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IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES
TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND
OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 42/94 of 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign or alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights. The Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation. It requested the Secretary-General to report on that issue to the Assembly at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

2. In its resolution 42/95 of 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle; reaffirmed that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constituted a criminal act and called upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General; called for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity; expressed its appreciation for material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continued to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, and called for a substantial increase in that assistance; and decided to consider that item again at its forty-third session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations had been requested to submit.

3. By resolution 42/96 of the same date, the General Assembly called upon all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, were not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or the planning of such activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial domination and foreign intervention and occupation for their independence, territorial integrity and national unity.

4. The present report contains (a) a summary of action taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/94 and by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988; (b) replies received from Governments; (c) replies received from United Nations organs; (d) replies received from specialized agencies and (e) replies received from non-governmental organizations on action taken pursuant to Assembly resolution 42/95. Any additional replies will be reproduced in an addendum to the present document.

II. SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT ITS FORTY-FOURTH SESSION AND BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1988

5. At its forty-fourth session, held in February and March 1988, the Commission on Human Rights considered the issue of the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights at its 6th to 13th and at its 27th, 29th and 30th meetings. The debates are reported in the relevant summary records (E/CN.4/1988/SR/6-13, 27, 29 and 30). The Commission adopted six resolutions, which related to the situation in occupied Palestine (resolution 1988/3), the situation in Afghanistan (resolution 1988/4), the question of Western Sahara (resolution 1988/5), the situation in Kampuchea (resolution 1988/6), the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 1988/7) and the situation in southern Africa (resolution 1988/8).

6. At its first regular session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1988/126 of 27 May 1988, approved the decision of the Commission to continue for another year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, in order to enable him to submit further conclusions and recommendations to the Commission, and further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur, including the necessary financial resources and sufficient staff.

7. By decision 1988/143 of the same date, the Council fully endorsed Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/6 on the situation in Kampuchea and requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely the developments in Kampuchea and to intensify efforts, including the use of his good offices, to bring about a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem and the restoration of fundamental human rights in Kampuchea.

III. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

FINLAND

[Original: English]

[13 June 1988]

With regard to General Assembly resolutions 42/94 and 42/95, the Government made reference to the report of Finland published in document A/35/366/Add.3.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[15 June 1988]

Without reversion, the German Democratic Republic supports the statement contained in paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 42/95, i.e. that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and it supports the General Assembly's request to the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries. The German Democratic Republic is working actively toward the early completion of the Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries. Years ago, it declared the enlistment of its citizens for purposes of participating in warlike actions serving the oppression of a people, and the participation of its citizens in such actions, to constitute offences liable to severe punishment according to its Constitution and penal laws.

Extract from the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic of 6 April 1968 as modified by the Law amending the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic of 7 October 1974:

"Article 23

...

(2) No citizen shall participate in warlike actions which serve the oppression of a people, or the preparation of such actions."

Extract from the Penal Code of the German Democratic Republic of 12 January 1968 as revised on 19 December 1974, as well as from the Second Amendment to the Penal Code of 7 April 1977, the Third Amendment to the Penal Code of 28 June 1979 and the Fourth Amendment to the Penal Code of 18 December 1987.

"Article 86

Preparation and Carrying out of Aggressive Acts

(1) A person who undertakes to carry out an aggressive act against the territorial integrity or political independence of the German Democratic Republic or any other State, or to participate in such an act or to organize or support schemes for the perpetration of aggressive acts, is liable to imprisonment of not less than three years.

(2) In particularly severe cases life imprisonment may be imposed."

"Article 87

Recruitment for Imperialist Military Service

(1) A person who recruits citizens of the German Democratic Republic for participation in warlike actions, which serve to oppress another nation, or who recruits them for this purpose to join military formations, or who helps to recruit GDR citizens, by means of introduction or transport, is liable to imprisonment for two to ten years.

(2) A person who commits this crime in a planned way or at the order of organizations, institutions, groups or individuals that are engaged in a struggle against the German Democratic Republic or other peace-loving countries, is liable to imprisonment of not less than five years and in especially severe cases to life imprisonment.

(3) Preparatory acts and attempts are punishable."

"Article 88

Complicity in Acts of Oppression

(1) A citizen of the German Democratic Republic who participates in warlike activities for the oppression of a people is liable to imprisonment of from one year to eight years.

(2) This penalty may be reduced according to the principles of extraordinary mitigation or no prosecution may be initiated at all if the share of responsibility of the offender has been only of a minor nature under consideration of all circumstances."

ITALY

[Original: French]

[1 July 1988]

1. In its foreign policy, Italy is consistently guided by, and does everything within its power to implement, the principle of the self-determination of peoples.
2. Italy was directly involved in promoting the process of self-determination which led Somalia to independence after the trusteeship period.
3. Those concerns are concretely reflected in Italy's foreign-policy directives, as is evident from its support for Namibian independence and the struggle against apartheid as an essential aspect of self-determination, and for the aspirations of the Palestinian people for the free exercise of its right to self-determination. In the Middle East, Italy contributes to the United Nations peace-keeping force in southern Lebanon, with a view to stabilising the situation in that region and strengthening Lebanon's full sovereignty within the broader framework of the search for a solution to the Middle East crisis.
4. Another area in which Italy demonstrates its commitment is that of economic and financial assistance to the front-line African States, which are directly affected by the dispute with South Africa and would otherwise suffer domestically from the adverse consequences of that situation.
5. The same attitude has been adopted with regard to Namibia.
6. Likewise, Italy provides assistance to Palestinian refugees through its large contributions to UNRWA.

