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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 5th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. ALLAF (Syrian Arab Republic)
later: Mr. MAMPUYA (Zaire)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.50 a.m.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK (A/C.4/32/1 and 2)

1. The CHAIRMAN introduced document A/C.4/32/2, which set out a provisional timetable for consideration of the items which the General Assembly had allocated to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report. He said that if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee approved the suggestions contained in the note.

2. It was so decided.

3. The CHAIRMAN said that, as indicated in document A/C.4/32/1, the General Assembly, in allocating the various items to the Fourth Committee, had expressed the view that chapter II of the report of the Economic and Social Council, which had been allocated to the Second and Third Committees, might be of interest to the Fourth Committee. He therefore suggested that the Committee should take that chapter into account in connexion with the item on its agenda. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee accepted that recommendation.

4. It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 94: ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)
(A/32/23 (Part III))

5. Mr. ABBASI (Pakistan) said that the problem of colonialism was as old as the human race itself. But while the human race had advanced from the Stone Age to civilization, the curse of colonialism survived because of the activities of certain vested interests which were seeking to infuse artificial life into a dying colonialism in order to gain time to complete the total despoliation of their victims and compel them to struggle desperately for their very survival.

6. Resolutions, solemn declarations, unequivocal pledges and economic and moral sanctions had succeeded each other at the United Nations, but the colonial dominators had failed to give any proof of their intention to implement the pledge of the civilized world to secure the independence of the colonial countries. The day was not far off when the peoples of the countries concerned would be able to direct their own destinies without any foreign intervention or exploitation. In that connexion, it would be very important to examine the efforts which the United Nations had made in the past to attain that goal.

7. As early as 1964, in General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), a special group

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(Mr. Abbasi, Pakistan)

had been set up to find ways and means of implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In 1965 and 1966 a special study had been undertaken of the economic bottle-necks created by the colonial Powers to thwart the implementation of the Declaration. The conclusions of those study groups had been submitted to the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the General Assembly. Since that time, the item under consideration, in its current form, had been included every year in the agenda of the General Assembly. The recommendations adopted placed the related subjects in various categories, including: (a) Western interests in the economy of South Africa; (b) the role of foreign capital in the economy of Namibia; (c) the exploitation of the people of Southern Rhodesia by foreign economic interests; and (d) the situation in other territories with similar problems. The conclusions of the Special Committee painted a dismal picture of the situation. Various devices and contrivances were ruthlessly employed to denude the peoples concerned of all their economic opportunities and fundamental human and political rights, to such a point that, if the usurping Powers were compelled to withdraw from the territories, their peoples would literally remain politically, economically and morally bankrupt. There was no need to name the forces which were working behind the scenes to maintain that pathetic stalemate, nor was there any secret as to the identity of the Powers which had synchronized the economic interests with the political issues in order to make their solution more complicated.

8. His country had always been in the forefront of those who defended the principle of self-determination and condemned all forms of human exploitation. It considered that the exploiters had been identified. Affluence and poverty were polarized and so naturally incompatible that no political chicanery or nuclear device could reconcile them. Freedom from colonialism was more fundamental in nature than economic well-being. If the colonialists persisted in proffering political or economic excuses for not paying their debt to civilization by restoring freedom to the territories under their illegal occupation, the fate which awaited them would be more sinister than the fate of those whom they had oppressed for centuries.

9. Mr. MUKHTAR (Sudan) recalled that at its thirtieth session the General Assembly had adopted a number of resolutions on item 94, reaffirming that the activities of foreign economic and other interests were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and other Territories and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa. The repeated exhortations of the General Assembly urging that economic ties with the interests which were exploiting the territories and violating the rights of the indigenous populations should be broken had gone unheeded; on the contrary, economic and other activities had increased and the colonialist countries had consolidated their domination over the exploited territories. It was regrettable to see States Members of the United Nations flouting the resolutions of the General Assembly or proffering vain arguments based on their alleged inability to control the activities of business undertakings or invoking the freedom of world trade. Perusal of the report of the Special Committee showed that foreign interests in Southern Rhodesia had increased considerably after the unilateral declaration of independence, and had in particular strengthened the

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(Mr. Mukhtar, Sudan)

manufacturing and mining sectors. Despite the economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations, foreign investment had exceeded \$10 million annually and all production sectors were dominated by foreign interests. That would have been impossible without connivance and complicity among the countries which were violating the provisions relating to the blockade and sanctions.

