 August 1986, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

##### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

##### Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 8/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular its resolution 40/48 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting the appointment of a Constitution Review Committee in October 1985, and the statement of the Governor in which he reiterated that the administering Power would only consider substantial changes to the Constitution as part of a process to move towards independence within 18 months to two years,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Taking note that the economy of Anguilla continued to grow during the period under review, particularly the tourist industry, and that the Government accorded the highest priority to the development of the Territory's economic and social infrastructure and was reviewing options for the diversification of its economy in such sectors as fisheries, agriculture and small-scale manufacturing,

Noting with satisfaction the increase in funds administered by the United Nations Development Programme and from other sources,

Noting the participation for the first time of Anguilla, in June 1985, in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development,

Recalling the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the increased employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy;

8. Reiterates its request to the administering Power, in the light of the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Anguilla, 1984, 2/ to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development;

10. Recalls the recommendation of the Visiting Mission 2/ that the administering Power should continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of representatives of the Territory in regional and international organizations, including the Economic Commission for Latin



America and the Caribbean, in order to enable them to examine political, economic and social developments in other Territories and countries similar to their own;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, including in particular its resolution 40/43 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting the planned introduction of a Private Member's Bill in the Senate of Bermuda demanding a referendum on the issue of independence to take place on 7 April 1987,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Welcoming the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, specifically in programmes of agriculture, forestry and fisheries,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. Reaffirms that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Urges once again the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development with a view to creating conditions for a diversified, balanced and viable economy;

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda;

10. Urges administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

11. Emphasizes the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda, at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

#### Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 11/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular its resolution 40/44 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that, while the service sectors of the Territory's economy are growing, agriculture and manufacturing have remained relatively static, and noting in that connection the continuing commitment of the Government of the British Virgin Islands to attaining economic diversification, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and small industries, and the constraints which the Territory faces in that regard,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system

which operate in the British Virgin Islands as well as regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank, and noting the further allocation of funds by the United Nations Development Programme,

Welcoming also the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, sponsored by the World Bank, and other regional and international organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, and noting the admission of the Territory in April 1985 to membership in the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands; 9/
2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;
4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;
5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to intensify its efforts to broaden the base of the economy of the Territory;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

9. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the further participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

10. Calls upon the administering Power, aware that nearly two fifths of the employed labour force consists of expatriates, to facilitate, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the adoption of a manpower training programme by further upgrading the educational system, in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

##### Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 8/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, including in particular its resolution 40/45 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Cayman Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and in that connection reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that

priority must continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development;

7. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

8. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION V

##### Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 8/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular its resolution 40/46 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that during the period under review the Government of Montserrat reiterated the view that independence was both inevitable and desirable, provided it was preceded by Montserrat achieving a level of economic and financial viability sufficient to sustain it as an independent State, and reaffirmed its intention to enlist such assistance from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and from other sources so as to enable it to achieve such viability and not to seek independence without the support of the majority of the people of the Territory,

Noting with concern that during the period under review the world recession has continued to affect the territorial economy adversely,

Noting that the territorial Government has taken a series of measures with a view to upgrading the efficiency of its civil service and to that end continued to accord high priority to the training of cadres and that, in that connection, it has continued to seek financial assistance from international funding agencies to facilitate both long- and short-term training,

Welcoming the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations such as the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank,

Welcoming also the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat,

Noting with concern that Montserrat became ineligible for assistance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as a result of the change in its membership which it had shared with former eastern Caribbean Territories and noting, in that connection, that the Territory would be eligible for readmission as associate member under the sponsorship of the administering Power, the United Kingdom, which withdrew from the organization in December 1985,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to



self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat;

7. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote balanced growth and the economic and financial viability of the Territory;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources within its exclusive economic zone, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

10. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and invites donor Governments and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

11. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 8/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular its resolution 40/47 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and to develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting that there had been a general economic decline in the Territory during the period under review and bearing in mind the need to develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Welcoming the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

6. Emphasizes that greater attention should be paid to diversification of the economy, which will benefit the people of the Territory, and, in that connection, takes note of the progress reported by the territorial Government regarding the development of mariculture in the Turks and Caicos Islands) 3/

7. Recalls that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources within its exclusive economic zone, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

9. Urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the economy and the society of the Territory;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Question of American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 11/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, including in particular its resolution 40/41 of 2 December 1985,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to American Samoa,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Noting with appreciation the continued participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power, in the work of the Special Committee in regard to American Samoa, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory,

Noting that a constitutional convention to consider amendments to the present Constitution was to be held in June 1986 and that proposals adopted would be put to the voters for approval in November 1986,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in condition leading to real self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. Notes that, pursuant to an act of Congress, the United States Secretary of the Interior is no longer authorized to make changes unilaterally in the Constitution of the Territory and that the Samoan people are the final ratifying authority over the Constitution;

6. Calls upon the administering Power to respond favourably to the expressed request of the Samoan people to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the Territory's judiciary themselves;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of American Samoa and to make it more viable in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

8. Expresses the hope that the development planning process initiated by the first five-year development plan will be continued and strengthened;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development with a view to creating conditions for a balanced, diversified and viable economy;

10. Urges the administering Power to continue to facilitate close relations and co-operation between the peoples of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities and between the territorial Government and the regional institutions in order to enhance further the economic and social welfare of the people of American Samoa;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

##### Question of the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular its resolution 40/49 of 2 December 1985,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power, and the representative of the territorial Government in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the United States Virgin Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands enjoys a large measure of self-government through its elected representatives, namely, the Governor, members of the Legislature and the Territory's delegate to the United States House of Representatives, and that a delegate - elected for a two-year period - participates in the House of Representatives without the right to vote although he participates and votes in the Committees,

Noting that general elections are to be held in November 1986 in the Territory,

Noting that, during the period under review, despite some setbacks to its industrialization programme, the economy of the Territory improved, and that, in particular, tourism, construction and private investment increased and the level of unemployment decreased, and taking note of the infrastructural developments taking place in the Territory,

Welcoming the continued participation of the United States Virgin Islands as an associate member in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, including the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, and noting the continued participation of a representative of the Territory, as a member of the delegation of the administering Power, in annual meetings of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development since 1982,

Noting the continued policy of the administering Power that representatives of the Territory should participate in forums where the Territory was the subject of discussion,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review, particularly in the light of the referendum referred to in paragraph 5 below and the preparations for that event,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands; 9/
2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;
4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. Notes the statement of the administering Power that the Government of the United States Virgin Islands had decided that, before a referendum on the issue was called, more time was necessary for the purpose of allowing a further opportunity to study the implications of the various future status options and that, in that connection, it stood ready to respond to the wishes of the people of the Territory concerning their future status;

6. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes in the Territory to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory, inter alia, by taking additional measures of diversification and continuing to develop the Territory's infrastructure with a view to reducing the heavy economic dependence of the Territory on the administering Power;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. Urges the administering Power to seek a status in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation and Economic Development for the territorial Government, similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Group;

11. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various regional and intergovernmental bodies and organizations, particularly in their central organs, and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

12. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.



DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 12/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, including in particular its resolution 40/42 of 2 December 1985,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, relating to Guam,

Noting the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, which was appointed in February 1984, has completed its work on the draft text of a Commonwealth Act,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Department of Defense had authorized the release of nearly 2,000 hectares of land previously under its control and that it was expected that legislation to release that land would be enacted later in 1986,

Noting the potential offered for diversifying and developing the economy of the Territory, for example commercial fishing and agriculture, and the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the draft Commonwealth Act seeks to promote economic development by establishing a free trade zone between Guam and the United States of America,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that provisions of the proposed Commonwealth Act would recognize the distinct cultural identity of the Chamorro people as the indigenous inhabitants of Guam,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic condition of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review, particularly in the light of the plebiscite planned for 1987, referred to in paragraph 5 below,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Guam;

4. Reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. Takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that should the Guamanian voters approve it in a plebiscite planned for 1987, the draft text of a Commonwealth Act proposed by the Guam Commission on Self-Determination will be submitted to the United States Congress for consideration;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against any other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that

connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

9. Reiterates that one obstacle to economic growth, and particularly agricultural development, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory;

10. Calls upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in the areas of agriculture and commercial fishing and to ensure their development to the fullest extent;

11. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Guam to the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources within its exclusive economic zone, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources and requests the administering Power to take the necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory;

12. Reaffirms the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, towards promoting the Chamorro language and culture;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION X

##### Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 9/

Mindful of the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Affirming the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable right and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Taking note of the Trusteeship Agreement concluded between the Administering Authority and the Security Council with regard to the Trust Territory, 4/

Noting the statements made by petitioners relating to the situation in the Trust Territory, 13/

Noting with regret the repeated refusal of the Administering Authority to co-operate with the Special Committee on the item by declining to participate in its examination of the situation in the Trust Territory,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting with regret that, while responsibility for administrative matters throughout the Trust Territory is now exercised by local authorities, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands still maintains the power to suspend certain legislation, and recalling that the Administering Authority is duty bound to transfer all power to the people of the Trust Territory, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration,

Noting that the Trust Territory is still, to a large extent, economically and financially dependent on the Administering Authority and that the structural imbalances in the economy appear not to have been reduced and, in that regard, recalling the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic development of the Trust Territory,

Noting with satisfaction the continued co-operation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Affirming its conviction that the rights of the people of Micronesia over the 200-mile exclusive economic zone should be respected and that they should receive all benefits deriving from it,

Noting that, as indicated in the summary statement by the Secretary-General dated 8 January 1986, 6/ the reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are a matter of which the Security Council is currently seized,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; 7/

2. Affirms the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of

Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Trust Territory;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the Administering Authority concerned, in accordance with its obligation under the Charter, to participate in the examination of the situation in the Trust Territory by the Special Committee and provide the Committee with vital and up-to-date information on the Territory;

5. Expresses the view that it is the obligation of the Administering Authority to create such conditions in the Trust Territory as will enable its people to exercise freely, with full knowledge of possible options and without interference, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

6. Notes with regret that there is no co-operation between the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee in relation to the Territory, despite the expressed readiness of the Committee to engage in such co-operation;

7. Recalls the appeals of the Special Committee addressed to the Administering Authority that the people of Micronesia should be given the fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced;

8. Recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny and calls upon the Administering Authority not to take any action which might impede the unity of the Trust Territory or the rights of its people in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), until those rights are implemented;

9. Stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end;

10. Takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that that be done in strict conformity with the Charter;

11. Affirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Trust Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

12. Urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. Expresses the view that the Administering Authority should increase its economic assistance to the Trust Territory in order to enable its people to achieve economic independence to the greatest extent possible and to reduce the structural imbalances of the economy of the Trust Territory;

14. Urges the Administering Authority to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and to guarantee, in co-operation with the local authorities of the Trust Territory, the right of the people of Micronesia to own and to dispose freely of the natural resources of the Trust Territory and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

15. Urges the Administering Authority to assist the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory in strengthening the existing legislation concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone and, in view of the importance of marine resources to the Territory, urges the Administering Authority to continue its technical assistance to ensure marine resources development and conservation; 5/

16. Stresses the necessity of improved health care for the population of the Trust Territory and underscores the obligation of the Administering Authority to promote that sector and emphasizes the importance of encouraging greater participation in the field of health care by qualified indigenous people;

17. Encourages the local authorities of the Trust Territory to develop closer relations with the various regional and international agencies, in particular those of the United Nations system, and in that connection urges that priority continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region, not only in the economic field but also at the political, educational and cultural levels;

18. Invites the attention of the relevant organs of the United Nations to Article 83 of the Charter, under which the Security Council shall exercise all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the Trusteeship Agreements and of their alteration or amendment, and, inter alia, shall avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic area.

87. The Special Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

## DRAFT DECISION I

### Question of Pitcairn

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 9/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session.

## DRAFT DECISION II

### Question of St. Helena

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 11/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of this Territory and in that connection reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the critical unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing and diversifying the economy of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Assembly notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly considers that the

possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session.