PANAMA

[Original: Spanish]

[8 June 1988]

With regard to paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 42/95, in which the Assembly called upon Member States to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, I refer to note DG/OCTI/DOI/867 of 28 May 1987, submitted to the Centre for Human Rights, which pointed out that, in Act. No. 18 of 22 September 1982, Panama had adopted a new Penal Code which, in volume II, section IX, chapter III, article 312, decrees:

"Article 312. Whoever recruits people, stocks, weapons or carries out, in the territory of the Republic or abroad, hostile acts not sanctioned by the Government against another State, exposes Panama to the threat of war or to a rupture of international relations, shall be sentenced to a term of three to six years' imprisonment.

"If, as a result of the aforementioned acts, war is declared on the Republic, the punishment shall be 10 to 15 years' imprisonment."

SENEGAL

[Original: French]

[7 July 1988]

1. In Act No. 81-44 of 2 July 1981, the Government of Senegal ratified the Convention of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for the Elimination of Mercenarism of 8 February 1977.
2. The Government of Senegal will seize the opportunity afforded by the intended revision of its Penal Code in order to include provisions against mercenarism. This will include:
 - The introduction into the Code of the concept of mercenarism and the various prohibitions contained in the OAU Convention;
 - Steps to bring its Code of Criminal Procedure and text on extradition into line with the provisions of the OAU Convention pertaining to mercenary activities.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

[Original: English]

[10 May 1988]

1. While Solomon Islands does not have any specific legislation prohibiting the financing and training of mercenaries in her territory, it nevertheless subscribes to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Solomon Islands has never been used and probably never will be used to host mercenaries.
2. The foreign policy of Solomon Islands is based on the principle of self-determination, and any slight deviation from this principle would be perceived as a blatant and gross violation of a principle it has been vigorously advocating. In this regard, Solomon Islands has been vehemently supporting the political aspirations of the colonized peoples of New Caledonia for political autonomy, and has been condemning South Africa for its inhuman policies.

TURKEY

[Original: English]

[4 July 1988]

1. Turkish nationals are prohibited by law to serve as mercenaries, and the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries as well as their transit through Turkish territory are punishable offences according to Turkish laws. There has been no change on the matter and the legislation referred to above is still in force.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[4 July 1988]

1. As repeatedly indicated in its replies to inquiries from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in statements by its representatives and in other documents, the Ukrainian SSR has been and remains a firm supporter of the speedy confirmation and strict observance in all parts of the world of one of the basic principles of modern international law - the right of nations to self-determination. The fulfilment of this right is an important prerequisite for success in the efforts of the United Nations to maintain international peace and guarantee human rights.

2. Guided by this principle, the Ukrainian SSR unfailingly supports the eradication from the practice of inter-State relations of all forms of oppression and discrimination, interference in internal affairs, foreign intervention and mercenarism.

3. In this connection, the Ukrainian SSR, in common with most members of the community of nations, cannot fail to be deeply concerned at the continuing intolerable situation in southern Africa, through the fault of racist South Africa and certain forces supporting it.

4. The stubborn reluctance of the Pretoria régime to end its policy of racial discrimination, repression and terror against those fighting against the apartheid system in South Africa and for the creation there of a united, democratic, non-racist State, its unwillingness to cease its illegal occupation of Namibia and grant genuine independence to Namibia on an internationally recognized basis, and to renounce its policy of destabilization and acts of direct aggression against the "front-line" States - all this has made the situation in southern Africa a destabilizing factor of international importance.

5. The policies and actions of the apartheid régime have long been condemned by the United Nations as a gross violation of the United Nations Charter and of the universally recognized principles and standards of international law as a threat to peace and security, and as a crime against humanity. Moreover, the Ukrainian SSR

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is profoundly convinced that if everyone in southern Africa is to be given equal opportunities, regardless of the colour of their skin, there must be a decisive and more concerted stand by the international community on the implementation of the relevant decisions by the United Nations and its Security Council.

6. The Ukrainian SSR calls for the deadlock in the southern African conflict to be broken by political means, with a balance being struck between the interests of all countries involved in the conflict and due account being taken of the legitimate demands of the national liberation movements recognized by the United Nations and JAU: African National Congress and South West Africa People's Organization.

7. The Ukrainian SSR is convinced that a worthy precedent and incentive for new efforts towards the political settlement of international conflicts is represented by the agreement reached on Afghanistan, and the role played in it by the United Nations.

8. Application of the principles which form the basis of this agreement could open the way to a just political solution of the conflict in the Middle East. In this connection it is pleasing to observe broadening support for the idea of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, aimed at a comprehensive settlement of the conflict, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO.

9. Moreover, the Ukrainian SSR proceeds from the assumption that any collective efforts really capable of bringing about lasting peace in the Middle East, including proper security for Israel itself, must be based on the full attainment by the people of Palestine of their inalienable rights including the creation of their own State, and the establishment of a balance of interests among all the participants in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Any attempts to solve the Middle East problem which ignore the legal rights and interests of the Palestinians will not lead to such a settlement. The continuing intensification of the struggle in the Israeli-occupied territories testifies to this.

10. Naturally, every regional conflict has its own genesis; and, accordingly, it also has its own means of settlement. However, the collective participation of all parties concerned in any such conflict, based on strict observance of the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and the rules of international law, and, in particular, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, i.e. an approach with a broad international basis, can remove obstacles in the way of a settlement.

11. Thus, the prerequisites for a political settlement in Central America do now exist, as a result of constructive efforts by the countries of that region. It is the duty of the United Nations and of the whole international community to put an end to attempts to block the existing unique negotiating mechanisms, and to promote the sovereign solution of their own problems by the peoples of Central America and the defeat of confrontational militaristic tendencies being introduced into the region from outside. This need is fully evident in relation to an important

element in the development of a positive process which has begun in Central America: the normalization of the situation around Nicaragua. In a spirit of national reconciliation, the Government of that country has gone a long way to meet the other party concerned, and therefore has a right to expect an adequate response.