10. Namibia was subjected to unparalleled suffering as a result of racial hatred, persecution and racial discrimination imposed by the usurping Power, which had opened the doors to foreign interests with total disregard for the rights and interests of the indigenous inhabitants, who were forced to live below the subsistence level and to stand by while their resources and patrimony were unmercifully plundered.

11. The Zambia Declaration showed clearly how foreign economic interests were opposed to any efforts aimed at independence for the colonized countries. One example was that of the oil companies, which continued to supply the Smith régime with fuel while depriving Zambia of supplies. Following the military attacks to which it had been subjected, Zambia had initiated proceedings against the oil companies, without whose assistance Zambia could not have been attacked.

12. As stated in the Maputo Declaration, the plundering of the resources of the peoples of Zambia and Namibia by foreign monopolies was illegal; it constituted a flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and was contrary to all the rules of international law. The Declaration also condemned the military presence of Southern Rhodesia, which used arms deliveries and the transmission of technology for its oppressive activities. The Declaration also condemned co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field. It was essential that all countries without exception should refrain from any type of co-operation with South Africa, in order to put an end to the danger which that country constituted for world integrity, peace and security.

13. His country, which together with other countries had helped to prepare the Declaration, now wished to reaffirm its support for it and to urge all Member States to respect it, with a view to isolating the racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and to assist the colonial countries in their struggle for self-determination and independence.

14. His delegation supported the report of the Special Committee with regard to the broadening of sanctions, in accordance with Article 41 of the United Nations Charter, and invited the Security Council to take all necessary steps to that end.

15. Mr. LIN Chao-nan (China) said that southern Africa was important because of its strategic position and its abundant natural resources. It was a region which had long been subjected to implacable exploitation by imperialism and colonialism. As a result of the intensification of the struggle between the two super-Powers for world hegemony, southern Africa had become an important region of intense rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States.

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(Mr. Lin Chao-nan, China)

16. Imperialism and colonialism had enormous economic interests in southern Africa. According to incomplete figures, their investments in South Africa exceeded \$10 billion. Large quantities of important minerals such as gold, platinum, manganese, uranium, chrome and copper were being pillaged. In Southern Rhodesia, 80 to 90 per cent of the mining sector was in the hands of Western capital, which was extracting large amounts of strategically important raw materials such as tantalum, cobalt, uranium, manganese and diamonds.

17. In South Africa, under Vorster's racist régime, the indigenous people were suffering extreme privations. African workers, who made up three quarters of South Africa's labour force, were toiling under extremely difficult conditions and many of them were falling victim to disease. In Namibia, the annual average wage for an African worker was only one seventeenth of that of a white worker. In Southern Rhodesia, the African population, which accounted for over 85 per cent of the total, was forced to live in arid regions covering only 20 per cent of the total land surface, while the white majority occupied the fertile land. All those facts exposed the absurdity and hypocrisy of imperialist and colonialist boasts that foreign investment could help the indigenous people to shake off their backwardness and take the road to prosperity.

18. Where there was oppression, there was resistance. The peoples of southern Africa were waging a protracted, heroic and unflinching struggle for liberation and were scoring victory upon victory, dealing increasingly heavy blows at the Vorster and Smith régimes.