Notes

- 1/ A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.
- 2/ A/AC.109/799, sect. IV.
- 3/ A/AC.109/860, para. 16.
- 4/ Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957, VI.A.1).
- 5/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/17334 and Corr.1), para. 285.
- 6/ S/17725.
- 7/ S/18262.
- 8/ Chaps. III and IV of the present report and the present chapter.
- 9/ The present chapter.
- 10/ Chaps. III, IV and V of the present report and the present chapter.
- 11/ Chap. III of the present report and the present chapter.
- 12/ Chaps. III and V of the present report and the present chapter.
- 13/ A/AC.109/1986/CRP.2.



Annex

SUMMARIES OF STATEMENTS\*

Western Sahara

1302nd meeting on 11 August 1986 (GA/COL/2531)

The representative of the Congo said that the Congo fully supported the just struggle of the Saharawi people and the African peace plan, found in resolution AHG/104 (XIX) of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and endorsed by General Assembly resolution 40/50. It was always encouraging for those struggling for freedom to see that there existed possibilities for peaceful settlement. The process begun in April, using the good offices of the Secretary-General, should mark the beginning of such an evolution from violence to peaceful negotiation.

Unfortunately, there was not much to indicate that such an evolution would take place. The disappointments of the past, however, should not lead to a relaxation of effort. The Congo was confident that a rapprochement would soon be found between the two parties.

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that it was regrettable that Morocco since 1975 had obstructed the various diplomatic and political initiatives of OAU in resolving the issue of Western Sahara.

The Special Committee and, through it, the General Assembly should impress upon Morocco to adhere to the principle of self-determination and thus allow the people of Western Sahara to choose freely their political future. It was morally wrong and politically unacceptable for Morocco to continue denying the people of Western Sahara their right to self-determination and independence simply because the former was obsessed with irredentist policies, in defiance of the OAU Charter on colonial boundaries.

In 1978, the summit meeting of Heads of State and Government of OAU established a Committee of "Five Wisemen" (Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania) to search for an acceptable formula to resolve the conflict between the two parties. The OAU Committee managed, in 1981, to persuade Morocco to accept the principle of referendum. However, Morocco shattered the prospects for peace in 1983 when it flatly refused to participate in the work of the OAU Conciliation Committee in the presence of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (POLISARIO). It was clear that Morocco was not genuinely committed to the principle of self-determination for the people of Western Sahara, but, rather, was employing delaying tactics aimed at

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\* Note by the Rapporteur: in accordance with decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986 adopted by the General Assembly at its resumed fortieth session, the provision of verbatim records to the Special Committee was suspended during the Committee's two-week session in August. The summaries given hereunder are excerpts from unofficial summaries of the statements relating to the items concerned, published in United Nations press releases by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and are given for ease of reference, not as a substitute for official records.

frustrating the efforts of the OAU Committee of Heads of State. Morocco, for reasons known only to itself, left OAU in 1984. Against that background, the United Republic of Tanzania reaffirmed its condemnation of Morocco's continued refusal to implement OAU resolution AHG/104 (XIX), which recommended the basic mechanisms for reaching a lasting solution to the problem of Western Sahara.

A just and lasting solution to the problem could not be found unless Morocco entered into direct talks with POLISARIO. POLISARIO was fighting a new colonial master, a former member of OAU and United Nations Member State, which, for reasons best known to itself, had clung to the territory of Western Sahara in utter disregard of appeals by OAU and the United Nations.

Morocco should withdraw its troops from Western Sahara without any pre-conditions. Failure to do so was tantamount to denying to the people of Western Sahara their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, a right which the people of Morocco themselves enjoyed.

The representative of Cuba said that despite the efforts made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman of OAU, and despite the agreement of the Saharan people to conduct negotiations, Morocco's illegal occupation of Western Sahara continued, thanks to the support of the United States and other Western Powers.

In January 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman of OAU brought together both parties to the conflict. The representative of the Saharawi people approached such preliminary talks with no pre-conditions. However, on 9 May, Morocco made clear that it would not talk directly with POLISARIO. Hence, Morocco was responsible for the present impasse and crisis.

Intense diplomatic pressure must be applied to Morocco. Morocco must withdraw its military forces and settlements and negotiate with POLISARIO to bring about a free referendum on self-determination, as called for in resolutions of the United Nations.

The representative of Afghanistan said that the people of Western Sahara, under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front, the legitimate representative of those people, were struggling for their right to self-determination and genuine independence against the occupying Power, which was supported by United States imperialism.

Resolution AHG/104 of the OAU Conference of the Heads of State and Government and General Assembly resolution 40/50 served as a constructive basis for the solution of the conflict in Western Sahara.

It should be noted with satisfaction that the process of joint mediation of the Chairman of OAU and the Secretary-General of the United Nations had started in 1986 in New York. That effort should continue with a cease-fire as a first step. The parties to the conflict should provide the conditions necessary to enable the United Nations and OAU to supervise a free referendum on self-determination for the people of Western Sahara.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic reaffirmed the Declarations adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in September 1985 and April 1986 concerning Western Sahara. The Declaration on decolonization affirmed the rights

of all people to self-determination and the question of Western Sahara should be settled on the basis of the right of the Saharawi people to such self-determination. Morocco and POLISARIO should enter into negotiations in accordance with OAU resolution AHG/104 and General Assembly resolutions 39/40 and 40/50. Syria supported all people struggling to end colonialism.

#### East Timor

1296th meeting on 4 August and 1309th and 1310th meetings on 15 August

The representative of Indonesia, in connection with the requests for hearing before the Special Committee, reiterated his delegation's opposition to the hearing of petitioners by the Committee, as any discussion of East Timor was inappropriate and an interference in the internal affairs of a Member State. Indonesia categorically objected to the consideration of the so-called question of East Timor in the Committee or any other forum for reasons of principle well known to all. While responding to the statements would only lend dignity to them, the endless repetition of such ludicrous charges, even in the face of detailed and documented facts to the contrary, could not be allowed to pass unanswered. One theme that had been propounded by the representatives of Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique and Angola was that the right to self-determination had not been granted to the people of East Timor. It was time for them to comprehend the fact that it was a decade ago that self-determination and decolonization had taken place in East Timor in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and principles VI, VIII and IX of resolution 1541 (XV); and that in accordance with their traditional democratic practices, the overwhelming majority of the East Timorese people had chosen independence through integration with the Republic of Indonesia.

Indonesia's role in East Timor had been one of contributing to the process of decolonization, he said. The historical record showed that the policy of Indonesia had been to support the Portuguese efforts to decolonize the Territory. Indonesia had consistently maintained that it had no territorial claim on East Timor, that it would respect any decision made by the people of East Timor and had only sought assurances from Portugal that the process of decolonization and the act of self-determination would reflect the true aspirations and will of the East Timorese people.

Of the five political parties in East Timor at the time, the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN) had been the only one which persistently had refused to co-operate in a peaceful and orderly decolonization of the Territory. It had boycotted the Macao meeting of June 1975, organized by Portugal and attended by the four other political parties. Thus, it had been FRETILIN's actions to circumvent democratic procedures that had plunged the Territory into a violent confrontation between the people and FRETILIN.

The colonial administration in Dili had made no serious effort to stop the bloodshed and the political chaos. It had abandoned the Territory at the height of the civil war and, by October 1975, many thousands had lost their lives in the civil war. Despite that deplorable train of events, Indonesia had continued to urge Portugal to ensure a just and orderly decolonization.

After Portugal's abandonment of the Territory, the other four political parties had begun their struggle against the FRETILIN forces and had proclaimed the

independence of East Timor through integration with Indonesia. It had been then, with no action taken by anyone to stop the mass killings and atrocities perpetrated by FRETILIN against the East Timorese people, that Indonesia had become inexorably involved in the East Timor crisis.

Although the Indonesian people welcomed the expressed desire of the East Timorese people for integration, the Government refused to accede to it until after the exercise of the right to self-determination had been conducted in compliance with General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV). On its part, after complying with its constitutional provisions and legal norms, including the dispatch of a Parliamentary fact-finding mission to the Territory, the Indonesian Government accepted, on 17 July 1976, the petition of the people of East Timor to become independent through integration with the Republic.

The decision of the people of East Timor had been confirmed and reconfirmed, particularly during the May 1982 general elections when the East Timorese had freely participated in the national vote with a 90 per cent voter turnout. The East Timorese people's decision to integrate with Indonesia also constituted a definitive rejection of FRETILIN, a minority group which had sought to impose its own designs on the Territory. It was the ultimate insult to the entire Indonesian nation to compare, as certain petitioners had attempted to do, those adventurers and pseudo-revolutionaries to Indonesia's freedom fighters.

With regard to alleged human rights violations, the Commission on Human Rights during its session last year had decided to cease consideration of the human rights situation in East Timor and expressed the hope that the Committee too would realize that there was no basis in fact for those allegations.

Indonesia had kept the Committee fully informed on the encouraging progress being made in the development efforts in East Timor. On many occasions in the past it had presented findings of representatives of international humanitarian and developmental organizations operating in East Timor. The Indonesian Government was providing access to East Timor on a regular basis to foreign representatives, parliamentary missions, international agencies, journalists and others. In the past three years alone, over 100 visits were made to East Timor by senior representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Catholic Relief Services and the World Health Organization and by dignitaries and journalists. All of them had only praise for the progress being made in overcoming the backwardness and neglect that had characterized the 450 years of colonial rule.

Reviewing the visit by Father Rudiger Seifert, a Catholic priest of the Dominican order in the Federal Republic of Germany, to East Timor, he said Father Seifert had reported no malnutrition in the villages on the main island or on Atauro, and no religious persecution or restrictions on the full range of activities being carried out by the Catholic Church.

While under the former Portuguese administration the illiteracy rate in East Timor had been one of the highest in the world, the situation had dramatically improved since then. In the health sector, Father Seifert said that when he was last in East Timor in 1973 the Dili General Hospital was very small and technically underdeveloped; today it had been greatly expanded and provided with all the necessary wards, proper technical equipment and medicaments, and all types of medical facilities in East Timor had been expanded from 56 units before integration

to 378 after integration. In comparing the situation in the field of education before and after integration, he noted a tenfold increase in elementary schools, a twentyfold increase in junior high schools and an eightfold increase in senior high schools. Father Seifert had also underscored that the apportioned budget for East Timor was higher per capita than any other province, which was confirmed by the hierarchy of the Catholic Church.

As to FRETILIN, Father Seifert reported that the villagers and the local priests were all unanimous that FRETILIN was no longer capable of organized military action. That was also stressed by Mr. Dag Klackenborg of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, following his visit to East Timor in June 1986. He had reported that the representatives of the Catholic Church, the Red Cross and United Nations agencies and foreign diplomats had all confirmed that military activity was low in East Timor and that FRETILIN no longer constituted any threat even to the development projects that the Indonesian Government had begun. In conclusion, Indonesia urged members of the Committee to consider the social and economic realities of East Timor.

1309th meeting on 15 August 1986 (GA/COL/2538)

The representative of Sao Tome and Principe said that since the Indonesian invasion of East Timor, the international community had repeatedly expressed its concern and had affirmed the rights of the people of East Timor to self-determination.

After 11 years of occupation, armed resistance in East Timor was still continuing. That fact pointed out the urgent need for a political solution under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 37/30 of 23 November 1982.

While progress had been made in some areas, the basic question of self-determination had not been addressed. Sao Tome and Principe strongly supported the people of East Timor in their struggle for self-determination.

The representative of Mozambique said that the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, had repeatedly called for the withdrawal of the occupying forces from East Timor and for the attainment of self-determination and independence by the inhabitants of the Territory. The response of Indonesia had been arrogant defiance of United Nations resolutions, and a continuous war of aggression, which now amounted to genocide directed against the people of East Timor.

Since the Indonesian invasion of East Timor in 1975, the people had demonstrated their strong desire for independence through a heroic and tenacious resistance to foreign occupation. Confronted with that revolt, the Indonesians had retaliated by mounting a massive military presence in the Territory, totalling more than 30,000 soldiers and backed by the most modern weaponry. Furthermore, it had embarked on a systematic campaign of extermination, as a result of which 20,000, or one third of the total population, had lost their lives.

