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

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/44/50/Rev.1.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/30 of 22 November 1988 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In paragraph 23 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in the implementation of the relevant resolutions, including that resolution, since the circulation of his previous report.

2. In a letter dated 27 March 1989, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the executive heads of the following specialized agencies and international institutions forming part of or associated with the United Nations, and invited them to submit the information requested for inclusion in the report referred to in the above paragraph:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Bank

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
World Food Programme (WFP)
League of Arab States (LAS)
Organization of African Unity (OAU)
Organization of American States (OAS)

3. Given below are the summaries of the replies received by the Secretary-General from the international organizations concerned in response to the above-mentioned letters, as well as of the information received by the Secretary-General from the organizations concerned on action taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 42/14 A, C and E of 17 November 1988 relating to the question of Namibia.

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

5. In addition, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the various Departments and other units of the United Nations Secretariat. Information received in that regard is also set out in the report.

II. REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FORMING PART OF OR ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[8 May 1989]

1. Within the framework of General Assembly resolution 43/30, and the updated Declaration concerning Action against Apartheid in South Africa and Namibia, adopted by the 75th session of the International Labour Conference, the ILO has continued to carry out a number of activities comprising the following:

(a) Technical co-operation assistance to the national liberation movements from southern Africa, the black workers and their independent trade union organizations, the other victims of apartheid and the front-line States;

(b) Research and dissemination of information on developments in the labour and social fields in South Africa and Namibia;

(c) Monitoring of measures carried out against apartheid by the ILO's tripartite members;

(d) Other forms of action by the International Labour Conference and the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation.

Technical co-operation assistance

2. The technical co-operation activities carried out by the ILO, in 1988, to assist the national liberation movements and the other victims of apartheid were reviewed by the Governing Body at its 241st session, in November 1988. They covered, inter alia, vocational training, vocational rehabilitation, employment planning and creation, rural development, labour administration, workers' education, small enterprise development, labour administration, workers' education, small enterprise development, migrant workers and fellowship schemes. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA), the Italian Government and the Swedish International Development Authority continued to finance these projects.

3. In the area of vocational training, the ILO continued to provide specific technical inputs to the Pilot Vocational Training Centre for the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) in Dakawa, United Republic of Tanzania. For example, ILO Modules of Employable Skills Learning Materials were provided for the plumbing, pipe fitting, building, construction, carpentry, joinery and electrical installation trades. In addition, the ILO regional adviser in vocational training provided technical advisory services to the Centre. The ILO also funded the training of the Centre's designated principal in the management of training institutions. Furthermore, an ILO consultant assisted the Centre in formulating a project document to cover another phase of its development. Implementation started on phase II of the project on the pilot vocational training centre for Namibians at Cuacra, Angola, funded by UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Training courses continued to be provided in automechanics, bricklaying, carpentry and joinery, electrical installations and repairs, metal machinery and plumbing. The 12th and 13th sessions of the Centre's Governing Board were held at Geneva in October 1988 and in New York in March 1989, respectively. It was decided, inter alia, that a feasibility study should be undertaken on the transfer of the Vocational Training Centre from Angola to Namibia. The Centre's second batch of students, of whom about 60 per cent were women, graduated in December 1988.

4. In the field of vocational rehabilitation, activities commenced under phase II of the subregional project, on the training of rehabilitation staff for disabled victims of liberation wars, refugees and migrant workers, with the new title of Regional Staff Training and Employment Programme: Human Resources Development for Services for Disabled People in Southern Africa. Fellows from the national liberation movements continued to participate in the training courses provided under this subregional project which is part of the African Rehabilitation Institute, a joint ILO/Organization of African Unity (OAU) regional programme. Under phase II of the project on vocational rehabilitation of war victims and other disabled persons, 45 disabled Namibians completed both basic education and skills training in a number of Zambian institutions at the end of 1988. Efforts were also made to select another group of entrants who started their training in early 1989.