19. At a time when the struggle of oppressed peoples was gaining ground, rivalry between the two super-Powers was also increasing. As part of their counter-revolutionary global strategy for world hegemony, both of them wanted to bring southern Africa under their wing. One super-Power was resorting to various means to protect its vested interests in the region. The other was donning a "socialist" mantle, posing as the defender of national liberation movements and trying its utmost to infiltrate the region in order to establish its hegemony, to outflank Europe and to reinforce its strategic position vis-à-vis the other super-Power. It was for that reason that that super-Power had recently manifested a rather unusual "passion" for Africa. It was hatching all sorts of plots to steer the liberation struggles of the peoples of southern Africa into its orbit of social-imperialist world hegemony. However, the long-suffering peoples of southern Africa had sufficient experience to realize that they had to fight for their own liberation and not for the interests of any particular super-Power. Their liberation struggle had also become a fight against super-Power hegemonism.

20. The Chinese Government and people, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, were resolutely implementing the revolutionary line and policies of Chairman Mao on foreign affairs. The Chinese people supported the armed struggle and the political and economic struggle of the peoples of southern Africa to achieve national liberation. The economic aggression by imperialism, social imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism against southern Africa and the developing countries must be sternly condemned and rebuffed. The United Nations should adopt effective measures to implement the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly and should support the peoples of southern Africa so that they would achieve complete independence and liberation.

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(Mr. Lin Chao-nan, China)

21. The peoples of southern Africa were heroic peoples and with the help of the other African countries and peoples and all the peoples of the world they would be able to surmount all difficulties and win final and complete victory.

22. Mr. MONTEMAYOR CANTU (Mexico) pointed out that the twentieth century had witnessed the expansion of a new form of colonialism, economic colonialism, which was manifested in its most extreme form when it co-operated in the maintenance and protection of the last vestiges of political colonialism. Foreign economic and other interests which impeded the accession of colonial peoples to independence and the exercise of their inalienable rights took many and diverse forms. In addition to providing economic support for the colonialist régimes, those interests were exploiting local labour by their unfair wage policies and were pillaging the natural resources of the territories concerned.

23. It had been argued that foreign companies contributed to the economic development of colonial Territories and served as a launching pad for the economic take-off of those Territories once they achieved independence. Experience had shown, however, that the benefits of the contribution made by those foreign companies to the liberated territories were few and far between, if not non-existent, and that the effects of their activities were often adverse. Foreign companies impeded or restricted the access of the indigenous people to technological know-how so that, after liberation, the country was unable to pursue its economic activities without outside help.

24. It had also been said that such corporations had no national affiliation, an argument which was not valid because every corporation had to be registered in some country. The countries of origin of such corporations could not shirk their responsibilities on the pretext that national legislation guaranteed the corporations full freedom of action.

25. But the activities of foreign interests also took other forms: the financing given to colonial régimes, trade exchanges, the purchase of products from Territories under colonial domination or the sale of goods to colonial régimes. The promotion of tourism or the failure to implement measures to stop the flow of tourists to colonial Territories was another indirect form of collaboration. Those countries which provided financing, or were involved in trade and in tourism were also responsible. The General Assembly had been very clear on that point.

26. His delegation wished to make it clear that it was not referring to all foreign interests operating in colonial Territories, but only to those which were impeding the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV). The report of the Special Committee (A/32/23 (Part III)) identified the foreign interests which were prejudicial to the decolonization process.

27. Neither was it solely a case of condemning them. The General Assembly had already adopted many resolutions and it was necessary now to take practical and concrete measures. If the States Members of the United Nations wanted to put an end to colonialism, they must enter upon a formal commitment to prevent, by all possible legal means, collaboration with those foreign interests which continued to give support to colonial régimes.

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(Mr. Montemayor Cantu, Mexico)

28. As Mr. Santiago Roel, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, had pointed out, Mexico would strive to ensure that decisions taken during the current year on decolonization included practical steps for the speedy elimination of colonialism. In that regard, his delegation wished to express its agreement with the decision of the Special Committee set out in part B of the report.