The people of East Timor deserved more support from the United Nations; more concrete action should be taken with a view to promoting their cause and their heroic struggle. As long as East Timor was a colony and an occupied Territory, as long as Security Council and General Assembly resolutions remained unimplemented,

it was the responsibility of the United Nations in general and of the Special Committee in particular to take whatever actions were deemed necessary to find an internationally accepted solution.

The Secretary-General had been tireless in his efforts to find a just and comprehensive solution to the question of East Timor. It was regrettable that so far that effort had not been encouraging. Mozambique strongly condemned those responsible for that situation and urged the Secretary-General to continue his active involvement towards a comprehensive settlement of the problem, together with those directly concerned - namely, the administrative Power of the Territory, Indonesia, and the representatives of the people of the Territory.

The representative of Cape Verde said that the poor human conditions and suffering of the people of East Timor as a result of the Indonesian invasion were well known to the international community. Cape Verde was deeply committed to the principle of self-determination and independence for colonial peoples and countries.

Little progress had been made as regards East Timor, which was dominated by Indonesia in flagrant violation of relevant United Nations resolutions. The occupation was not only illegal, but also violated principles set forth by the United Nations.

It was hoped that the efforts being made by the Secretary-General would in the end contribute to the exercise by the people of East Timor of their right of self-determination. The implementation of and respect for that principle was at stake, as was the ability of the United Nations.

1310th meeting on 15 August 1986 (GA/COL/2539)

The representative of Angola said that the question of East Timor flowed from the decolonization process. One country had departed and another had taken its place. Nothing could justify Indonesia's militaristic conduct. The question concerned the right of those people to self-determination. In terms of human tragedy, the situation required immediate action from the international community. For that reason, Angola fully supported any measures designed to lead to negotiation between the parties involved.

Angola's position on East Timor was taken on the act of occupation and was not directed towards the people of Indonesia. International law called upon all States to refrain from such aggressive occupation. Angola appealed to Indonesia to reverse its course and reaffirmed its solidarity with the people of East Timor in their struggle to regain their rights.

The representative of Sweden said that East Timor had not yet exercised its right to self-determination and that welfare assistance should continue to be extended. Sweden supported the Secretary-General's mission of negotiations.

The representative of Portugal underlined the importance Portugal attached to the principles of self-determination, to the right of peoples to express themselves freely and to choose their future, in accordance with the basic norms of international law. In that connection he recalled the contribution of the Special Committee and of the Organization towards the attainment of that goal, as well as to the development of international co-operation for the enhancement and the respect of such fundamental rights and freedoms.

Referring in particular to East Timor, Portugal supported the initiatives currently being undertaken by the Secretary-General for finding a global solution to the problem within the framework of General Assembly resolution 37/30. It had been very useful to hear the statements and the factual reports presented to the Special Committee.

His delegation was confident that the results of the ongoing consultations and contacts would be duly reflected in the next report of the Secretary-General, and therefore he would refrain, as in recent years, from any other comment.

#### Bermuda

1295th meeting on 4 August 1986 (GA/COL/2524)

Reservations were made by delegations in relation to paragraphs (5) and (6) of the conclusions and recommendations (see para. 34) as follows:

The presence of any military bases and installations in Bermuda, by the United States or any other country, was an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration. Military activities in Bermuda were being carried out by Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. Those paragraphs should reflect clearly the negative impact of militarization on the process of decolonization.

#### Montserrat

1295th meeting on 4 August 1986 (GA/COL/2524)

In response to a query, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee stated that the second sentence of paragraph (4) of the conclusions and recommendations (see para. 49) represented the views of the Government of Montserrat.

With respect to paragraph (10) of the conclusions and recommendations, a question was asked as to whether Montserrat could receive assistance from UNESCO as a consequence of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from that organization.

#### Turks and Caicos Islands

1295th meeting on 4 August 1986 (GA/COL/2524)

The representative of Czechoslovakia, with reference to paragraph (6) of the conclusions and recommendations (see para. 54), suggested that the words "and not to violate" might be inserted between the words "ensure" and "the inalienable right". Following clarifications by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, the original wording was retained.

St. Helena

1295th meeting on 4 August 1986 (GA/COL/2524)

Delegations expressed the view that the report did not address adequately the Territory's trade relations with South Africa.

1296th meeting on 4 August 1986 (GA/COL/2525)

Paragraph (4) of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1587) was accordingly revised as reflected in paragraph 60 of the present chapter.

Reservations were made by members in relation to paragraph (5) of the conclusions and recommendations as follows:

The presence of military facilities in St. Helena and any military activity, as exemplified by the use of Ascension Island in 1982 by the United Kingdom to reassert its colonial control over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), were a serious obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration; the wording of the paragraph should be strengthened to reflect those views.

A delegation reserved its position on the same paragraph, as it believed that Ascension Island did not constitute an integral part of St. Helena and that no reference thereto should thus be included.

Following an exchange of views, delegations requested the Secretariat to ensure conforming the translation of the revised paragraph in all languages.

United States Virgin Islands

1295th meeting on 4 August 1986 (GA/COL/2524)

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics attached great importance to the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to decide about their own future and the Committee should help in making the people aware of the political option available to them.

Guam

1295th meeting on 4 August 1986 (GA/COL/2524)

With reference to paragraphs (5) and (6) of the conclusions and recommendations (see para. 76), reservations were made by delegations as follows:

The question of military activities was not adequately reflected in those paragraphs. The presence of a military base and related activities were a major impediment to the self-determination and independence of Guam. Increasing areas of land were taken away for military purposes and the military now occupied the best agricultural land. The result has been economic dependency and fiscal deficits. Despite the Committee's annual appeal to the administering Power to terminate such activities, military



construction has increased by some 15 per cent during the period under review. Crime and other serious social problems had increased significantly during the period, which belied the administering Power's statements to the effect that such military activities were being carried out for the benefit of the Territory. The recommendations ignored the history, notably the use by the United States of its military base in Guam for aggression against Viet Nam.

### Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

1295th meeting on 4 August 1986

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the United States was forcing through the effective annexation of Micronesia to replace United Nations trusteeship over that Territory. It had abused the mandate conferred on it by the Security Council and had failed to bring about the objectives of trusteeship laid down in the Charter of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Agreement. The international community and the United Nations could not regard the results of the staged "plebiscites", held under direct pressure from the Administering Authority, as genuine self-determination or the freely expressed wishes of the indigenous population of a Trust Territory as required by the Charter and the Declaration on decolonization.

The 1986 session of the Trusteeship Council had been exploited by the Americans, as in the past, to cover up their annexationist moves on Micronesia and give them at least some semblance of legitimacy and international acceptance.

The report of the Trusteeship Council did not duly reflect the important matter of the Council's co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Yet a large number of the conclusions and recommendations transmitted by that Committee on 2 August 1985 to the President of the Trusteeship Council, for the information of Council members, were of immediate relevance to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Chief among the matters transmitted was an affirmation of the inalienable right of the people of Micronesia to self-determination and independence. Other matters included the importance of ensuring that the Administering Authority duly honoured its obligation to create conditions which would allow the people of the Trust Territory to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence freely and without external interference. They also included a reminder from the Special Committee of its earlier calls upon the Administering Authority to afford the people of Micronesia an opportunity to obtain information on and be informed of the various options available to them when they exercised their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. They included, finally, confirmation by the Committee of its firm conviction that the existence in the Trust Territory of military bases and armaments was a serious obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration.

The fragmentation and piecemeal absorption of Micronesia by the United States was a flagrant manifestation of United States neo-colonialist policy, a direct violation of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement and was contrary to the Declaration on decolonization. American plans to perpetuate a military presence on Micronesian territory in order to ensure control over an extensive region of the

Pacific Ocean posed a serious threat, not only to the security of the countries in that extensive region, but to international peace and security as a whole.

The Soviet Union condemned the activities of the Administering Authority in Micronesia which deprived the Micronesian people of their right to genuine freedom, unity and independence.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics fully shared the view of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as reflected in the Declaration approved at New Delhi in April 1986. That Declaration said that the eradication of the colonial system required the elimination of hotbeds of colonialism in Micronesia and elsewhere. The Soviet Union supported the demand by the non-aligned countries for the immediate implementation of the Declaration on decolonization as it applied to Micronesia.

The use of Micronesia by the United States to serve its policy of "neo-globalism", the current militarization of the Territory and plans to deploy nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction there posed a serious threat not only to the peoples of Micronesia but to the countries of Asia and the Pacific as a whole. Such moves by the United States conflicted with the decision by the countries of the South Pacific Forum to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the southern Pacific Ocean.

The United States' militaristic designs on Micronesia, if not suitably rebuffed, on the one hand might result in an expanded military presence in the Pacific region and on the other, were setting an undesirable, even dangerous, precedent for the future of Namibia, where the racist Pretoria régime was stepping up its efforts to install puppet South African authorities.

All States Members of the United Nations that were interested in enhancing security were duty-bound to withstand any heightening of the tension in that region, which would inevitably result in the conversion of Micronesia into a naval and nuclear-missile base for the United States.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was convinced that the United Nations would continue to shoulder full responsibility for the Trust Territory of Micronesia until that Territory attained genuine independence. The United Nations must repudiate the fictitious self-determination foisted upon Micronesia in the form of "free association" and "communities", which in fact meant a new form of United States colonialism.

The representatives of Sweden and Fiji said that certain recommendations being made to the Territory, under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, were within the purview of the Trusteeship Council and the Security Council and fell outside the jurisdiction of the Committee.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic reaffirmed the Declaration adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in April 1986 concerning Micronesia and called upon the Administering Authority not to use the Trust Territory for military purposes and not to try to annex it through use of the concept of "free association".

1296th meeting on 4 August 1986 (GA/COL/2525)

The representative of Czechoslovakia said that the Territory had a history of persistent colonialism. In the wake of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Micronesian islands became a "Pentagon" in the Pacific, and the military presence of the United States there was still being increased. Biological and chemical weapons were present and weapons tests were being carried out. The United States did not take the Trusteeship Agreement into account as it pursued its militaristic objectives in the region and subdivided the Territory.

Micronesia was now totally dependent on imports for foodstuffs, which was not the case before the Agreement. It lacked the infrastructure for water and communications. The current strategy of Washington was merely designed to enhance the Territory's dependence, which would amount to a virtual annexation of the islands.

The fate of the Territory was an important item of decolonization. The Committee must make a significant contribution to help the Territory achieve its complete decolonization.

The report did not take enough account of United States military activities in the Territory, he said. Such activities were not only an impediment to decolonization, but a threat to countries much farther away.

The representative of Afghanistan said that the intention of the United States was to turn Micronesia into a military base and, through it, to dominate the States in the region. The annexation of Micronesia through the so-called Compact should be condemned.

#### General

1298th meeting on 6 August 1986 (GA/COL/2527)

The representative of China stated that China had consistently maintained that, according to the principles of the Declaration on decolonization, people of all Non-Self-Governing Territories were entitled to the right of self-determination, irrespective of the size of the Territory and population. China had all along opposed the stationing of troops and setting up military bases and installations by any country on the territories of other countries, including colonies and Non-Self-Governing Territories. All foreign troops must be withdrawn and foreign military bases and installations dismantled.

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, with regard to the reports submitted by the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, deplored the refusal to co-operate on the part of two administering Powers. The presence of military bases or activities on Trust Territories definitely hindered the exercise of their right to self-determination. That important aspect should be reflected more adequately in future reports of the Sub-Committee. With regard to the report on St. Helena, the Sub-Committee, in its next report, should highlight the alleged illegal use of the Territory for promoting collaboration between the administering Power and the racist régime of South Africa in the areas of transportation and trade.

## CHAPTER X\*

### FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March 1986, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to take up the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1304th and 1308th meetings, on 12 and 14 August 1986, respectively.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 40/21 of 27 November 1985 concerning the Territory. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985, relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986 1/.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/878).
5. At the 1304th meeting, on 12 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item sponsored by Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (A/AC.109/L.1607).
6. At its 1308th meeting, on 14 August, the Committee granted requests for hearing to Mr. A. T. Blake, Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands, Mr. Raúl Milton MacBurney and Mr. Alexander Jacob Betts. At the same meeting, statements were made by Mr. Blake, Mr. MacBurney and Mr. Betts.\*\*

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\* Previously issued as A/41/23 (Part VII).