5. Activities continued under the third phase of the project on the training of junior labour administrators for Namibia and included provision of a basic induction course in labour administration at national institutions and secondment to labour departments in some of the front-line States. The location of the project was shifted from Lusaka to the African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC). A two-month consultancy mission was undertaken in September-October 1988 to evaluate the project and to make proposals for further assistance to Namibia in the field of labour administration.

6. Within the area of employment planning and creation, practical training and experience in employment and development planning continued to be provided by the ILO's Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP), based in Lusaka, Zambia, to fellows nominated by the southern African national liberation movements. In addition, SATEP continued to assist member States of the southern African subregion through research, for instance on the skill profiles of migrant workers, and also by providing technical advisory services on, *inter alia*, employment creation for repatriated miners. Furthermore, SATEP provided technical advisory services and support to the subregional, intergovernmental organizations of the front-line States, including the Southern Africa Labour Commission (SALC) and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

7. Assistance in the field of workers' education continued to constitute a crucial component of the ILO's technical co-operation programme. In the programme on Workers' education assistance to independent trade union organizations of black workers in South Africa and the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), activities undertaken have included a joint seminar with the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), attended by representatives of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU), NUNW, the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) and the African Trade Union Confederation (ATUCC), on international labour standards and trade union action against *apartheid*. Fellows from the independent black trade unions in South Africa and Namibia have also been assisted to participate in workers' education seminars and workshops organized for English-speaking African countries and for wider target groups, such as the workshop conducted for the treasurers and finance officers of the trade unions. Fellowships were also awarded to nominees of the black trade unions in South Africa to participate in workers' education courses at the Turin Centre. A number of activities were also carried out in the area of workers' education assistance to migrant workers in southern Africa. Under the second phase of the project, funded by DANIEL, on workers' education assistance to migrant workers in southern Africa (Lesotho) seminars were organized for migrants to discuss, *inter alia*, their problems in their country of origin and in the South African mines, as well as issues relating to the migrants' participation in development and co-operation efforts, income-generating activities and village development programmes. Seminars were also convened for the general secretaries and other members of the trade unions. In addition, materials and visual aids were prepared. A new project on workers' education assistance to migrant workers in southern Africa (Botswana and Mozambique) started in 1988 with the aim, *inter alia*, of better equipping workers of Botswana and Mozambique, particularly the migrant workers, to protect and further their trade union rights and to work for an improvement of their working and living conditions. This project is also geared to

strengthening the technical capacity of the Botswana Federation of Trade Unions (BFTU) and the Organização dos Trabalhadores de Moçambique (OTM) to conduct a continuing trade union training and information programme for migrant workers and for their national membership. Its activities have included the organization of training courses and seminars and the development of information materials.

8. Activities continued under the second phase of the project on small enterprise development for refugees in Zambia, funded by NORAD, and carried out by the ILO in co-operation with the Zambian Federation of Employers. The rural component of the project concentrated on agriculture on allocated farmland plots and the urban component continued to develop and promote small businesses for refugees in and around the city of Lusaka. In 1988, loans totalling 86,332 Zambian kwacha were granted under the project to 29 businesses operated by refugees which helped to create more than 40 new jobs and to stabilize existing ones. The businesses covered groceries, tailoring, carpet weaving, woodcarving, charcoal selling, operation of restaurants/kiosks, photography, sour milk selling, bakery and fishing.

9. During the past year, several activities were also undertaken which were financed from the ILO regular budget for technical co-operation. They included: (a) two study visits to the ILO headquarters by members of the national liberation movements; (b) three visits by South African and Namibian black trade unionists to the ILO headquarters for consultations on ILO technical assistance to their unions; (c) support for the rehabilitation and training of three ANC letter-bomb victims; (d) assistance to NUNW in the preparation of its submissions for presentation to the Commission on the Revision of the Labour Law in Namibia; (e) support for three fellowships in the areas of management of training institutions, design and appraisal of development projects and demography; (f) a seminar on discriminatory labour legislation and practices in the food industry in South Africa; (g) support for a workshop on project design and evaluation for the women's secretariats of the national liberation movements; and (h) support for the collection of data for revisions of the study on labour and discrimination in Namibia.