29. Mr. KOZLOVSKY (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) reminded the Committee that the item under discussion had been included in the General Assembly's agenda for many years; its urgency and importance had, however, in no way diminished, but had in fact taken on special significance. The United Nations had repeatedly condemned activities that impeded the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and deprived the people of colonial Territories of their natural resources. The United Nations had likewise condemned co-operation in the nuclear and military sphere between South Africa and certain Western Powers. Such co-operation consolidated the white minority régime that was oppressing the indigenous population and was a bastion for the forces of imperialism and reaction fighting against liberation in southern Africa by various means, including aggression against neighbouring countries.

30. Various United Nations documents showed that the growing activities of foreign imperialist interests in colonial Territories, which exploited their resources and reaped enormous profits that they then removed abroad, genuinely prevented the peoples from exercising their right to self-determination and independence. There was no need to name the corporations, principally those of the United Kingdom, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and other Western countries, which carried on such activities in southern Africa, since they were well known.

31. Another cause for concern was the increased co-operation between NATO countries and South Africa, at a time when resounding declarations were being made and initiatives taken which were allegedly designed to solve the problems of southern Africa. The real purpose of such declarations and initiatives, however, was to preserve the privileges of the imperialist interests of the Western countries and to perpetuate racist domination in the form of neo-colonialism.

32. The Commission on Transnational Corporations had described in document E/C.10/26 the extent to which the Territory of Namibia was exploited by transnational corporations. Namibia's mining industry, which was the principal sector of the Territory's economy and the main source of foreign exchange and which provided two thirds of the Territory's gross domestic product, was almost totally dominated by transnational corporations. The Consolidated Diamond Mines of Southwest Africa, Ltd. (CDM), a South African company controlled by De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., with extensive British participation, and the Tsumeb Corporation, controlled by United States capital, accounted for 90 per cent of the Territory's mineral production. South Africa had given foreign monopolies almost complete freedom to exploit Namibia's natural resources without taking the rights of the indigenous population into account. As a result, between 33 per cent and 50 per cent of Namibia's GNP was exported in the form of dividends paid principally to shareholders in South Africa and the United States. Such plunder, combined with the exploitation of the African population, presented a picture of colonial slavery in the twentieth century.

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(Mr. Kozlovsky, Byelorussian SSR)

33. The increased activities of transnational corporations in the exploitation of uranium were also a cause for concern. The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) had condemned those activities as being particularly prejudicial to the interests of the people of Namibia. Uranium mining, combined with the technological know-how which the Western countries supplied to South Africa, constituted a threat to peace and security. The nuclear preparations which South Africa was carrying out in Kalahari Desert were further proof: their sole purpose was to put down the liberation movements and perpetuate aggression.

34. Foreign economic and other interests also continued to carry out major activities in Southern Rhodesia. The report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations (E/C.10/26) was very illustrative on that point. Between 1966 and 1975, capital imports had amounted to \$R 400 million while income remitted abroad had totalled almost \$R 300 million. Foreign investment was the main source of capital and was used mainly in the manufacturing sector of the economy. Most of the activities of transnational corporations were carried out through subsidiaries registered in Southern Rhodesia which had technically become Rhodesian companies.

35. Document A/32/23 (Part III) indicated that, since the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965, foreign economic and other interests had increased their control of the Territory's economy and were flagrantly violating the sanctions imposed against the Salisbury régime. The racist régime's refusal to transfer power was due to a lack of political will on the part of the Western Powers, which protected those interests in spite of Security Council and General Assembly decisions stipulating that any activity which impeded the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples violated the political, social and economic rights of those peoples and was incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations.