\*\* In accordance with a decision taken by the Committee at its 1308th meeting, on 14 August, a summary of the statements submitted by the petitioners has been circulated in conference room paper A/AC.109/1986/CRP.4.

7. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Argentina had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.
8. At the same meeting, the representative of Venezuela, in a statement to the Special Committee (see annex) introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1607, referred to in paragraph 5.
9. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina and Cuba (see annex).
10. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1607) by 20 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 14). The representative of Sweden made a statement (see annex).
11. On 14 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/885) was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Argentina to the United Nations for the attention of their Governments.
12. The delegation of the United Kingdom, the administering Power concerned, did not participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. At the outset of the year, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations stated in his letter dated 30 January 1986 addressed to the Chairman that:

"My Government have decided that the United Kingdom will henceforth not take part in the work of the Special Committee on decolonization or its sub-committees ... we shall continue strictly to fulfil our responsibilities under the United Nations Charter towards our Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly the responsibilities set out in Article 73. We shall also inform the Secretary-General of any relevant political and constitutional developments in those Territories."

13. In a related context, the Special Committee, at its 1296th meeting, on 4 August, adopted a resolution on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories (A/AC.109/875) in which, in "expressing its regret at the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the related work of the Special Committee, and noting with serious concern the negative impact which the non-participation of the United Kingdom has had on its work during the year, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom", the Committee appealed to the Government of the United Kingdom to reconsider its decision not to participate in the work of the Special Committee, and urged it to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under its administration. 2/

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

14. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/885) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1308th meeting, on 14 August 1986, to which reference is made in paragraph 10, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984 and 40/21 of 27 November 1985 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 20 August 1984 and A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. Reiterates that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of the Argentine Republic has reiterated its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

3. Regrets that, in spite of such circumstances and of the widespread international support for a global negotiation between the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. Urges the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XLVIII), 31/49, 37/6, 38/12, 39/6 and 40/21;

5. Reiterates its firm support for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. Decides to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), subject to any directives that the General Assembly may issue in that regard at its forty-first session.

#### Notes

1/ See A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.

2/ Chap. III of the present report.

Annex

SUMMARIES OF STATEMENTS\*

1308th meeting on 14 August 1986 (GA/COL/2537)

In introducing the draft resolution on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (A/AC.109/L.1607) on behalf of its sponsors (Chile, Cuba and Venezuela), the representative of Venezuela stated that the draft resolution had stemmed from a fundamental and simple, but at the same time very important, idea: the international community's interest in Argentina and the United Kingdom resuming negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful, just and definitive solution to the dispute of sovereignty over those islands. It was regrettable that, since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, the prolonged dispute had yet to be resolved. Despite the repeated calls by the General Assembly and the Security Council for the termination of an anachronistic colonial situation, it continued to remain. The draft resolution firmly supported the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions on the subject. The co-sponsors of the draft resolution sincerely believed that the resolution met the best interests of the parties involved and of the international community as a whole, and hoped that it would receive the support of the members of the Committee.

The representative of Argentina said that the Committee had been considering the question of the Malvinas Islands since 1964 and had adopted resolutions acknowledging the existence of a sovereignty dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom. The resolutions had also indicated that the way to bring about a peaceful solution of the question was to decolonize that Territory and had requested the two Governments to resume their negotiations on the subject. He also recalled that the Committee had supported the carrying out of the mission of good offices recommended to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly.

The General Assembly resolutions constituted the legal and political frame of reference for the question, and in the most recent of those resolutions, resolution 40/21, the General Assembly had requested the two Governments to resume negotiations to resolve all aspects on the future of those islands.

He said that the international community recognized that the aforementioned resolution helped to create conditions for resolving the dispute and he reiterated that the Argentine Government was continuing to uphold the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes and reaffirmed its readiness to negotiate with the United Kingdom and to implement the resolution.

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\* Note by the Rapporteur: in accordance with decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986 adopted by the General Assembly at its resumed fortieth session, the provision of verbatim records to the Special Committee was suspended during the Committee's two-week session in August. The summaries given hereunder are excerpts from unofficial summaries of the statements relating to the item, published in United Nations press releases by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, and are given for ease of reference, not as a substitute for official records.



The British Government, on the other hand, was still refusing to accept resolution 40/21 and was making it a pre-condition for any contact with Argentina that the latter should renounce any discussion on the current situation and the future of the islands. The aforementioned pre-condition would constitute a rather unrealistic requirement as Argentina would not renounce its rights over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

Argentina was maintaining a flexible attitude in order to find a gradual solution to the bilateral problems resulting from the sovereignty dispute, just as it was maintaining its intention of respecting the fundamental interests and concerns of the inhabitants of the islands, including international guarantees and safeguards.

The British Government's inflexibility was not supported by all sectors of that country, and its increasing internal and international isolation was clearly preventable.

The British Government's refusal to resume negotiations did not contribute to détente and stability in the South Atlantic and was alarming, considering that despite the changes that had taken place since 1982, military measures were continuing, suggesting that it was intended to prolong the colonial status of the island indefinitely and by force; in that connection he drew attention, in particular, to the fact that military personnel outnumber the islanders.

He alluded to the submission of a draft resolution by Chile, Cuba and Venezuela which reflected Latin America's staunch support for the Argentine position.

Lastly, he remarked on the United Kingdom's absence from the discussions, which demonstrated Britain's intransigence on that and other international matters; he was confident that in the future the British Government would once again take part in the Committee's work.

The representative of Cuba said that Argentina, despite being the attacked party, had repeatedly expressed its willingness to abide by General Assembly resolutions. There was no question that the Malvinas was a part of Argentina, occupied by a colonial Power. Yet progress on the problem required a flexible attitude, and the draft resolution would lay a basis for the opening of negotiations.

The representative of Sweden reaffirmed the importance Sweden attached to the principle of self-determination. Since the resolution before the Committee did not refer to that important principle, his delegation had abstained in the vote.

Sweden believed that conflicts should be resolved peacefully and supported the request in the draft resolution addressed to the Governments of the United Kingdom and Argentina to resume the negotiations with a view to resolving the dispute.

## CHAPTER XI\*

### TOKELAU

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1294th meeting, on 18 March 1986, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1577), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of Tokelau as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the question of Tokelau at its 1304th, 1306th, 1308th and 1311th meetings, between 12 August and 10 September 1986.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 40/411 of 2 December 1985, by which the Assembly welcomed the invitation from the administering Power, New Zealand, and from the people of the Territory, to send a visiting mission during 1986; took note of the related decision of the Special Committee; and requested the Special Committee "to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985, relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986. 1/
4. The representative of New Zealand, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
5. On 4 June 1986, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, he had appointed the delegations of Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago and Tunisia to the membership of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986, for the purpose of making a further first-hand assessment of the situation in Tokelau and to ascertain the wishes of the people of Tokelau about the future.

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\* Previously issued as A/41/23 (Part VIII).

Subsequently, the delegations concerned designated the following representatives to serve on the Visiting Mission: Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia) (Chairman), Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji) and Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago).

6. At the 1304th meeting, on 12 August, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Visiting Mission (A/AC.109/877).

7. At the 1306th meeting, on 13 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1609), submitted by the delegations of Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago and Tunisia.

8. At the 1308th meeting, on 14 August, the representative of Tunisia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Visiting Mission, made a statement (see annex) introducing the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986 (A/AC.109/877 and Add.1) and, on behalf also of the delegations of Fiji and Trinidad and Tobago, draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1609.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of New Zealand, as the administering Power concerned, made a statement (see annex).

10. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to conclude consideration of the report of the Visiting Mission (A/AC.109/877 and Add.1) and of draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1609 at an extra-sessional meeting to be held on 10 September.

11. At the 1311th meeting, on 10 September, the representative of Tunisia, on the basis of his consultations, submitted, on behalf of the sponsors, oral revisions to the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1609), by which:

(a) Operative paragraph 4, which read:

"4. Notes that the people of Tokelau have expressed an unequivocal desire to maintain their present status and relationship with the administering Power;"

was replaced by:

"4. Notes that the people of Tokelau with whom the Visiting Mission consulted expressed their desire to maintain at this stage their present status and relationship with the administering Power;"

(b) In operative paragraph 10, the words "in the light of" were replaced by the words "taking into account".

(c) In operative paragraph 14, the words "in the light of the findings of the Visiting Mission" were deleted.

12. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1609, as orally revised (see para. 14). Statements were made by the representative of New Zealand and by the Chairman (see annex).

13. On 10 September, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/886) was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

14. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/886) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1311th meeting, on 10 September 1986, to which reference is made in paragraph 12, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

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

Having examined the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to Tokelau in July 1986 2/ at the invitation of the Government of New Zealand and of the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau, 3/

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Visiting Mission,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations as representative of the administering Power,

Noting with satisfaction the continuing exemplary co-operation of the administering Power with regard to the work of the Special Committee relating to Tokelau and its readiness to permit access by United Nations visiting missions thereto,

Aware of the special problems facing Tokelau by virtue of its isolation, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

Reiterating the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Tokelau,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. Approves the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986, 2/ and endorses the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 4/

3. Expresses its deep appreciation to the elders, people and Public Service of Tokelau and to the administering Power for the courtesies, co-operation and assistance extended to the Visiting Mission;

4. Notes that the people of Tokelau with whom the Visiting Mission consulted expressed their desire to maintain at this stage their present status and relationship with the administering Power;

5. Notes the continuing development of the General Fono as Tokelau's highest political body, and considers that the process of devolution of authority to Tokelau's political and administrative institutions should continue;

6. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Tokelau Public Service, to expand and intensify its programme of political education in the Territory so as to improve the awareness of the people of the Territory of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

7. Commends the people of Tokelau for their determination to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure that it does not compromise or undermine Tokelau's distinct and valuable cultural heritage, and urges the administering Power and international agencies to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard;

8. Welcomes the assurance of the administering Power that legislation affecting Tokelau will only be passed after consultation with the General Fono of Tokelau, and commends the Fono for the role it is playing in the development of a new legal code to give due recognition to Tokelauan custom and culture;

9. Welcomes also the efforts being made to develop an education system specifically geared to the needs of Tokelau and urges that these efforts be intensified;

10. Requests the administering Power, taking into account the Visiting Mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations, to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

11. Welcomes the participation of Tokelau in South Pacific regional organizations and institutions and requests the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory as an associate member of various organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies;

12. Expresses the view that measures to promote the economic and social development of Tokelau are an essential element in the process of self-determination and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in close co-operation with the General Fono, to continue to intensify and diversify its programmes of development assistance to Tokelau;

13. Notes the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization and other regional and international institutions and urges them to continue to increase such assistance to the Territory in close consultation with the Tokelau Administration;

14. Decides, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in this regard at its forty-first session, to continue the full examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission at an appropriate time, in consultation with the administering Power.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

15. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1294th and 1296th meetings, on 18 March and 4 August 1986, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 5/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to Tokelau in July 1986 2/ at the invitation of the Government of New Zealand and of the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau, 3/

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Visiting Mission,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations as representative of the administering Power,

Noting with satisfaction the continuing exemplary co-operation of the administering Power with regard to the work of the Special Committee relating to Tokelau and its readiness to permit access by United Nations visiting missions thereto,

Aware of the special problems facing Tokelau by virtue of its isolation, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

Reiterating the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Tokelau,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau; 6/

2. Approves the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986, 2/ and endorses the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 4/
3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
4. Expresses its deep appreciation to the elders, people and Public Service of Tokelau and to the administering Power for the courtesies, co-operation and assistance extended to the Visiting Mission;
5. Notes that the people of Tokelau with whom the Visiting Mission consulted expressed their desire to maintain at this stage their present status and relationship with the administering Power;
6. Notes the continuing development of the General Fono as Tokelau's highest political body, and considers that the process of devolution of authority to Tokelau's political and administrative institutions should continue;
7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Tokelau Public Service, to expand and intensify its programme of political education in the Territory so as to improve the awareness of the people of the Territory of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;
8. Commends the people of Tokelau for their determination to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure that it does not compromise or undermine Tokelau's distinct and valuable cultural heritage, and urges the administering Power and international agencies to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard;
9. Welcomes the assurance of the administering Power that legislation affecting Tokelau will only be passed after consultation with the General Fono of Tokelau, and commends the Fono for the role it is playing in the development of a new legal code to give due recognition to Tokelauan custom and culture;
10. Welcomes also the efforts being made to develop an education system specifically geared to the needs of Tokelau and urges that these efforts be intensified;
11. Requests the administering Power, taking into account the Visiting Mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations, to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

12. Welcomes the participation of Tokelau in South Pacific regional organizations and institutions and requests the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory as an associate member of various organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies;

13. Expresses the view that measures to promote the economic and social development of Tokelau are an essential element in the process of self-determination and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in close co-operation with the General Fono, to continue to intensify and diversify its programmes of development assistance to Tokelau;

14. Notes the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization and other regional and international institutions and urges them to continue to increase such assistance to the Territory in close consultation with the Tokelau Administration;

15. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

#### Notes

- 1/ A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.
- 2/ A/AC.109/877 and Add.1.
- 3/ A/AC.109/823.
- 4/ A/AC.109/877, sect. III.
- 5/ Chap. III of the present report and the present chapter.
- 6/ The present chapter.