10. With regard to the front-line and neighbouring States, several technical co-operation activities and advisory services continued to be carried out not only to assist with the strengthening of their capacity to withstand the impact of measures undertaken against them by South Africa but also to support their national and subregional development efforts. More than 30 ILO projects were under implementation during the past year in the front-line and neighbouring States. They focused, inter alia, on social security, employment promotion to absorb repatriated migrant workers, income-generating opportunities for women, labour-intensive public works programmes, vocational training, vocational rehabilitation, management development and small enterprise development, manpower planning and employment development, co-operatives and workers' education. In addition, the ILO continued to maintain an administrative structure in the southern African subregion which ensured effective monitoring of its technical assistance programmes in the subregion. For example, the ILO continued to have three officers stationed in Lusaka, Dar es Salaam and Luanda to carry out liaison with the liberation movements, the South African and Namibian trade unions and other victims of apartheid and to assist them in the identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of technical assistance projects.

Study and dissemination of information concerning labour

11. The annual Special Report of the Director-General of the ILO on the application concerning Action against Apartheid in South Africa and Namibia is scheduled for publication on 9 May 1989 ^{1/} and provides comprehensive information on developments in labour and social matters in South Africa and Namibia. It covers, in particular, developments in the field of labour relations including trade unions; industrial disputes and strikes; repression of trade unions; trade unions and community action; employers; labour legislation; codes of conduct and sanctions and disinvestment action against South Africa; admission to employment and access to training; migrant labour in South Africa; and recent developments regarding labour and social matters in Namibia.

12. A 58-minute documentary film entitled "Changing This Country: the Testimony of Four South African Workers" was produced by the ILO. It highlighted the activities and everyday struggles of four shop stewards in four of the independent black South African trade unions. This film recently won the first prize out of 23 entries at the International Television Festival in connection with the North-South Media meeting (Rencontres Medias Nord-Sud 1989) at Geneva.

Monitoring of action against apartheid

13. Chapter II of the Special Report provides detailed information supplied by Governments and employers' and workers' organizations on action taken by them against apartheid. The information was provided by these tripartite ILO members in response to requests sent to them for information on the action taken by them in compliance with the ILO Declaration concerning Action against Apartheid in South Africa and Namibia and the conclusions of the Committee on Apartheid of the International Labour Conference. Information on international action against apartheid is also analysed in chapter III of the Special Report.

International Labour Conference

14. The 75th session (June 1988) of the International Labour Conference adopted a new updated Declaration concerning Action against Apartheid in South Africa and Namibia. This updated Declaration was prepared in May 1988 by an ILO Tripartite Conference on Action against Apartheid, convened in Harare. The Declaration contained a number of new elements which, inter alia, reflected the ILO's determination to work against the apartheid system. It placed emphasis on the situation in South Africa and Namibia and urged greater action by Governments, employers' and workers' organizations and the ILO against the apartheid régime and to assist the victims of apartheid. It renamed the International Labour Conference Committee on Apartheid as the Committee on Action against Apartheid and the appendix to the ILO Declaration as the Programme of Action against Apartheid. The contents of the new updated Declaration took into full consideration the recommendations of the Committee on Apartheid of the International Labour Conference since 1981, when the last updating of the Declaration was undertaken.

15. The conclusions of the Committee on Apartheid, which were also adopted by the 75th session of the International Labour Conference, contained a number of recommendations for action. They included the following:

Urgent action:

In view of the recent measures adopted and planned by the South African authorities that threaten the very existence of the independent black trade union movement in that country and in view of the continuing deterioration of the situation in South Africa, the Committee further recommends the following urgent action, namely that:

1. The Conference calls upon all Governments, employers' and workers' organizations and the International Labour Office to make representations to the South African authorities in order that they refrain from promulgating the proposed amendments to the Labour Relations Act and from enacting the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill and other measures that threaten the very existence of the independent black trade union movement.