36. World public opinion was deeply concerned at the fact that the peoples of various small Territories, including Territories in the Caribbean and Pacific, which were used as military bases, had been deprived of their rights, notwithstanding the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. There, too, the imperialist activities of NATO countries were impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

37. The position of principle of his country was unequivocal and was governed by the ideals of the October Socialist Revolution, the sixtieth anniversary of which was being celebrated in 1977. In conformity with that position, his country fully supported the official statement by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. Similarly, it believed that the liberation of colonial Territories must extend to the economic sphere in order to prevent neo-colonialism from establishing a foothold. The principles governing his country's foreign policy were based on Leninist ideals which were embodied in the new Soviet Constitution.

38. Mr. Mampuya (Zaire) took the Chair.

39. Mr. NAVA CARRILLO (Venezuela) said that his delegation wished to begin by referring to those Territories in the Latin American region which presented specific features, with regard not only to their size but also to the stage reached in their political evolution towards self-government and independence, in the conviction that that approach could also be applied to small Territories in other regions of the world.

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(Mr. Nava Carrillo, Venezuela)

40. His delegation was concerned that priority was given to investment in sectors which, while they offered the attraction of huge profits, could be diverting attention from the need to develop infrastructures sufficiently so that they could provide a more solid and stable basis for the future of the Territories in question. Foreign economic activity was directed mainly towards tourism, from which it reaped considerable profits. Incentives must be created to divert investment towards other sectors of economic activity where the domestic added value would be greater. Sectors such as agricultural production, a certain level of industrialization, the promotion of specific exports, education, vocational training, the provision of electricity, health services, etc., must be dealt with efficiently. Such an orientation of over-all activities towards development would offer future guarantees for the well-being and political and social progress of the Territories in question.

41. Concern over the activities of foreign economic and other interests and interference in the decolonization process had been expressed in the United Nations for many years. Mention should be made of resolution 2621 (XXVI), adopted on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States [resolution 3281 (XXIX)], article 16 of which established that "no State has the right to promote or encourage investments that may constitute an obstacle to the liberation of a territory occupied by force" and that States had an economic responsibility towards the countries, territories and peoples affected "for the restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of, and damages to, the natural and all other resources of those countries, territories and peoples".

42. His delegation emphasized that Governments must take the necessary steps to prevent corporations subject to their authority from continuing to engage in activities and implement projects designed to strengthen or defend theories and practices which had been strongly condemned by the United Nations. Given the necessary political will, Governments could take the steps necessary to put an end to such activities within the framework of their legal and political arrangements.

43. The report of the Special Committee (A/32/23, Part III) indicated that there had been no reduction in the role of foreign interests in Rhodesia and that the Rhodesian economy continued to be dominated by those interests, particularly with respect to mining, insurance, the iron and steel industry, tobacco, and other sectors. As for Namibia, foreign economic interests continued, with the support of South Africa, to exploit the Territory's resources, and it was alarming to see that the rapid growth rate, as measured by gross domestic product, had not brought any corresponding appreciable benefits to the African population, the majority of which continued to live well below the poverty line. Namibia provided a clear picture of the exploitation of human resources and the base plundering of non-renewable natural resources. An analysis of figures on the profitability of investment by sector revealed that excess profits were being made as a result of the brutal violation of the economic and social rights of the majority of the population.

44. Apart from diamond mining, one of the most promising aspects of the mining sector in Namibia was the development of uranium. It was expected that by about

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(Mr. Pava Carrillo, Venezuela)

1985 the market price of the uranium produced by the Rossing mine would be well below prices on the international market because of reduced costs made possible by the low wages paid to non-white employees. SWAPO had warned that most of the profits earned by Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, the agent for the Rossing mine, would be directly attributable to the exploitation of African labour.

45. Leaving aside the deplorable exploitation of human and non-renewable natural resources, the importance of having uranium must not be underestimated. As stated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela when he had addressed the General Assembly on 26 September, the Pretoria régime had relied on such ample and exceptional technical co-operation that it was now preparing to carry out nuclear tests and explosions and was undoubtedly the central point of the crisis which threatened all of southern Africa.