Annex

SUMMARIES OF STATEMENTS\*

1308th meeting on 14 August 1986 (GA/COL/2537)

Mr. Ammar AMARI (Tunisia), Chairman of the Visiting Mission, said that at its fortieth session, the General Assembly had adopted on 2 December 1985, resolution 40/57 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Assembly had called upon "the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants". The mandate entrusted to the Visiting Mission which had gone to Tokelau was precisely in keeping with that paragraph of the resolution inasmuch as the Mission had been requested, in particular, to secure first-hand information on the situation in the Territory and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the people concerning their future political status.

Pursuant to the decision taken by the Special Committee at its 1278th meeting on 1 August 1985, and on the basis of consultations held by the Chairman in that regard, the representatives of Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia (Chairman) had been appointed members of the Mission. Mr. Raj Singh of Fiji, Mr. Deryck Murray of Trinidad and Tobago, and he, accompanied by three members of the Secretariat, including Mrs. Miriam Freedman as Principal Secretary, had visited the Territory.

During its stay, the Mission had endeavoured to carry out its mandate by meeting as many Tokelauans as possible, both those living in the Territory and those in New Zealand or Samoa, and by visiting nearly all of the Territory.

The results of the Mission's work, which included consultations with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand, and its observations, conclusions and recommendations were to be found in document A/AC.109/877.

During its visit to the Territory, the Mission had held talks with the Taupulega (Council of Elders) and with the women's committee on each of the three atolls. A special meeting of the General Fono, the supreme political authority of Tokelau, had been convened on 12 July at Fakaofu in order to meet the Mission, which had also attended the inaugural meeting of the Tokelau National Council of Women at Fakaofu.

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\* Note by the Rapporteur: in accordance with decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986 adopted by the General Assembly at its resumed fortieth session, the provision of verbatim records to the Special Committee was suspended during the Committee's two-week session in August. The summaries given hereunder are excerpts from unofficial summaries of the statements relating to the items concerned, published in United Nations press releases by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, and are given for ease of reference, not as a substitute for official records.

The Mission had also held talks with the aumaga (village workforce), with youth groups, and with officials of the Tokelau Public Service. In addition, the Mission had arranged a meeting with almost all the Tokelauan teachers who had gathered at Fakaofu for a workshop.

In addition, the Mission had visited the village school, hospital and some development projects on each of the atolls.

The Mission had also arranged meetings with the Tokelauan community in Apia, Samoa, on 17 July 1986; with the communities in Wellington and Auckland, on 22 and 23 July respectively; and with students studying in Fiji, on 26 July.

The Mission had also had discussions with representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), all of which have offices in Apia, Samoa.

In New Zealand, in addition to its lengthy discussions with senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Mission had met with representatives of the New Zealand State Services Commission, with the Minister of Pacific Island Affairs and with the Opposition Spokesman on Foreign Affairs and Member of Parliament. On 22 July the Mission had had a meeting with the Right Honourable David Lange, Prime Minister of New Zealand.

In both official, public meetings and informal meetings, the Mission had been able to ascertain at first hand the views of different groups and of the people on the situation in the Territory and its future political status. The members of the Mission could state that the Tokelauan people had unequivocally expressed their desire to maintain at the current stage the present status of Tokelau and its relationship with New Zealand. A written statement adequately reflecting the general view expressed throughout the Territory and indicating a decision not to change the relationship between Tokelau and the administering Power had been presented to the Mission at Fakaofu.

The Mission wished to pay tribute to the administering Power for the assistance provided in recent years with respect to the political, economic, social and cultural development of Tokelau.

The Chairman of the Visiting Mission introduced the report of the Mission which contained a number of recommendations aimed at facilitating the political, economic and social development of Tokelau and enabling its people to be better prepared for the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). He commended the report to the Committee for its approval.

The Chairman of the Visiting Mission expressed the appreciation of the members of the Mission for the co-operation and courtesies extended during their visit to the Territory by the Government of New Zealand, in particular Prime Minister David Lange, and by the elders, peoples and members of Public Service of Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu. He also thanked the other members of the Visiting Mission and the support team from the Secretariat for their contribution to the work of the Mission.

The representative of New Zealand said that for 25 years the Special Committee had met to examine conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories under New Zealand's administration. During that time it had seen a three-way dialogue grow up among the peoples of dependent Territories administered by his country, the United Nations (represented in this context by the Special Committee) and the Government of New Zealand.

Two sides of the triangular dialogue - those linking the people of Tokelau and New Zealand - continued on a regular basis and that between the United Nations and the administering Power continued on an equally regular basis in the cordial and constructive framework that had developed over the years. But it was only through members of the Special Committee being prepared to make the long and often difficult voyage to those distant atolls that the important third side of the triangle could be put in place and the rights of the Tokelauan people thus be exercised.

Last year the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau, the highest political body of Tokelau, had considered a suggestion from the New Zealand Government that a further United Nations visiting mission should visit Tokelau to see the developments that had occurred in the Territory since the previous Mission's visit in 1981. The Fono had agreed that a mission should be invited; an invitation in its name and that of the New Zealand Government had been duly issued which had been accepted by the Committee.

New Zealand welcomed the Mission's report. It was a document which would be useful to New Zealand; more importantly, it would be useful to the people of Tokelau in planning for their future.

He noted that the New Zealand Government had decided to issue the invitation for a mission from the Committee to visit Tokelau only after the proposal had been endorsed by the General Fono. That in itself was significant. It symbolized the relationship between New Zealand, as the administering Power, and Tokelau. No longer did New Zealand make decisions affecting Tokelau unless and until Tokelau had been fully consulted. New Zealand was therefore pleased to see recorded in the report of the Visiting Mission an acknowledgement of the increasing degree of responsibility and decision-making that had devolved to the General Fono. New Zealand acknowledged and welcomed the willingness shown by the people of Tokelau to assume that responsibility and fully endorsed the recommendation in the report of the Mission that the people of the Territory should be encouraged to assume an even greater role in conducting the affairs of the Territory.

That evolving political relationship was the product of intensive consultation at the highest levels of government in New Zealand and Tokelau. The question of the form of government and the extent of responsibility which was appropriate for Tokelau to assume had been debated on several occasions in the General Fono and in the individual village councils, as well as in informal sessions between the delegates of the General Fono and the senior management of the Tokelau Public Service. The leaders of Tokelau had then, in accordance with the views expressed in those forums, continued the dialogue on that subject with the Government of New Zealand. In that context, the visit in 1984 of the faipule (elected heads of the atolls) and pulenuku (village mayors) to New Zealand for discussions with the New Zealand Government, and the visit of the Prime Minister of New Zealand to Tokelau in 1985, were especially significant. That important dialogue would continue in a few weeks' time when the leaders of Tokelau again travelled to New Zealand for a further round of such discussions. It should be clear from that

and from the Mission's own account of its discussions that the evolution of the political relationship between New Zealand and Tokelau was being meticulously conducted in accordance with Article 73 b of the Charter of the United Nations. That obligated New Zealand as administering Power:

"to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement".

The General Fono was unquestionably a "free political institution" developing in accordance with the particular circumstances of Tokelau. The most important aspect of this progressive development since the visit of the last Visiting Mission had been the greater control the Fono had assumed over the allocation of budgetary resources and the oversight it exercised over the projects it approved.

On the important question of who controlled the purse strings, the Mission had recorded the fact that the Fono, rather than the New Zealand Government, was responsible now for the determination of priorities in the allocation of funds across the full range of development activities. The Mission had made a number of suggestions in areas where there might be increased funding allocated; these suggestions would be studied with great care by members of the General Fono, particularly by its Budget Committee when they met to plan next year's budget. They would also be taken into account when discussions were held in Wellington on the level of New Zealand budgetary support for Tokelau.

The Mission had recorded a number of observations and, in some cases, criticisms by Tokelauans regarding the allocation of funding to various areas of government activity. That evidence of debate within Tokelau reflected the reality that each year there were spirited exchanges in the Tokelau General Fono on financial matters.

The role of the Fono in the budgetary process was at the heart of Tokelau's assumption of responsibility over its own administrative affairs, but to focus on this issue alone would give an inadequate picture of the Fono's role. In another area that demonstrated the locus of political responsibility, the Fono was embarked on a rewriting of the legal framework that governed the lives of the people of the island group. The Fono's law sub-committee had been working for the past three years (with professional assistance funded now by UNDP) to draft a legal code specifically based on Tokelau's own needs and values. Here was another demonstration that major decisions on the government of Tokelau were no longer taken in Wellington; they were taken in Tokelau itself by Tokelau's own leaders.

On the question of transport, the Mission had experienced for itself the unavoidable hardships that beset all Tokelauans because of the isolation of their atolls from each other and from neighbouring countries. Transport for them was a protracted business, both difficult and expensive. Nevertheless, significant improvements had been made in this crucial area. On the previous Mission's visit to Tokelau in 1981, ships had called at the islands only four times a year; now there was a chartered ship sailing regularly between Samoa and Tokelau on a monthly schedule. The options open to Tokelau to improve its communications links further had been the subject of an intensive study. Detailed consideration had been given - in the village councils and at village meetings, in the General Fono, in discussions with the Prime Minister and the Government of New Zealand, by

engineering, environmental, economic and aviation specialists - to the viability of establishing an air link between Tokelau and the outside world, bearing in mind the wishes of the people and the physical constraint of limited land area. The Mission had rightly pointed out that that had been endorsed in principle by Tokelau after very careful and lengthy consideration, in large part because both political and economic development was at present hindered by the absence of such means of rapid communication. The Mission's recommendation that priority be given to that was a reflection of Tokelau's views, and he assured the Committee that it would be given such priority.

The Visiting Mission welcomed Tokelau's participation in regional and international organizations. Tokelau already played a role in the South Pacific; it was a full member of the South Pacific Commission, and one of the 11 member countries involved in the University of the South Pacific. Such membership had brought direct benefit to Tokelau. The question of joining additional regional organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system would be examined further; wider participation in such organizations would be discussed with Tokelau. If they concluded that there were benefits to be desired from direct participation, financial considerations would not stand in the way of Tokelau seeking admission.

With regard to the future of Tokelau, the Mission had recorded the assurances given by New Zealand that there would be no political change instituted in Tokelau unless and until Tokelau itself opted for it. Tokelau for its part had made it clear that in the mean time it did not want any substantial change in the present status and relationship with New Zealand. That view would, as always, be fully respected. New Zealand stood firmly behind Tokelau and would continue to support it and give it assistance for as long as Tokelau wanted. The people of Tokelau, the community and its leaders, were giving serious thought to the nature of the relationship with New Zealand that might develop in the years ahead. The recognition by the Visiting Mission that the particular circumstances of Tokelau would require a flexible approach to this question should constitute a helpful contribution to the debate within Tokelau and a timely reassurance to the Tokelauan people.