12. Policies that reject previous stereotypes with regard to the question of guaranteeing security in this and other regions are also important because, in aiming to establish normal internal and external conditions for the development of the countries involved, they thereby provide favourable conditions for the exercise of the whole range of human rights.

13. The urgent task of settling conflicts in southern Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Central America or any other part of the world must not distract the United Nations from the situation in the nearly 20 territories which are still dependent, where the administering Powers continue to violate their obligations under the United Nations Charter. The international community bears political responsibility for the fate of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, and therefore cannot simply accept the transformation of these Territories into strategic military bases, nor the imposition of neo-colonial status upon them, under the cloak of "plebiscites" and "referendums", nor the deliberate obstruction of their peoples' economic, social and political development.

14. The Ukrainian SSR condemns attempts to deprive the peoples of colonial and dependent territories of the right to self-determination, high-handed neo-colonial economic policies with regard to whole regions and even continents, and opposition to the establishment of an equitable international economic order.

15. Such actions, infringing upon the rights of whole nations, have the most negative consequences for the realization and observance of the whole range of human rights - social and economic, civil and political.

16. The Ukrainian SSR also considers it essential to prohibit a dangerous, flagrant and large-scale form of infringement and denial of the right of peoples to self-determination, namely, mercenarism, which is used against national liberation movements to change the direction of the political and social development of sovereign States by violent means. The aim of eliminating this grave international crime would undoubtedly be well served by the speedy drafting and adoption of the International Convention Against Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries. As far as the Ukrainian SSR is concerned, as it has repeatedly affirmed, the social conditions of life in the Republic and its legislation ensure that the practice of mercenarism is not permitted.

IV. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

COMMITTEE ON THE EXERCISE OF THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS
OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

[Original: English]

[6 July 1988]

The Committee made reference to the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly containing the ongoing programme of assistance to the Palestinian people (A/43/367-E/1988/82) and the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council concerning the emergency in the occupied territories (S/19443).

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]

[12 July 1988]

1. Since the fifth session of UNCTAD in 1979, the issue of assistance to the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has been the subject of regular deliberations and action by UNCTAD. Resolutions at successive sessions of the Conference and the Trade and Development Board have called for assistance to the Palestinian people under occupation. These include Conference resolution 109 (V) and TDB resolution 239 (XXIII) on "Assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations", Conference resolution 146 (VI) on "Assistance to the Palestinian people", and Conference resolution 169 (VII) entitled "Economic situation in the occupied Palestinian territories". In 1981 and 1983, UNCTAD prepared two in-depth examinations entitled respectively "Review of the economic conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories" (TD/B/870) and "Palestine: Options for Development" (TDB/960).

2. In accordance with the mandate conferred by resolution 146 (VI), the Special Economic Unit (Palestinian people) was established to monitor and investigate the policies of the Israeli occupation authorities hampering the economic development of the occupied Palestinian territories. Since the Unit's establishment, the UNCTAD Secretariat has submitted three annual reports to the Trade and Development Board on the work undertaken in pursuance of resolution 146 (VI), in addition to a number of other documents prepared within the context of UNCTAD's work programme. The documents completed in 1987 include:

(a) An in-depth study entitled "The Palestinian financial sector under Israeli occupation" (UNCTAD/ST/SEU/3);

(b) The UNCTAD secretariat's annual report to the TDB entitled "Recent economic developments in the occupied Palestinian territories, with special reference to the financial sector" (TD/B/1142);

(c) The report of the United Nations Secretary-General on Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/42/341; E/1987/78);

(d) Abstracts from the data base of the Unit on different aspects of the Palestinian economy;

- (i) "Selected statistical tables on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territories (West Bank and Gaza Strip)" (UNCTAD/ST/SEU/4);
- (ii) "Select bibliography on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territories (West Bank and Gaza Strip)" (UNCTAD/ST/SEU/5);
- (iii) "Select chronology on economic issues and related Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian territories (West Bank and Gaza Strip) June 1986-June 1987" (UNCTAD/ST/SEU/6).

3. According to its 1988-1989 work programme, UNCTAD has commenced the preparation of a number of studies and reports, as well as the formulation of operational projects aimed at enhancing UNCTAD's contribution to the United Nations Programme of Economic and Social Assistance to the Palestinian People. Current activities include the following:

(a) A comprehensive study, entitled "The external trade of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip". The study will, inter alia, address the concerns expressed in the relevant paragraphs of Conference resolution 169 (VII);

(b) The 1988 report of the UNCTAD secretariat to the Trade and Development Board on assistance to the Palestinian people;

(c) Documents providing extracts and updates from the Unit's data base on the Palestinian economy, including statistical series, research references and bibliography;

(d) Preparations for a comprehensive study, entitled "The West Bank and Gaza Strip: Prospects for sustained economic development";

(e) Preparation of two project proposals for technical assistance in institution-building for the economic development of the occupied Palestinian territories;

(f) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of Conference resolution 169 (VII), the Unit is currently studying, in consultation with ITC, the modalities of providing advice on measures to establish a centre in the occupied territories for the marketing of Palestinian products.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[5 May 1988]

I. NATURE OF UNDP ASSISTANCE

1. During 1987, UNDP collaborated closely with the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in reorienting development assistance to the priorities identified for the fourth programme cycle. Notwithstanding, emphasis continued to be placed on activities geared to:

(a) Promote professional expertise and overall human resources development, through formal education and other types of training, aimed at assisting the individuals sponsored by the national liberation movements in preparing themselves for eventual technical, managerial and administrative responsibilities in their countries of origin when conditions permit them to return there as full-fledged citizens;

(b) Foster among followers of the national liberation movements a degree of self-reliance in countries of asylum in such areas of day-to-day existence as the administration and management of community services, including educational and health services, vocational trades and crafts, and agriculture and food production to enable them to develop their present communities, on the one hand and, on the other, to prepare themselves for eventual gainful employment and civic responsibility in their countries of origin.