46. His country deplored the fact that the economic activities of powerful transnational corporations were preventing the various oppressed peoples from achieving independence, jeopardizing the future of those peoples through the plundering of their natural resources and providing most of the support for apartheid, a shameful and degrading policy which was totally inconsistent with human dignity and with all the ethical values promoted by the United Nations.

47. Governments must be presented with a specific request to take concrete measures against nationals and corporations subject to their jurisdiction and owning or operating companies in Namibia to the detriment of the indigenous population. The Lagos Declaration included a request for the immediate implementation of measures to eliminate apartheid and put an end to loans and investment. The urgency of that Declaration should be reflected in the resolutions of the Fourth Committee. The resolution to be adopted in due course should also state that parties guilty of violations of the principle of sovereignty over natural resources bore an economic responsibility vis-à-vis the countries, territories and peoples concerned.

48. His delegation thought that the Committee should take note of the recent decision of the European Economic Community to approve a code of conduct for corporations with subsidiaries or other representatives in South Africa; the code referred to the right of workers freely to choose a job and to elect representative bodies, recognition of the social responsibility to help ensure the free movement of African workers and their families, equal remuneration and other important provisions related to working and social conditions.

49. His delegation agreed with the view expressed by the Head of State of Nigeria at the Lagos Conference that the practical usefulness and efficiency of international legal instruments regulating the activities of transnational corporations depended basically on a political decision of the host countries to conform to the changing patterns of international economic relations.

50. By its presence at the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the Conference against Apartheid held at Lagos, his country had reaffirmed its close interest in the question under discussion. As

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(Mr. Nava Carrillo, Venezuela)

pointed out by the Foreign Minister in plenary, in the Security Council Venezuela would resolutely support the sanctions upon the illegal Rhodesian régime that were necessary to clear the way for majority rule and it would contribute as necessary to ensure that Namibia obtained its independence in accordance with the United Nations decision.

51. Mr. RICHARDSON (United Kingdom), exercising his right of reply, said that, although it was not the time to examine his country's policies concerning Rhodesia and Namibia, the representative of the Byelorussian SSR had made a new accusation to the effect that United Kingdom investments in Rhodesia had increased, and he wished to point out to the Committee that all British affiliates in Rhodesia operated wholly under the control and management of the illegal régime of that country. The sanctions and exchange controls imposed by the United Kingdom prevented parent companies from supporting their affiliates in Rhodesia in any way and, moreover, the exchange controls enforced by the illegal régime itself made it impossible for parent companies to derive any profit from the economic activity of their former affiliates. No country had a better record than the United Kingdom with respect to prosecuting corporations which tried to circumvent the legislation on sanctions.

52. With respect to the statement of the representative of the Ukrainian SSR concerning the supply of oil to Rhodesia by several international corporations, including some British corporations, the United Kingdom Government had initiated an independent investigation to determine the facts. The appropriate measures would be taken if the need arose.

53. His delegation was tired of hearing delegations denounce private investment in any dependent Territory. The United Kingdom had a clear obligation, referred to in the Charter and reaffirmed each year in General Assembly resolutions, to do everything possible to promote investment in dependent Territories and to promote their economic development. It was the populations of the dependent Territories that decided, through their freely elected Government, what economic policies should be followed; it was therefore the people that decided as to the magnitude and nature of economic investment, the allocation of land and the promotion of new corporations. The task of the United Kingdom Government was to help the dependent Territories to the extent which they desired and in those sectors of the economy where such help was considered appropriate.

54. Mr. KOZLOVSKY (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), exercising his right of reply, said that, although he understood the concern of the United Kingdom, he must point out that all the figures which he had referred to had been taken from official documents of the Special Committee and the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

55. Mr. RICHARDSON (United Kingdom) said that he had had no intention whatsoever of passing judgement on the documents of the Special Committee, the Commission on Transnational Corporations or other United Nations bodies. He repeated, however, that the position of the United Kingdom was as he had just described.

The meeting rose at 12.20 p.m.