The representative of New Zealand did not doubt that the Special Committee would continue to recognize the particular circumstances of that Territory and would accept that the way in which the relationship evolved would be determined solely in accordance with the wishes and circumstances of the people of Tokelau themselves. That was an assurance that New Zealand had given the Tokelauans, and they would stand by it.

1311th meeting on 10 September 1986 (GA/COL/2540)

The Chairman expressed the Special Committee's appreciation to the Government of New Zealand and its delegation for their continued close co-operation in the work of the Committee relating to the only remaining Non-Self-Governing Territory under the administration of New Zealand. Such co-operation would no doubt further facilitate the speedy exercise by the people of Tokelau of their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. On behalf of the Committee, he thanked Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia), Chairman of the Visiting Mission, Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji) and Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) for their contribution to the work of the Committee.

The representative of New Zealand stated that the Government of New Zealand was unequivocally committed to, and fully respected, the inherent rights of the people of Tokelau to self-determination in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. He paid particular tribute to the excellent work accomplished by the Visiting Mission.

APPENDIX\*

A. Summaries of statements referred to in chapters IV, V and VIII\*\*

1297th meeting on 5 August 1986 (GA/COL/2526)

The representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia said that two decades had passed since the United Nations ended South Africa's control over Namibia, yet the unlawful occupation and economic exploitation of Namibia continued. The racist régime had resorted to terrorism against neighbouring States in order to perpetuate its racist policies, part of a long-term effort to destabilize the front-line States.

South Africa's acts of destabilization, its refusal to withdraw from Namibia and its exploitation of the Namibian people could only continue with the collaboration of some countries and multinational institutions. That support allowed South Africa to continue its illegal occupation. The time had come for the international community to go beyond condemnation of South Africa. To that end, the Council for Namibia called on all countries to join in the call for sanctions.

The front-line States had supported the call for complete sanctions, despite the economic difficulties such sanctions would pose for those States. The Council believed, however, that in the long run the cost of sanctions on all countries would be small compared to the continued degradation inflicted on the people of Namibia and the possibility of a widening destabilization of the region.

The representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) said that the Pretoria régime had embarked on a genocidal campaign. Daily, people in South Africa were being killed, simply because of their resistance to apartheid. At the same time, South Africa was carrying out acts of aggression against neighbouring States, among them, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola. Moreover, racist troops still continued to occupy the southern parts of Angola.

In denouncing repressive steps taken by South Africa in Namibia, including police actions and a news black-out, he pointed out that crimes committed by South Africa against the Namibian people often went unreported.

The people of Namibia had intensified their struggle. Recalling a rally organized by SWAPO and held in July in Namibia, he said the message of that rally was clear: Security Council resolutions should be implemented and those who

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\* Previously issued as A/41/23 (Part IX) and Corr.1.

\*\* Note by the Rapporteur: in accordance with decision 40/472 of 9 May 1986 adopted by the General Assembly at its resumed fortieth session, the provision of verbatim records to the Special Committee was suspended during the Committee's two-week session in August. The summaries given hereunder are excerpts from unofficial summaries of the statements relating to the items concerned, published in United Nations press releases by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, and are given for ease of reference, not as a substitute for official records.

continued to support South Africa, particularly the Reagan Administration, should cease to do so.

The Namibian people called for sanctions against South Africa. Sanctions had not been imposed on South Africa; the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany were obstacles to such actions. He appealed for the Special Committee's help in ensuring the success of the special session of the General Assembly on Namibia.

He condemned the linkage policy as well as that of "constructive engagement" pursued by the Reagan Administration, which only prolonged the suffering of the Namibians.

The representative of Czechoslovakia strongly rejected any attempts to settle the Namibian problem outside the United Nations and demanded that the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria régime be immediately terminated and power transferred to the Namibian people, represented by SWAPO.

Czechoslovakia condemned the continuing violations by the Pretoria régime of the fundamental human rights of the Namibian population, the armed attacks launched by South Africa against neighbouring States and the United States policy of "constructive engagement" towards the Pretoria régime, which was aimed at securing continued depletion of the natural resources of Namibia and colonial exploitation of the population of that Territory, as well as neo-colonial domination over the African continent. The continuing co-operation of the United States, Israel and some Western States with racist South Africa in the military field was especially dangerous.

The United States should discontinue its assistance to the Pretoria régime and join the other members of the international community. It was particularly important that the United States and its ally, the United Kingdom, should stop blocking the adoption of mandatory economic sanctions by the Security Council; economic sanctions against South Africa were the best means of contributing to the elimination of apartheid and the decolonization of Namibia.

1298th meeting on 6 August 1986 (GA/COL/2527)

The representative of Czechoslovakia said that acts of aggression launched by Pretoria from Namibia against sovereign African States, the aggression against Grenada conducted from a military base in Puerto Rico, or the utilization of the St. Helena archipelago for the re-establishment of colonial domination over the Malvinas revealed the essential objective of the existence of military bases and activities in colonial territories. Nuclear weapons were already deployed at the Bermuda Islands, in Micronesia and in Puerto Rico, and there was no doubt that such activities were not carried out in order to provide for the security of the colonial peoples.

Capitalist Powers had long been aware of the advantages of military bases in colonies. After the Second World War, the United States had used the "strategy of bases" in its effort to keep the positions it had gained during the war. In September 1945, United States Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hansel had stated that the United States had to maintain an extensive range of naval bases encircling the Pacific, and early in 1946, it had been announced that the command of the United States Army and Navy had worked out a plan on the establishment and completion of military bases.



Reviewing the situation in Namibia, companies from the United States and other Western States had maintained their contracts with South African military industry and provided the racist régime with valuable military technology. "Extreme anxiety arises in view of the pursuit of such co-operation in the nuclear field, particularly on the part of the aggressive Israel that has demonstrated in practice more than once that the United Nations Charter, the norms of international law and civilized relations among nations do not stop its ambitions".

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that it was highly symbolic that in their very first statements during the current session of the Special Committee, the representatives of different countries were, one after another, focusing on the problem of Namibia. Exactly 20 years had gone by since the historic moment when the General Assembly had revoked Pretoria's pre-war Mandate to govern Namibia.

The world was now witness to an ever more explosive situation in southern Africa, whose roots lay in Pretoria's aggressive foreign policy and in repression on an unheard-of scale by the racists against the majority of the population in South Africa and illegally occupied Namibia. Pretoria relied for aid on the forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism which sought, in southern Africa as in other parts of the globe, to strike back and deny victory to the forces of national and social liberation. Those same forces were seeking to keep the United Nations out of any Namibian settlement, undermine the internationally recognized basis for Namibian independence embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and other such United Nations rulings, and link the decolonization of Namibia to unrelated issues. Those same forces were determined to reverse the process of national liberation in southern Africa and launch a counter-offensive in order to consolidate their neo-colonial dominion over the entire African continent.

The immediate granting of independence to the Namibian people with no loss of the country's unity and territorial integrity, including the Walvis Bay region and offshore islands, was an integral part of such a settlement. The Soviet Union favoured the prompt transfer of total power to the Namibian people fighting for the freedom and independence of their country under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and full implementation of the decisions by the United Nations relating to Namibia. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was for enhancing the role of the United Nations in seeking a Namibian settlement, by ensuring effective participation in the process by the Security Council.

In the interests of a swift solution to the Namibian problem and peace and stability in southern Africa, the Soviet Union sided wholeheartedly with the demand by African and other countries that comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa should be introduced by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. It was a consistent advocate of rigid compliance by all States with the embargo placed by the Security Council on supplies of arms to South Africa and with United Nations decisions on the ending of any kind of nuclear collaboration with the Republic.

A solution to the problem of Namibia could not be further delayed. The Soviet Union was convinced that the problem could and must be resolved by political means. Accordingly, it was essential, through constant, insistent and ever-growing pressure on both South Africa and its Western patrons, to secure compliance by those nations with the decisions of the Security Council and the United Nations in

general on the question of Namibia and force them to reckon with the will of the Namibian people and the overwhelming majority of the world's States.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics roundly condemned the continuing plunder of Namibia's natural resources by transnational corporations, regarding the illegitimate exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests as a gross violation of the Charter and decisions by the United Nations bodies concerned.

The decisions taken by the United Nations and other international bodies on the question of Namibia called for all possible moral and material support and assistance to be given to peoples struggling for national liberation against colonialism, racism and apartheid. In keeping with those decisions, the Soviet Union would continue to offer support for the just struggle being waged by the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO (the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people), for release from the colonial and racist yoke.

The representative of China said that, despite the disintegration of the old colonial system, the process of decolonization had not reached its conclusion; 20 years had passed since the United Nations had terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia, yet the Namibian people were still under the colonial rule of South Africa and there were still other Non-Self-Governing Territories that had not yet achieved national self-determination.

The continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa had made Namibia the largest colony left in the world today. Namibia was endowed with rich mineral, agricultural and fishery resources, but those resources were still controlled by South Africa. The South African authorities not only flagrantly plundered those resources, but also leased them out to foreign corporations for exploitation.

The South African authorities and foreign economic interests had taken up two thirds of the mines and fertile land of Namibia and driven millions of the Namibian people to barren areas, thus reducing them to the status of cheap labour. The South African authorities obstinately practised the system of apartheid, depriving the Namibian people of all political and economic rights. China denounced all the activities by the South African authorities and foreign economic interests and supported all the measures adopted by the international community aimed at protecting the natural resources of Namibia and terminating South Africa's colonial rule in that country.

Only when Namibia had attained genuine independence could its natural resources be effectively protected. Therefore, all effective measures to impel the South African authorities to carry out the relevant United Nations resolutions and let the Namibian people achieve independence at an early date must be adopted. With respect to small Territories, the people of all Non-Self-Governing Territories were entitled to the right of self-determination, irrespective of the size of the Territory and population. China opposed the stationing of troops and the setting up of military bases and installations by any country on the territory of other countries, including colonies and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The representative of Bulgaria said the continued occupation of Namibia posed a grave challenge to the international community and was in flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions. Namibia had been deprived of freedom and had experienced terror imposed by South Africa for too long. Anyone suspected of being

a member of SWAPO was a prime target for attack. South Africa also continued to recruit mercenaries to fight in Namibia and attacked neighbouring States.

Despite the repressive measures taken by South Africa, SWAPO continued its struggle. However, considerable obstacles still existed. While the largest obstacle to Namibian independence was South Africa, the lack of progress in implementing the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia was also due to the policy of "constructive engagement" by the United States and other Western Powers.

According to the Geneva Convention, the Namibian conflict was of an international nature. It was an act of aggression against the people of Namibia and posed a threat to international peace and security. The United Nations could render assistance to Namibia by imposing mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of Pretoria. As a non-permanent member of the Security Council, Bulgaria would gladly support such a decision. All co-operation with South Africa should be discontinued. Bulgaria would continue to support the Namibian people and their sole representative, SWAPO.

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that two decades had passed since the General Assembly had terminated the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia. Over the years, the racist régime of South Africa had persistently refused to implement the various resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council on the granting of independence to the Namibian people. Hence, the world witnessed today the ruthless exploitation and repression of the Namibian people and denial of their basic human rights. Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained unimplemented due to South Africa's intransigence. The United Republic of Tanzania unreservedly condemned the actions of South Africa and rejected the linking of Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

The continued intransigence of the racist régime of South Africa would not have continued for so long without the tacit support of certain Western countries, he said. The policy of so-called "constructive engagement" had, in fact, emboldened the apartheid régime to carry out its acts of destabilization and attacks against neighbouring States. The racist régime had used Namibia as a springboard against neighbouring States, especially Angola.

The imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa was the only peaceful means left for the settlement of the Namibian independence issue. The United Republic of Tanzania rejected and condemned the imposition of the so-called "interim government" in Namibia and urged the international community to endorse and apply comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa.