2. The same national liberation movements were assisted as in the previous year, namely: the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, both of South Africa, and the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia.

II. SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

3. The report of the Administrator to the thirty-third session (DP/1987/63) had informed the Council of the preparation of the first programme of assistance to national liberation movements. The programme proposal was approved by decision 87/27 taken at the Council's 29th meeting on 18 June 1987. Immediately following approval of the programme proposal, consultations were embarked upon with the national liberation movements for purposes of finalizing documents for new assistance and formulating those on which action had yet to be taken. Of the 23 projects identified in the programme proposal of assistance, 17 had been approved by year's end, draft documents were being awaited on four, and consultations were planned on the formulation of another two. It is expected that all these will have been approved and become operational before the end of 1988. As stipulated in operative paragraph 2 (b) of decision 87/21, the provisions of the programme proposal are effectively being followed as the basis of fourth-cycle assistance to national liberation movements.

4. Another significant feature in the implementation of assistance to national liberation movements has been the emergence, also as a result of the programme proposal and the increased consultations with movements and other donors, of other important sectoral areas of collaboration. For the first time, assistance has been approved for the establishment and development within the South West Africa People's Organisation of an aid co-ordination and management unit. In consultations over the last four years between UNDP and the South West Africa People's Organisation and, subsequently in 1986, with major bilateral donors of assistance to national liberation movements, agreement was reached on the need for a co-ordinated approach to the planning and management of assistance projects funded by different donors, as this would result in increased efficiency and effectiveness in meeting the needs of the movements. It was agreed further that such co-ordination should be undertaken by the beneficiaries themselves. In view of current unavailability of experienced cadres for the national liberation movements to carry out these functions themselves, UNDP has approved assistance for the establishment and development of an institutional capacity within the South West Africa People's Organisation for the purpose. Similar assistance is planned, for 1988, to the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress as well.

III. ASSISTANCE RENDERED IN 1987

5. Seventeen projects of assistance to national liberation movements were in operation during 1987. All except two were new activities, or follow-up phases of projects assisted in the previous cycle. Of the two ongoing projects, one, NLM/81/001, was completed during the year. The South West Africa People's Organisation was the leading beneficiary with seven projects actually under implementation, followed by ANC and PAC, each with three. Total UNDP commitments amounted to \$2,558,200. All 17 projects were funded by the IPF.

6. There were seven projects in the education sector, accounting for \$1,259,800, or 49.3 per cent, of total allocated resources. This reflected the continuing importance attached by the national liberation movements and indicated in the programme proposal, to providing their youth in countries of asylum with a good education. The low level of commitment, in comparison with the previous year's level of 67 per cent, was accounted for primarily by considerable delays experienced by the executing agency in formulating and finalizing project documents for approval.

7. Health was again the second most important sector, with two projects. It accounted for \$901,600, or 35.2 per cent, of total financial commitments. With two more projects waiting to be formulated and processed in the course of 1988, the importance of this sector in terms of both meeting felt needs and resource allocation is expected to be enhanced further.

8. Support activities were represented by three projects with commitments of \$184,900, or 7.2 per cent, and occupied third place. Development co-ordination and management was in fourth place with three projects, accounting for \$109,400 or 4.3 per cent; agriculture was represented by two projects and \$102,000, or 4 per cent, of total resources.

A. Joint assistance to all national liberation movements

9. The year saw four projects benefiting all three movements jointly. Under the project of assistance in the programming, monitoring and evaluation of projects (NLM/81/001 succeeded by NLM/86/001), assistance was furnished to all national liberation movements in the formulation and redrafting of project documents for activities identified in the programme proposal. The project of assistance in the training of health personnel (NLM/86/002) provided for such training in accredited health and medical institutions. It benefited 70 cadres, of whom 15 successfully completed their courses. Another 33 were admitted for training, leaving a total student component by year's end of 88. The fourth project covered the cost of participation of one delegate from each movement in the thirty-fourth session of the Governing Council in May-June 1987 (NLM/87/001). All four projects were executed by the UNDP Office for Projects Execution, and accounted for \$758,600.

B. Assistance to the African National Congress

10. There were three projects of assistance direct to the African National Congress. All were in the education sector. Consultations were also held with Congress authorities in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on the formulation and finalization of projects identified in the 1987-1991 programme proposal in agriculture and food production, development co-ordination and management, and health services. The three educational projects under implementation included one of assistance in post-secondary education and professional training (ANC/86/002) through which 27 students were afforded university, technical and professional education at accredited institutions of higher learning. Assistance was also extended to the strengthening and functioning of the African National Congress Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College at Mazimbu in Tanzania (ANC/86/003), which has 700 pupils at the primary and secondary school levels, and to the education, in established primary and secondary schools in countries of asylum, of another 90 youths.

11. All three projects were executed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and accounted for \$622,500 of total allocated resources for the year.

C. Assistance to the Pan Africanist Congress

12. The Pan Africanist Congress was a beneficiary of UNDP assistance during the year through three projects as well. The food production project at Masuguru-Kitonga (PAC/86/001) has the objection of assisting the Pan Africanist Congress in developing agricultural production on 415 hectares allocated to it by the Government of Tanzania. Under the project of assistance in post-secondary and professional education (PAC/86/002), 20 youths sponsored by the Pan Africanist Congress were receiving university and technical education at institutions of higher learning in Africa. Lastly, the project of assistance in primary and secondary education (PAC/87/001) provided for the education in schools in eastern and southern Africa of 150 pupils sponsored by the Congress.