2. The Conference calls upon employers' organizations to urge their members with subsidiaries in South Africa to refrain from any form of victimization of the workers and their unions arising from workers' protests against the legislative amendments and similar restrictive measures.

3. The Conference invites trade unions to launch special campaigns mobilizing maximum support for the independent black trade union movement in its protests against proposed legislative amendments and restrictive measures that are clearly intended to cripple it.

4. The Conference calls upon Governments to pay particular attention to paragraph II (2) of the Programme of Action against Apartheid in respect of the refusal to roll over South African loans and the denial of new loans and credit guarantees. This paragraph in the Programme of Action reads: "to stop trade and commercial relations with and to prohibit new public and private investment in South Africa as well as the export of nuclear and other technology to the South African Government, parastatals and private enterprise in South Africa. In addition, to prohibit loans, trade credits and gold exchanges by banks to and with South Africa. Furthermore to prohibit collaboration with South Africa in the operation of the international gold market, in particular to prevent the operation of the South African marketing company, the International Gold Corporation (INTERGOLD)".

5. The Conference calls upon employers' organizations likewise to pay particular attention to paragraph III (5) of the Programme of Action against Apartheid, which reads: "to urge banks and other financial institutions to refrain from making loans or providing credit for trade with South Africa and to urge Governments to prohibit the activities of the International Gold Corporation (INTERGOLD) in their countries".

6. The Conference invites trade unions to launch special campaigns among their membership to put maximum pressure on banks and financial institutions concerned granting loans and providing credit to the South African authorities and institutions.

7. The Conference invites Governments concerned, either multilaterally or unilaterally, to enforce a strict coal embargo and to tighten up the oil embargo by requiring absolute guarantees from buyers and transporters that the oil will not be resold or shipped to South Africa.

8. The Conference calls for concerted action to stop the South African Government's attempts to attain self-sufficiency in energy by (a) the imposition by Governments of an embargo on activities designed to assist such attempts; (b) employer action to discourage companies or financial institutions from their co-operation with South African schemes aimed at obtaining energy self-sufficiency.

9. The Conference requests Governments and employers' and workers' organizations to give individual replies to the questionnaire on implementation and non-implementation of the measures stipulated in the updated Declaration and Programme of Action.

10. The Conference requests the Director-General to prepare a special report on the implementation and non-implementation by Governments and employers' and trade union organizations of the above-mentioned recommendations.

11. The Conference requests the Director-General to continue with his efforts to find alternative banking facilities and to urge those banks and financial institutions whose services are used by the ILO to abstain from granting loans and providing credit to the South African authorities, institutions and enterprises.

12. The Conference further requests the Director-General to prepare a study of the gold market with South Africa with a view to identifying possible sanctions measures in this field for the consideration of the next session of the Conference Committee on Action against Apartheid.

13. The Conference requests the Governing Body, through its Committee on Discrimination, to continue to monitor with increased vigour action against apartheid. To this effect the Conference requests the Governing Body to make financial resources available for the establishment of a special monitoring group of three independent experts nominated by the Governing Body's Committee on Discrimination at its first meeting to follow up and monitor the implementation of sanctions and other action against apartheid throughout the world, as specified in the Declaration and the Programme of Action, with special attention to the actions taken to circumvent such measures and to report in the first instance to the Governing Body's Committee on Discrimination. This monitoring should particularly concentrate on carrying out the following tasks: the investigation and evaluation of the effects of present sanctions measures; the conducting of feasibility and case studies on sanctions; regularly surveying and updating the state of world trade with South Africa; maintaining a register of investment and disinvestment in South Africa; publishing, three times a year, the results of the research. This mandate should be carried out in close co-operation with other United Nations

bodies and international organizations collecting information on sanctions and other action against apartheid, with the aim of avoiding duplication of work.