Multinational corporations had, over the years, made huge profits from their economic activities in Namibia and the money accrued had been repatriated to Western countries. The United Kingdom and the United States were bitterly opposed to the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, for such measures would adversely affect their economic interests. That situation made it even more imperative for the international community to take appropriate steps to isolate further South Africa.

With regard to the question of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration, it had been shown beyond any reasonable doubt that the colonial Powers had been using some of their Territories for military purposes. Administering Powers had reportedly nuclearized some of those colonial Territories. Those actions impeded the realization of self-determination and national independence and were, therefore, contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter.

The military situation in Namibia was of great concern to the international community as a result of South Africa's continued use of that Territory as a launching ground for attacks against the front-line States. The United Republic of Tanzania condemned all those countries which still collaborated with South Africa in the military, nuclear and intelligence fields. A significant number of Western countries had violated United Nations resolutions on the arms and oil embargo against South Africa and had actively assisted South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons, without due regard to the repressive policies of the racist régime.

It was disturbing to note the continued financial support to the racist régime by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Fund should halt any further financial assistance to, and collaboration with, that régime.

1299th meeting, on 7 August 1986 (GA/COL/2528)

The representative of Cuba said that the situation in South Africa was a threat to international peace and security. Despite that, the Security Council had been prevented from taking appropriate action due to the use of the veto by the United States and the United Kingdom. South Africa must end its apartheid policy and its illegal occupation of Namibia. Also, the collaboration between Washington and Pretoria must be halted. All attempts to link the freedom of Namibia with the presence of Cuba's international troops in Angola must be rejected. Those troops would be withdrawn when South Africa's aggression against independent States in southern Africa ended, when apartheid was abolished and Namibia became independent.

"Constructive engagement" was one more method used to perpetuate South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and maintain United States interests in the region. The implementation of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa was the only alternative remaining to bring an end to the apartheid régime. The obstruction of the United States and the United Kingdom in blocking those comprehensive sanctions made it necessary that independent countries implement unilateral sanctions against the South African régime.

Cuba condemned in the most forceful terms the co-operation given to South Africa. It must be stated without equivocation that the Committee should condemn the United States and the United Kingdom for their obstruction; condemn the United States and Israel for their support of South Africa; condemn transnational corporations for their economic support of South Africa; and condemn IMF for financial support provided to the apartheid régime. Only when such condemnation was expressed clearly would the Committee have fulfilled its duty.

The representative of Afghanistan said that the following elements lay at the core of the problem of Namibia:

(a) The question of Namibia was a decolonization problem. To portray it in the context of East-West confrontation, or of the concept of "linking" or "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, would be a futile attempt to diminish the importance of the right of all nations to self-determination and independence. The concept of linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola should be categorically rejected;

(b) On the basis of the "Definition of Aggression" contained in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, the continued occupation of Namibia by the racist South African forces constituted a clear act of aggression. The people of Namibia were thus entitled to all forms of struggle, including armed struggle, to rid their territory of forces of occupation. All patriotic elements who had been captured in the course of the struggle by the racist occupying Power should enjoy the status of prisoners of war in conformity with the 1949 Geneva Protocol;

(c) The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) was the sole, legitimate and authentic representative of the people of Namibia and the vanguard of their struggle for total independence. Any attempt to gain recognition and legitimacy for puppet subservient local authorities in Windhoek or installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia defied the provisions of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985;

(d) The United Nations Council for Namibia was the sole legal Administering Authority for Namibia, and thus the issue of Namibia was an issue between the South African racist régime on the one hand and the international community on the other. That fact belied the South African claim to portray the question of Namibia as a regional issue.

Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until self-determination and national independence were achieved. Afghanistan condemned the racist Pretoria régime's brutal repression of the Namibian people, its efforts to destroy the national integrity of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. It supported the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) towards the settlement of problems in southern Africa. It also supported the communiqué issued by the summit meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the Front-line States held at Luanda on 8 April 1986, regarding the continued acts of aggression by the racist South African régime against the neighbouring States and the situation in southern Africa; attached great importance to the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986; and stressed the urgent need for the implementation thereof.

Afghanistan condemned the colonial Powers concerned, which had taken no steps to implement the request repeatedly addressed to them by the General Assembly, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985, namely, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories. Afghanistan was deeply concerned about the military activities and arrangements by the colonial Powers, particularly by the United States, in Territories under their administration, as they constituted a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Afghanistan strongly condemned all military activities by the colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which were an impediment to their right to self-determination and independence. The colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

The Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, condemned the increasing exploitation of the natural and human resources of dependent Territories by the colonial Powers and transnational corporations, as well as the use of some of them for military purposes, including the stocking and/or deployment of nuclear weapons, which not only represented a serious obstacle to the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence but threatened their security and that of independent neighbouring States.

The policy of administering Powers in the economic field was to make the economy of colonial Territories dependent on the economy of world imperialism headed by United States imperialism. Such a policy adopted by colonial Powers was a serious obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and in violation of Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Colonial Powers and certain Western States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, continued to disregard United Nations decisions on the subject. They had failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 40/56 of 2 December 1985. Afghanistan strongly condemned the intensified activities of those Western economic, financial and other interests which continued to exploit the human and natural resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in the case of Namibia. Those activities were impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, genuine independence and economic self-reliance.

Afghanistan called for the immediate implementation of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986.

The non-participation of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany in that Conference once again clearly showed the direct support of apartheid in South Africa by imperialism. The President of the United States declared that "[sanctions] would also hurt blacks in South Africa and neighbouring countries". It would have been more appropriate perhaps for him to state that it would hurt the business and large profits of some 400 United States transnational corporations operating in South Africa. Because imperialism only protected its profits and income, it disregarded the genuine interest of the people suffering from the capitalist system. According to United Nations statistics, 1,068 transnational corporations were operating in South Africa, out of which 912 belonged to the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic said that the deterioration of the Namibian situation, caused by South Africa, jeopardized international peace and security. Pretoria continued to obstruct the rights of the Namibian people to

freedom, independence and territorial unity and the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Syria called for the implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna in July 1986.

The neo-colonialist plan carried out by South Africa through the establishment of a puppet régime in June 1985 in Windhoek was only an attempt to mislead the international community. The only language the South African régime would understand was the use of sanctions, which was endorsed by the whole international community with the exception of those who supported the Pretoria régime. The United States Administration still rejected imposing sanctions and supported, by all means and in all fields, the Pretoria racist régime, which was the twin of the Zionist racist régime in occupied Palestine. The two régimes were co-operating in military, economic, political, nuclear and other fields because they believed in one ideology and theory, namely, the superiority of one race over another. Such collaboration threatened peace and security for both African and Arab nations and constituted a threat to international peace and security.

As called for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris, in which Syria participated, all States should collectively and individually impose sanctions against South Africa even if the Security Council failed to do so.

The increased support Pretoria received from some countries contributed to the further deterioration of the situation. There was clear evidence that the resources of Namibia were being plundered. Syria condemned the foreign economic interests operating in the area, as they not only led to the plundering of resources, but also encouraged economic dependency, thus impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

Syria condemned all military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, as such collaboration increased the tension in the area, widened the confrontation and led to a dangerous situation. Military activities, in particular military bases in colonial Territories, constituted a serious and dangerous obstacle to achieving political and economic independence in the Territories concerned. The increasing military build-up in Namibia by racist South Africa, designed to destroy SWAPO and to perpetuate the illegal occupation of Namibia, and the régime's continuing aggression against neighbouring African States, seriously threatened international peace and security.

The representative of Yugoslavia deplored the decision by one administering Power not to take part in the deliberations of the Committee. That decision amounted to a virtual departure from the principle of seeking generally acceptable solutions to the remaining problems of decolonization through multilateral efforts within the United Nations.

In recent years, the remaining colonial problems had been increasingly projected as an upshot of economic, ideological and military rivalry. In an attempt to deny freedom and independence to colonial countries and peoples, some colonial questions were being portrayed as bilateral disputes between neighbouring countries. Particularly worrisome was the situation in those Non-Self-Governing Territories where the existence, or construction, of foreign military bases and facilities, and the introduction of new types of weapons, had made them potential

targets and theatres of war. The stark truth was that the ever more frequent manifestations of global rivalry in the remaining issues of decolonization arrested the aspirations of the peoples in colonial Territories freely to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural development.

Namibia was today the most telling proof of the inadmissibility of such a situation. The régime, whose political dogma was apartheid, must be denied further support. The forthcoming special session of the General Assembly on Namibia should provide an opportunity to emphasize, once again, that such a policy was unacceptable and unjustifiable. The illegal occupation and exploitation of the natural resources and the persistent usurpation of the heritage and the future of the people of Namibia must be terminated forthwith.

The legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Namibia, Western Sahara and other colonial Territories to realize their right to determine their own way of development were not subject to compromise.

The representative of Czechoslovakia said that a Leninist method of analysis, which drew a distinction between political independence and economic liberation, provided a guideline for examining the influence and aims of colonial Powers in dependent Territories. The question of activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial Territories should be viewed from that perspective.

An even greater role was being played by transnational monopolies in the strategy of imperialism towards dependent Territories. That applied not only to the economy, but to the political, ideological and military fields. That was why they were rightly regarded as the striking force of colonialism.

The report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia offered a picture of the scope of the exploitation of Namibia's population and depletion of the natural and mineral potential of the country. The same manifestations of foreign economic and other interests were found in other colonies.

The activities of foreign monopolies did not bring the needed dynamism in the development of the social situation in colonies. In many cases, the social circumstances had worsened. Reports of the United Nations Council for Namibia stated that labour regulations were not applied at all towards most Namibians and that Namibians were forced to work in extremely dangerous conditions. Medical care, if any, was at a very low level. The negative consequences of that state of affairs included extensive, economically motivated emigration from a number of colonies, such as Puerto Rico and American Samoa.

The activities of foreign monopolies thus actually formed a part of a purposeful policy of the colonial Powers to impede the development of economic prerequisites for the accession of colonies to independence. Such an approach denied the people in the colonies their right to self-determination and independence. Foreign economic and other interests thus constituted a mechanism for maintaining colonial domination, in either direct or covert form.

As there were many obstacles impeding the process of decolonization in the economic sphere, it would be beneficial to devote more attention to that problem by establishing an ad hoc working group, which could make a comprehensive analysis of the problem.



The representative of Sweden said that the Special Committee must never lose sight of its fundamental task, to promote the well-being of the colonial peoples and safeguard their inalienable rights. Issues extraneous to decolonization, and disputes and conflicts with no relevance to the Committee's mandate, must be kept outside the work of the Committee.

The right of the peoples in Non-Self-Governing Territories freely to choose their own constitutional arrangements or socio-economic models for the solution of their problems must be respected. Size, geographical location and availability of natural resources should not be used as arguments against allowing them to exercise their inalienable rights. Unfortunately, however, some of the remaining colonial Territories suffered from disadvantages of just that kind. Those Territories, therefore, required the support of the international community to address their specific problems.

Sweden had consistently condemned the activities of foreign economic interests which in any way impeded the process of decolonization. At the same time, in many cases, foreign investments and other economic development co-operation could be an important element in promoting industrial development and providing employment. Consequently, it was of great importance to distinguish between those economic activities that impeded the decolonization, and other activities which were beneficial to the development of the Territories in question.

The fact that the Namibian issue still remained unresolved was an international disgrace. South Africa was not only illegally occupying Namibia, but also using that country as a springboard for terrorism and military actions against neighbouring States, in particular Angola. South Africa's policy on Namibia was a threat to international peace and security and could turn Namibia into an area of direct East-West confrontation.

Security Council resolution 435 (1978) constituted the only internationally acceptable basis for a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the question of Namibia through democratic means. All attempts to introduce into the United Nations plan for Namibia any extraneous issues must be categorically rejected.

Security Council resolution 566 (1985) on Namibia had been a step in the right direction. The Council had warned South Africa that failure to co-operate with the United Nations on the implementation of the plan for Namibia would compel it to consider new appropriate measures, including measures under Chapter VII of the Charter. Accordingly, the Council should, without further delay, take the effective action foreseen in its resolution 566 (1985).