13. PAC/86/001 was executed by FAO while, at the movement's own request, the other two were executed by the UNDP Office for Projects Execution. The three projects accounted for a resource allocation of \$358,700.

D. Assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization

14. The seven projects of assistance to the South West Africa People's Organisation included two with the objective of strengthening and further developing the Namibia Education Centres that the Organisation has established in its settlements in Angola (SWP/86/001) and Zambia (SWP/86/002). The Centres serve as primary and secondary schools for 3,260 young Namibians: 1,490 in Angola and 1,770 in Zambia. As a support activity, assistance was given to the strengthening of the South West Africa People's Organisation Women's Council, initially under project SWP/82/003 and, following its financial completion, under SWP/86/005. Assistance was also continued to the administration of health services (SWP/85/001) in the Organisation's settlements in Angola and Zambia, to the commencement of agricultural production at the Vocational Training Centre for Namibians in Angola (SWP/86/004), and to a preparatory mission in connection with a project in the co-ordinated management and administration of aid received from different donors (SWP/87/002).

15. Projects SWP/86/001, SWP/86/002 and SWP/87/003-SWP/86/005 were executed by UNESCO; SWP/85/001, SWP/86/004, and SWP/87/002 by the UNDP Office for Projects Execution. Total UNDP commitments amounted to \$818,400.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

[Original: English]

[29 June 1988]

1. UNFPA has provided some population assistance to territories in the Pacific and the Caribbean. However, given the very small number and size of these territories, the amounts involved are insignificant compared to the overall programme of the Fund.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

[Original: French]

[25 May 1988]

1. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees regrets that there are still territories under colonial trusteeship, or in an equivalent situation and, consequently, peoples whose right to self-determination has still not been recognized.

2. Within its competence and, in particular, through the national liberation movements recognized by the United Nations, the Office offers its protection and provides material support to persons who, by refusing to accept that situation, can claim refugee status.

V. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

[20 May 1988]

1. FAO's activities relevant to the above resolution include assistance provided by the Organization to Namibia, to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, and to the Palestinian people.

2. The national liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the OAU and the United Nations have received assistance from FAO in the context of the resolutions of the governing bodies of FAO and the United Nations General Assembly. With the attainment of independence by most of the southern African States, the only national liberation movements now receiving FAO assistance are the African National Congress of South Africa, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and the South West Africa People's Organization.

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

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

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

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

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

4. FAO's programmes benefiting the national liberation movements consist mainly of training activities, support for food production, sectoral surveys and policy analysis, and conduct of occasional studies and dissemination of resulting information on those aspects of apartheid that have relevance to the mandate of the Organization. These activities have been funded not only by UNDP and the United

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Nations Fund for Namibia, but also by FAO's Technical Co-operation Programme and other regular programme resources.

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

6. Support for food production has included assistance in the planning and establishment of farms, and the provision of tractor services, fertilizers, seeds, herbicides and general operating funds for the development of the farms. Since 1979, FAO has been assisting the Pan Africanist Congress of Asania in the development of a farm at its settlement in Bagamoyo District in Tanzania. Similar projects for the South West Africa People's Organization (in Angola and Zambia) and the African National Congress (in Tanzania) are awaiting UNDP approval.

7. Surveys and analyses of policy options have been carried out by FAO on various aspects of Namibia's agriculture. Projects in this area have included the preparation of agrarian reform and settlement programmes, the formulation of plans for the protection of food supplies and nutrition, analysis of policy options and preparation of contingency plans for fisheries, formulation of programmes for agricultural education, and an assessment of land suitability for various types of agricultural activity. This last entailed, among other things, the conduct of satellite imagery studies for use in the preparation of the comprehensive economic map of Namibia, which was sponsored by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1986.

8. FAO is currently executing two projects of direct benefit to the Palestinian people. Under one of the projects, FAO has organized three post-graduate training fellowships for Palestinians in agricultural economics and animal production. The project is funded under the Near East Co-operative Programme. The second project, funded under FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign, provides short-term consultancies and audio-visual equipment to assist Al-Quds Open University in developing its curriculum in agriculture.

9. A number of project proposals under the UNDP country programme for the Palestine Liberation Organization fall within FAO's field of competence. FAO has expressed its readiness to assist in their implementation, if called upon.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[5 August 1988]

I. ASSISTANCE TO MEMBERS OF NATIONAL LIBERATION
MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED BY OAU

1. The assistance to members of national liberation movements recognized by OAU (African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress, South West Africa People's Organization) covers two fields:

1. In the field of education

2. UNESCO provides fellowships financed under its regular programme to candidates submitted by these national liberation movements. Seven such fellowships were awarded in 1987 and shall be continued during the current biennium. Equipment is also provided under the regular programme to educational centres run by the liberation movements in front-line countries. Furthermore, UNESCO provides technical advice to the liberation movements through an educational adviser posted in Dar-es-Salaam and contributes to their training activities through the organization of seminars.

3. In addition to the above regular programme-financed activities, UNESCO is the executing agency for the fourth cycle of five United Nations Development Programme-financed projects aiming at the development of human resources of the national liberation movements:

- ANC/86/002 : Post Secondary Education and Secondary Training
- ANC/86/003 : Assistance to SOMAFCO - S.A.
- ANC/86/006 : Primary and Secondary Education for ANC Students
- SWP/86/001 : Assistance to Namibia Education Centre of Kwanza Sul (Angola)
- SWP/86/002 : Assistance to Namibia Education Centre of Nyango (Zambia)

2. In the field of social sciences

4. UNESCO's assistance includes the organization of training programmes for cadres of these movements in the use of the social sciences in analysing crucial development problems. Two training workshops were organized in 1987: one in co-operation with the University of Dar-es-Salaam on the application of the social sciences in analysing problems regarding women's participation in the economic,

social and cultural life of urban areas in South Africa and Namibia (Dar-es-Salaam, 7 to 18 September 1987); and another on the use of the social sciences in analysing situations of rapid social change in rural areas of southern Africa, with particular reference to South Africa and Namibia (Lusaka, 15 to 26 September 1987). A training seminar is being held on ways and means of countering cultural and economic destabilization of front-line States by the South African apartheid régime. This seminar will include representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization.