16. The ILO and its Governing Body are considering the measures which should be taken as a result of recommendation 13 mentioned above in connection with the setting up of a special monitoring group of three independent experts to monitor the implementation of sanctions and other action against apartheid.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[15 May 1989]

1. ICAO is providing technical assistance, as an executing agency of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to a number of dependent Territories to enable them to be self-reliant in the field of international civil aviation.

2. With regard to Namibia, ICAO continues to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia and invites it to ICAO meetings dealing with matters pertaining to the relevant region. ICAO participates actively in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; the UNDP-funded programme of civil aviation training fellowships, in full implementation for several years following evaluation of civil aviation needs by an adviser, is in the process of being expanded again. ICAO also provides advice to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia regarding placement of trained personnel in the civil aviation departments and airlines of other African countries to obtain practical experience.

WORLD BANK

[Original: English]

[12 April 1989]

With reference to paragraphs 8 and 9 of General Assembly resolution 43/30, the World Bank has in previous correspondence on this subject informed the United Nations that the Bank has made no loans to South Africa since 1966, that South Africa has not participated in an election of executive directors of the Bank Group since 1972, and accordingly is not represented on the Board of the Bank. With regard to Bank assistance to the specific Territories identified in the various resolutions, the Bank regrets that under the terms of its Articles of Agreement Bank lending is only possible to members of the World Bank. However, the Bank has taken steps, for example, economic missions, to expedite Bank support to countries/territories in advance of independence in cases where such countries/territories have expressed interest in membership of the Bank.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

[Original: English]

[24 April 1989]

1. No new loans have been extended by IMF to South Africa, nor is there any Fund credit outstanding to South Africa. As regards membership, this is consistent with the Fund's Articles of Agreement, subscribed to by all member countries, and these articles do not permit the exclusion of a member, except in certain very explicit and limited circumstances. It is hoped that this year the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples would recognize this constitutional limitation and make appropriate changes in the resolution.
2. As regards references to Namibia, in response to the request from the Secretary-General, the Fund management has indicated its readiness to help Namibia in areas of IMF competence, as and when asked by the Secretary-General.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

[Original: French]

[22 March 1989]

1. Despite the very technical nature of its scope of activities and its limited resources, the Universal Postal Union (UPU), for its part, has always made a modest contribution in so far as possible to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, including Namibia.
2. In the specific case of Namibia, the International Bureau of UPU drafted two proposals in 1981 for this country, the first concerning the strengthening of postal administration structures and the second concerning staff training. These proposals, an English version of which was sent to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the then Regional Director of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for Africa, unfortunately were not so well received as had been expected. However, UPU is prepared to update, resubmit and, where appropriate, implement them in the context of General Assembly resolution 43/30, in collaboration with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and UNDP.
3. Meanwhile, UPU is prepared to study the possibility of granting, under the UPU programme, short-term postal training fellowships to future Namibian cadres.
4. With regard to the participation of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the work of UPU organs (General Assembly resolution 42/14 C, paras. 10 to 12), the Agreement between the United Nations and UPU provides that representatives of the Organization shall be invited to attend the Congresses, Administrative Conferences and Committees of the Union, and to participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of these meetings.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[29 March 1989]

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

1. At 31 December 1988, the total aid commitment of WFP for liberation movements, refugees and displaced persons amounted to \$US 117.5 million for 33 projects, of which the sum of \$US 25.4 million (six projects) is still current.

Provision of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned

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

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

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

Arrangements, in consultation with OAU and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to ensure the representation of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned as observers when matters pertaining to those Territories are dealt with

4. Since the twenty-fifth session of the WFP governing body, the Inter-Governmental Council (now the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA)), held in April 1974, WFP has been inviting OAU to participate in an observer capacity at sessions of its governing body.

5. At its fourth session in October/November 1977, CFA took the following decision:

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

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

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

Notes

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