Those members of the Security Council that continued to prevent effective international action against apartheid - the United Kingdom and the United States - were taking upon themselves an increasingly heavy responsibility, both as permanent members of the Council and as States with special means to exert pressure on South Africa. Both countries should reassess their positions and support mandatory sanctions.

There was room for other measures, by individual countries, to support the legitimate aspirations of the people of Namibia. The exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia, including its maritime resources, should be halted. A ban on

the importation of uranium must be universally applied. Furthermore, he supported African and other countries in their demand to establish a 200-mile exclusive economic zone for Namibia as soon as possible.

The United Nations had a clear responsibility to assist the people of Namibia. Therefore, all Members of the United Nations should contribute or increase their contributions to the various United Nations funds and activities intended for the people of Namibia. In that context, Sweden stressed the need for rendering increased moral and political support to SWAPO.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the Soviet Union attached great importance to the eradication of the shameful vestiges of colonialism from the earth and the establishment of conditions permitting the independent development of those peoples that had thrown off the colonial yoke.

Colonialism, racism and apartheid continued to poison the international atmosphere. They were a dangerous source of tension, conflict and danger to general peace and international security.

The Soviet Union gave constant support to efforts by the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies to secure genuine political and economic independence for the colonial and dependent countries and peoples. Its policy lay in unwavering pursuit of the complete and final eradication of the vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, racism and apartheid included, and an end to the exploitation by imperialistic monopolies and transnational corporations of the human and natural resources of colonial and dependent Territories.

South Africa was flouting numerous decisions of the United Nations by continuing its occupation of Namibia, exploiting the human and natural resources of that Territory and trying to suppress the Namibian people's national liberation movement led by their sole legitimate representative, SWAPO. For many years the Pretoria régime, with the complicity of the United States and other Western countries, had been blocking implementation of United Nations decisions on the granting of independence to Namibia and trying to settle the Namibian question on a neo-colonial basis.

Southern Africa remained a focus of tension mainly because the racist South African authorities' criminal policies of apartheid, occupation of Namibia, and aggression against neighbouring African States enjoyed the support of influential Western patrons, in particular the United States, which championed the policy of "constructive engagement". In the Security Council, the imposition of effective collective sanctions against the South African racist régime in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, was being blocked by the United States and the United Kingdom. Through a variety of means, including their transnational corporations, they were maintaining and even strengthening their ties with the Pretoria régime in military, political, financial and economic matters. A particular threat was posed by the collaboration of several North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries and Israel with the South African racists in the nuclear sphere, which was promoting the growth of Pretoria's nuclear potential.

The United Nations and those of its subsidiary bodies concerned with decolonization could no longer put up with the fact that the peoples of a score of colonial or dependent Territories had still not been granted freedom and independence, or that some imperialist States were trying to retain their hold on

those peoples by imposing on them sundry contrived variations on neo-colonial status.

The Soviet Union was convinced that it was high time the world community of States and the United Nations fixed their attention on the fate of the peoples living in the small colonial, dependent and Trust Territories. It was inadmissible, for example, that the people of the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) should be deprived of the right to genuine self-determination and independence as the administering Power, the United States, was trying to do. No hackneyed references to a Territory's size, geographical isolation or, in some cases, limited resources could justify any delay in the application of the Declaration on decolonization.

The continuance of colonial order in colonial and dependent Territories afforded the best possible conditions for monopoly capital and transnational corporations to reap fabulous profits from the unobstructed despoliation and exhaustion of natural resources and the inhuman exploitation of the people living in colonial Territories.

It was the Soviet Union's firm conviction that the time had come at long last for decisive steps in accordance with the Charter to curtail the activities of foreign monopolies and transnational corporations obstructing the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Implementation of the Declaration on decolonization was being blocked by the colonial Powers' military activities in dependent Territories and their use of armed force against peoples that had risen to fight for their independence. A 100,000-strong South African army had been sent by Pretoria into Namibia to crush the liberation movement of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and to commit acts of armed aggression against the front-line African States.

The military bases, strong points, test ranges and installations constructed by the imperialist Powers in dependent Territories were sources of military danger. The purpose of the military bases in Guam, Puerto Rico, Micronesia, Diego Garcia, Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands and other dependent Territories was most certainly not to increase employment levels among the local population.

His delegation wished to stress that the very existence of military bases and installations in colonial, Trust and dependent Territories was one of the most serious obstacles to the exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and one which led ultimately to the growth of new points of tension and threatened international peace and security.

The deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in dependent Territories, which could be characterized as nuclear colonialism, was a particular menace to the peoples of the entire world.

Plans for the militarization of Micronesia, the amassing of American nuclear weapons there and the use of the Territory for tests of missile technology posed a threat not only to the people of Micronesia but to other countries in the region as well. Those plans ran counter to the desire of the Pacific States to establish a nuclear-free zone in the southern Pacific Ocean.

The Soviet Union supported the Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations calling upon the administering Powers not to involve colonial Territories in any aggressive actions or clashes with other States and to respect in full the principles and purposes of the Charter, the Declaration on decolonization and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly concerning military activities by the colonial Powers in the Territories under their jurisdiction.

The Special Committee should recommend to the General Assembly that it condemn roundly the actions of those Member States which not only had not ceased to collaborate with South Africa in the political, economic, military, nuclear and other spheres but had taken the Republic under their political wing, declaring it to be a "strategic ally".

His delegation supported the common call by States for the Security Council to impose comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to make the racist South African régime desist from its unlawful occupation of Namibia and put an end to its incessant acts of aggression against independent African States.

The representative of Bulgaria said that the military activities of the administering Powers in the Non-Self-Governing Territories were an obstacle to the full implementation of the Declaration. The aim and activities of those military bases were not, as those Powers often claimed, to improve the economy of the Territories, but rather to subvert the movement for independence in those Territories.

Nuclear weapons had already been deployed in Bermuda and Puerto Rico, as well as in Micronesia. That explained why the islands of the Pacific favoured the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone. Such activities, as well as other military activities, impeded the implementation of the Declaration. The military presence in those Territories must be ended, and he was certain the Special Committee would take a strong stand on that issue.

The representative of Iran (Islamic Republic of) said that the heroic struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa against apartheid and its allies, as well as the resistance and perseverance of the front-line States in the face of numerous acts of military and, recently, economic aggression by the Pretoria régime, should be considered sacrifices for the upholding of the basic principles of the United Nations. Unfortunately, the continued need for such sacrifices and suffering was testimony to the lack of necessary commitment on the part of the international community, which had allowed certain Western countries to prevent the implementation of the most widely accepted decisions of the international forum.

Enjoying the political, economic and military support of certain Western countries, South Africa tried to link irrelevant issues to the settlement of its illegal occupation of Namibia. It was distressing to note the continued military co-operation between the United States and certain European countries with the South African régime, specifically in the field of providing Pretoria with nuclear technology. Of special interest was the co-operation in the field of military, security and nuclear technology between the racist Zionist régime, occupying Palestine, and Pretoria.

Pretoria had also been engaged in a rapid exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia, with the co-operation and support of the Western Powers and their transnational corporations. All of the 138 non-South African companies involved in the illegal exploitation of Namibian human and mineral resources were headquartered in the Western countries. The Namibian economy had been fragmented in order to provide for the economic and security requirements of South Africa. Moreover, while the Western private corporations provided the financial and technical backbone for apartheid, international lending institutions dominated by Western Powers arrogantly defied the wishes of the international community and continued co-operating with Pretoria. The co-operation between IMF and the World Bank with the Pretoria racists must be condemned. Their unjustifiable support for racism and aggression in southern Africa must cease.

In examining the situation in Namibia and South Africa, it was imperative for international bodies to pay special attention to the foundations of the foreign policy of the United States and the Western hegemony which bore the primary responsibility for the continued shameful existence of the apartheid régime. Such a systematic view of the situation in South Africa was necessary if the international community were sincerely trying to put an end to apartheid and other manifestations of the hegemonic policies of great Powers in the Middle East, Latin America and elsewhere. Only such an approach would clearly expose the continued military collaboration between the Western Powers, the Zionist entity and the Pretoria régime, the support provided to that régime for its illegal occupation of Namibia and the exploitation of its resources and the supply of technology and the means of repression to the brutal South African police for the killing of innocent people and the suppression of liberation movements. One could then find out why the current United States Administration still insisted on the bankrupt and disgraced policy of "constructive engagement". One had to look no further than the remarks made by United States lawmakers and diplomats to find testimony to the moral bankruptcy of the United States policy towards South Africa in general and the "constructive engagement" approach in particular.

The designation of South Africa as a security zone for the United States partially explained the resistance of the West to the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria. The huge profits extracted by transnational corporations from exploitation of South African and Namibian resources was the other contributing factor in the continued opposition to sanctions. The motive for that resistance was obviously not the welfare of the African masses, only 5 per cent of whom were affected by the employment benefits of the transnational corporations.

The presence of foreign military forces and installations, without regard for the wishes of the indigenous population, could not be justified under any circumstances. Such a presence impeded the implementation of the Declaration.

Military bases had not brought about any meaningful economic development and had certainly not contributed to the creation of favourable conditions for political and economic independence. Furthermore, it was a ridiculous proposition that installations of intercontinental ballistic missiles would enhance the security of a region or that nuclear testing could be vital to the economic development of a region.

The representative of India recalled that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, at its most recent ministerial-level meeting, had condemned the increasing exploitation of the natural and human resources of Territories under its control by colonial Powers and transnational corporations, as well as the use of some of them for military purposes, including the stocking and/or deployment of nuclear weapons. On Namibia, the non-aligned countries had long pointed to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions as the only means by which a peaceful change could be effected in South Africa.

The findings of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia had given evidence of the connection stressed by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, namely, that there were activities of foreign economic interests which impeded the implementation of the Declaration on decolonization. He expressed satisfaction that the report had been endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, which had urged all States, United Nations organizations, organs and bodies, non-governmental organizations and transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions to implement the recommendations made by the Panel with a view to contributing more effectively to the abolition of apartheid and the termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia.

It was a calculated geopolitical reality that Non-Self-Governing Territories provided bases for great-Power and bloc rivalries, for the quest for spheres of influence and the persistence of unjust international economic relations. It was the responsibility of the administering Powers to give the people in Non-Self-Governing Territories the chance to flower. Each Non-Self-Governing Territory demonstrated that formula prescriptions would not work, and the people of each must determine freely what they perceived to be in their best interests.

India regretted the decision by the United Kingdom not to take part in the work of the Committee. Unilateral isolation from multilateral objectives could not help anyone. The absence of information only bred suspicion.

The United Nations must play a crucial role in the endeavour to assure selfhood and identity to those to whom it had been denied. While the question of Namibia had crippled the Organization's endeavours, he noted with satisfaction the process of joint mediation begun by the Chairman of OAU and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to a just and definitive solution of the conflict in Western Sahara.

In noting with concern patterns of cultural colonialism, India hoped that the decision of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to study and analyse the content of South Africa's radio broadcasts abroad would be more than an academic exercise.

## B. Reservations referred to in chapters IV, V and VIII

### I. Chapter IV

1301st meeting on 11 August 1986 (GA/COL/2530)

With reference to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1603, reservations were made by a delegation as follows:

The text of the resolution failed to distinguish between activities which were detrimental to the development of a Territory and those which could contribute to its development. The delegation had reservations also on the paragraphs which referred to collaboration between South Africa and Western countries.

## 2. Chapter V

### 1301st meeting on 11 August 1986 (GA/COL/2530)

With reference to draft decision A/AC.109/L.1604, reservations were made by delegations as follows:

A delegation reserved its position on paragraphs 7, 8 and 10 of the decision. Another delegation reserved its position on the inclusion of reference to specific countries as collaborators with South Africa.

## 3. Chapter VIII

### 1301st meeting on 11 August 1986 (GA/COL/2530)

With reference to draft decision A/AC.109/L.1602, reservations were made by delegations as follows:

As a general rule, reference to agreements reached within other United Nations bodies should be excluded from Committee decisions. The singling out of countries as supporters of South Africa should be avoided. The United Nations should not endorse the use of armed struggle since peaceful solutions should be promoted.