5. Moreover, UNESCO serves as the United Nations executing agency for the UNDP-financed project SWP/86/005 (Promotion of Women's Participation in Development). Through this project, implemented in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization Women's Council, assistance is provided, inter alia, for the organization of nine-month remedial courses in English, mathematics and general knowledge for 25 Namibian refugees annually, fellowships for a nine-month women's leadership course at an adult education institution in Zambia, and literacy workshop for training of literacy workers.

6. UNESCO also assists national liberation movements recognized by the OAU through its programme of social sciences research on the effects of apartheid in its fields of competence and on the social and economic history of southern Africa.

II. ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

1. Co-operation with UNRWA

7. UNESCO's major contribution to the education of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories is undertaken in co-operation with UNRWA. As in the past, UNESCO continues to loan to UNRWA, on a full-time basis, 15 posts attached to the UNRWA/UNESCO Department of Education (including the D-2 post of the Director of the Department) at a total cost of \$2,117,000 from UNESCO's regular budget.

8. In addition, UNESCO awards short-term fellowships to Palestinians employed by UNRWA in its education programme in the five fields of operation. The amount of \$77,000 has been earmarked during this biennium for such fellowships.

9. Furthermore, UNESCO purchases some equipment under its regular programme for use at the UNRWA/UNESCO Department of Education. Approximately \$50,000 will be used for this purpose during the current biennium.

10. Finally, UNESCO scrutinizes and approves textbooks for use in UNRWA schools. This is done through consultative services financed by UNESCO's regular programme.

2. Educational institutions in the occupied Arab territories

11. UNESCO's activities in this field are twofold:

(a) Assistance is provided to the Palestinian universities operating in the West Bank and Gaza in the form of short fellowships for in-service training of the academic staff and purchase of some equipment. An amount of \$95,000 is budgeted for this purpose during the current biennium;

(b) UNESCO attempts, in conformity with the relevant resolutions and decisions of its governing bodies, to undertake a permanent surveillance of the functioning of the educational institutions in those territories.

12. In this respect, the latest mission sent by the Director-General to the territories to investigate the question of academic freedoms was the mission of Father E. Boné, Professor at the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium, which took place in 1987. A second mission is under preparation.

3. Palestinian Open University

13. Since it elaborated the feasibility study in 1979 for the Palestinian Open University, jointly with ALECSO and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, UNESCO has maintained close relations with the authorities of the University, now called Al-Quds Open University, and has provided assistance, mainly in the form of technical advice. A consultant mission took place for this purpose in 1986 to determine with the University's President specific fields where UNESCO's assistance is urgently needed. Other requests for consultant services are now being examined by the Secretariat and consultations thereon are taking place with the University's authorities. However, in view of the scope of the needs of this University and the limited resources available in the regular programme, the Secretariat is at present investigating the possibility of mobilizing appropriate funding from extrabudgetary sources on the basis of a fund-in-trust.

4. University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine Refugees

14. General Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980 requested the Secretary-General "in co-ordination with the Council of the United Nations University, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization" to study ways and means of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" under the aegis of the United Nations. However, UNESCO was not invited to contribute to the functional feasibility study which was first requested by the General Assembly in resolution 36/146 G of 16 December 1981 and which, in the mean time, was entrusted to the United Nations University. Moreover, UNESCO has no activities at present concerning the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds".

5. Pipeline project

15. In conformity with General Conference resolution 22C/23, the Director-General launched an appeal in 1986 to all member States, as well as to regional, subregional and interregional development agencies and intergovernmental organisations, for voluntary contributions towards the establishment of a scholarship fund for the higher education of students of the occupied territories. Pledges for contributions have so far been received from the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development. A fund-in-trust (420/RAB/10) was established in 1987 for this scholarship fund, to be financed by voluntary contributions and with a target budget of \$2,500,000 for financing 50 scholarships a year. The Director-General is now in the process of renewing this appeal in conformity with 24C/Resolution/25.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[20 June 1988]

1. WHO's contribution to the implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 42/95 relates mainly to the Organization's health assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to the refugees in Africa, to the front-line States, to Lesotho and Swaziland, and to the Palestinian people.

2. The forty-first World Health assembly which met in May 1988, in resolution WHA41.23, resolved that WHO should continue to take appropriate and timely measures to help the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland solve the acute health problems of the Namibian and South African refugees; and continue to provide countries which are or have been targets of destabilization by South Africa with technical co-operation in the health field, for the rehabilitation of their damaged health infrastructures. It also called upon WHO member States according to their capabilities to continue to provide adequate health assistance to liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to the front-line States and to Lesotho and Swaziland. The Director-General was specifically requested to intensify humanitarian assistance to these national liberation movements and to make use, when necessary, of funds from the Director-General's development programme to assist the countries concerned to deal with the problems arising both from the presence of the Namibian and South African refugees and displaced persons and from destabilization activities, as well as for the rehabilitation of their damaged health infrastructures.

3. For refugees from Namibia, an Associate member State of WHO, \$737,300 has been allocated from the regular budget for the 1988-1989 biennium. Priority is given to health manpower development and the managerial process for national health development.

4. With regard to health conditions of the Arab population in the occupied Arab territories including Palestine, the forty-first World Health assembly adopted resolution WHA41.8 which, inter alia, requests the Director-General to collaborate and co-ordinate further with the Arab States concerned and with the Palestine Liberation Organization regarding the provision of the necessary assistance to the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine; to provide further assistance to the centres that train cadres working in the health field and train more Palestinian workers in that field, in order to develop primary health-care services in the occupied Arab territories; to continue to develop and further support the health centres that are under the direct supervision of WHO in the occupied Arab territories and to strengthen their services; and to provide financial and moral support to all local, Arab and international institutions, societies and organizations that seek to establish hospitals and health units in the occupied Arab territories.

VI. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ARAB ORGANIZATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

[Original: English]

[2 May 1988]

1. At its annual meeting held at Cairo on 30 and 31 January 1988, the Board of Trustees of the Arab Organization for Human Rights, having discussed, inter alia, the mounting campaign of repression being launched by Israel against the Palestinian people, particularly since the beginning of its recent uprising on December 1987, decided to call upon the international community to intervene, by all means possible, to put an end to that repression. On this occasion, the Board expressed its full support of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Security Council in their efforts to promote the basic conditions of protection for the inhabitants of the occupied territories against the violations of their basic human rights, and commended their efforts aimed at enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination.

2. The Board also contributed the sum of \$100,000 for the victims of the Palestinian uprising.

3. Far from heeding the call of the international community and the United Nations to withdraw from the occupied territories and to recognize the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, Israel continues to defy those calls and continues in its policy of colonization and of creeping annexation. It does so in an abominable manner through its iron-fist policy and collective economic punishment, including destruction of property and uprooting of trees. As of today, more than 5,000 children, men and women have, since the uprising, been added to the long list of tens of thousands of people detained since the occupation began 21 years ago.

4. Israel has also resumed its policy of deportation, contrary to its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. Twenty Palestinians were deported during the first four months of the uprising.

5. Israeli statesmen, ministers and political leaders are now openly calling for what had hitherto been secretly discussed, namely the mass forced expulsion (now called transfer) of the remaining Palestinian population from their home country, including those who have Israeli nationality: all in all, more than 2 million people.

6. Palestinians continue to be denied their right of return to their homeland in defiance of repeated General Assembly resolutions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

7. The Israeli occupying authorities continue to impose severe restrictions on the Palestinians' right to leave and return to their country, contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They even refuse exit visas to certain Palestinians invited to attend international meetings, as was the case recently when several people were not allowed to travel to Geneva to attend the Fourth United Nations International Meeting of Non-governmental Organizations on the Question of Palestine, held from 7 to 9 September 1987. (See Declaration of that meeting, para. 10.)

8. Finally, the Arab Organisation of Human Rights wishes to urge the General Assembly to take all necessary action to convince Israel to comply with international norms and United Nations resolutions, particularly those relating to the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the right to return to their homeland, and to check its grandiose and aggressive designs, which can only lead to endless wars and suffering for all concerned.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

[Original: English]

[25 August 1988]

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions submitted resolutions on South Africa, Namibia and the situation in the West Bank and Gaza, which had been adopted by the 14th Congress of that Confederation in Melbourne from 14 to 18 March 1988. The texts of these resolutions are in the files of the Secretariat and can be made available upon request.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

[Original: English]

[5 May 1988]

The 78th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held last October in Bangkok, appealed "to the international community to provide the necessary assistance to the South African and Namibian liberation movements and populations for their welfare and rehabilitation"; it further requested "all Parliaments of the world to encourage their respective Governments to increase their support and assistance for the benefit of the education and training of the Namibian people through the United Nations subsidiary organs established for those purposes and to supply technical assistance in anticipation of the independence of the Namibian people".

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

[Original: English]

[6 July 1988]

1. The Women's International Democratic Federation remains true to its principle of struggling for the rights of the people to self-determination, national independence, justice and freedom. In this connection, we continue to support the women of Namibia, whose country is illegally occupied by the racist régime of South Africa in flagrant violation of world public opinion, the women of South Africa, whose daily lives are a nightmare, and the women of the front-line States, subjected to undeclared wars of aggression by South Africa.
2. In accordance with our 1987/89 Plan of Work and those of our national organizations, we have in the past carried out some activities to assist women and children in southern Africa and we envisage undertaking more action in the near future. The activities mentioned below will illustrate the many forms our assistance takes.
3. We have just participated in a joint Arab-African conference sponsored by our national organization, the National Union of Algerian Women, in the framework of the second United Nations Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: "Arab and African Women in the Struggle against all Forms of Racism and Racial Discrimination, Zionism and Apartheid".
4. In co-operation with our national organizations in nine Western European countries, we will sponsor a 1-1/2 month speaking tour for two Namibian women. Besides intensifying solidarity with the struggling people of Namibia, we are confident that some material assistance will be raised during the tour.
5. At the World Congress of Women, initiated by the Women's International Democratic Federation, support for the Africa Fund was launched. The Fund, which was launched at the 8th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1986, will be used to

alleviate the economic dependence of the front-line States on apartheid South Africa and provide support for the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia.

6. The closing date for collecting the funds has been extended to 31 December 1988, as money is still coming in.

7. Like many peace-loving people of the world, concerned about the prolonged incarceration of Nelson Mandela in the racists' prison, the Women's International Democratic Federation will issue a press statement on his 70th birthday calling for his release and that of all political prisoners. We have also intensified pressure on the Pretoria régime to stay the execution of the "Sharpeville Six".

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

[Original: English]

[20 May 1988]

1. The World Federation of Democratic Youth has played and continues to play an important role in support of the struggles of the peoples for self-determination and national independence and against apartheid, which constitutes a grave violation of fundamental human rights.
2. The Federation, an international non-governmental youth organisation shares the indignation over the situation in South Africa and Namibia, where the peoples are faced with the infamous political and socio-economic injustice of apartheid - sustained by institutionalized violence - a form of society which has proven to be insensitive to the calls and resolutions of the international community.
3. The World Federation of Democratic Youth has continuously condemned the growing and brutal repression of the youth and people of South Africa by the racist South African régime, through massacres, torture, mass arrests, the detention of thousands of political activists, youth and students, and the banning of political organizations.
4. The Federation has always called upon the democratic and progressive forces in the world to intensify the struggle and raise their voices for the release of all political prisoners and detainees in both South Africa and Namibia.
5. The Federation has continuously condemned, in the strongest terms, the continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the plunder of its human and natural resources by the racist South African régime and the transnational corporations. We have called for the unconditional withdrawal of the South African occupationist forces from Namibia and for the immediate implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as the only peaceful means to achieve the independence of Namibia, under United Nations-supervised and controlled free and fair elections, and for the rejection of all manoeuvres by South Africa and its allies to bypass that resolution.

6. The question of Namibia is one of decolonization and illegal occupation. The settlement of the Namibian question is of overriding importance for peace and prosperity in southern Africa. The intransigence of South Africa in failing to heed the appeals to reason from the international community creates the need for the total and unequivocal commitment of all to intensify the struggle against the policy of apartheid perpetuated by the South African régime. The situation in southern Africa is a result of the arrogance of the apartheid régime, which continues to defy the will of the international community with impunity. It is incumbent upon the international community to support the struggle of the South African and Namibian youth and people by imposing comprehensive or global mandatory sanctions against South Africa and also to express solidarity through political, material, financial and diplomatic assistance to the struggling peoples of South Africa and Namibia, in order to facilitate the triumph of their struggle against apartheid and for self-determination and national independence.

7. The Federation has also condemned the incessant destabilization and acts of aggression perpetrated by the racist Pretoria régime against the front-line States and the constant incursions into the territories of Angola and Mozambique, all of which are intended to protect the odious and obnoxious system of apartheid.

8. The international community has called again and again for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, but the apartheid régime continues to receive support from some Western countries who are abetting it by rendering both political and economic assistance. The international community has consistently condemned this support of the apartheid régime and has persistently called for an end to the opposition of these countries to the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

9. Apartheid is a system that exploits human resources and labour; it degrades human values and civilization and is a form of society which has proven to be insensitive and impervious to the most sustained appeals of the international community. This régime continues to repress, subjugate and imprison children under the callous, repulsive system of apartheid.

10. Public opinion must be mobilized against the atrocities of the apartheid régime and for the accession of Namibia to independence.

11. Bearing in mind the importance of contributions for the forty-third session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, we suggest the following for your consideration:

(a) Call for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African régime;

(b) Intensify political, moral, material, financial and other support to the national liberation movements of southern Africa, namely African National Congress and South West Africa People's Organization;

(c) Work towards the immediate and unconditional termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia;

(d) Denounce and reject all manoeuvres whereby racist South Africa seeks to perpetuate its illegal presence in Namibia;

(e) Condemn strongly the banning of political and anti-apartheid organizations in South Africa by the racist régime;

(f) Increase solidarity and all possible assistance to the countries of southern Africa to help them stave off the destabilization by the racist régime;

(g) Strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 of November 1977 instituting a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and Security Council resolution 558 of December 1984 concerning the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and the need to make these embargoes fully effective in conformity with Security Council resolution 591 of November 1986; the effective and full implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation is essential and urgent;

(h) Work towards the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees in both South Africa and Namibia;

(i) Request Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all political, cultural, scientific and sports relations with the racist South African régime;

(j) Call for the total and immediate withdrawal of all foreign enterprises established or active in Namibia and in South Africa;

(k) Reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia for the total eradication of apartheid and for Namibia's accession to independence.

12. The World Federation of Democratic Youth puts forward these proposals for consideration during the forty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly.

13. The Federation has also expressed its support and solidarity with the youth and people of Western Sahara under the leadership of the Polisario Front in their struggle against the Moroccan occupation and for self-determination and national independence.

14. The Federation has paid particular attention to the Palestinian question. The Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East conflict, and the solution of this problem is a key to durable peace in the Middle East. We have expressed and continue to express our support and solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people and youth for their inalienable national rights, for self-determination and for the establishment of an independent State under the leadership of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

15. The World Federation of Democratic Youth expresses its support for and solidarity with all struggles of peoples being waged against colonialism and for self-determination and national independence, and for the peaceful settlement of such questions on the basis of United Nations resolutions adopted.

16. For 40 years the Palestinian tragedy has brought sufferings to the youth and people of Palestine, who have been denied their inalienable rights to self-determination and to establish their own State under the leadership of the PLO.

17. The continued uprising of the Palestinian youth and people against the Israeli occupation is a clear demonstration of the firm will of the Palestinian youth and people to fight for self-determination and national independence.

18. According to the figures available, about 398 Palestinians have been killed during the uprising, there have been 870 cases of miscarriages, nearly 9,800 have been wounded and about 3,900 detained, and many have been deported.

19. The international community should call for the immediate release of all Palestinian detainees, the return of all deportees and an end to the the Israeli occupation of Palestinian lands.

20. In conclusion, the fight to eliminate discrimination and apartheid and the struggle against colonialism and for self-determination, the protection of human rights, and the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples are expressions of a long-cherished desire of mankind, advanced by the efforts of many people at the cost of a great number of lives. Today the spirit of this struggle is incorporated in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Human Rights, and the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.
