



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/39/505 + Add.1

28 September 1984

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/FRENCH/
RUSSIAN/SPANISH

Thirty-ninth session
Agenda item 87

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

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	3
II. SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT ITS FORTIETH SESSION AND BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1984	4
III. SUMMARIES OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS	5
Bulgaria	5
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	7
Costa Rica	9
Cuba	11
German Democratic Republic	12
Iraq	14
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	15
Thailand	15

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Turkey	16
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	16
Zambia	21
IV. SUMMARIES OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM UNITED NATIONS ORGANS	21
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	21
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	22
United Nations Development Programme	24
V. SUMMARIES OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES	29
International Labour Organisation	29
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	29
World Health Organization	32
World Bank	33
World Intellectual Property Organization	34
VI. SUMMARIES OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ...	37
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	37
International Federation of Human Rights	43
International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	43
Inter-Parliamentary Union	43

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 38/16 of 22 November 1983, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and 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 further requested the Secretary-General to report on that issue to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth 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 38/17 of 22 November 1983, 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, 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; reiterated its satisfaction at the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial régimes continue 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 thirty-ninth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations had been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples.

3. The present report contains: (a) a summary of action taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its fortieth session pursuant to General Assembly resolution 38/16 and by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1984; (b) summaries of replies received from Governments; (c) summaries of replies received from United Nations organs; (d) summaries of replies received from specialized agencies; (e) summaries of replies received from non-governmental organizations on action taken pursuant to Assembly resolution 38/17. Any additional replies will be summarized in an addendum to the present document.

II. SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT ITS FORTIETH SESSION AND BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1984

4. At its fortieth session, in February-March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights adopted six resolutions 1/ under the item entitled "The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation" which related to: the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people (resolution 1984/11), Kampuchea (resolution 1984/12), the situation in Afghanistan (resolution 1984/10), the question of Western Sahara (resolution 1984/13), southern Africa and Namibia (resolution 1984/14) and the question of Grenada (resolution 1984/25).

5. During the general debate on the item, most speakers recognized respect for the right to self-determination as one of the fundamental principles of contemporary international law and as a prerequisite for the exercise of other human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was referred to by many delegations and the necessity for its speediest and complete implementation was stressed. References were also made in this respect to the Charter of the United Nations, article 1 of the International Covenants on Human Rights, General Assembly resolutions 38/16 and 38/17, and other pertinent decisions of United Nations organs. Several delegations stressed that, in their view, self-determination in its broadest sense required that full enjoyment of this right implied necessarily the holding by States of free, fair and regular elections to ensure a fully representative government.

6. A profound concern was expressed by many speakers at the Commission over the fact that foreign occupation, colonialism and neo-colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination still existed in parts of Africa, the Middle East, Asia and other regions. They pointed out that the Commission should focus its efforts on working out new and effective measures to achieve the speedy liberation of peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation.

7. At its first regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council, by decision 1984/147 of 24 May 1984, 2/ took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights. By its decision 1984/148 2/ of the same date, the Council endorsed Commission resolution 1984/12 of 29 February 1984, on the situation in Kampuchea. In that decision, the Council also took note with appreciation of the note by the Secretary-General 3/ prepared pursuant to its decision 1983/155, 4/ 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. SUMMARIES OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BULGARIA

[Original: Russian]

[12 July 1984]

1. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always attached great importance to the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, to the struggle for the complete and immediate implementation of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and to the final disappearance of all forms of colonialism, racism and apartheid from the face of the earth.
2. We note with concern that in spite of the efforts of the international community, imperialist and colonialist States continue to put obstacles in the way of peoples seeking independence and freedom. It is imperialism that is the chief culprit responsible for the continued existence of colonial possessions and for the high-handed violation of the right of peoples to self-determination, striving by every means and under various pretexts to prolong its rule over colonial territories in southern Africa, in the Caribbean area in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.
3. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has repeatedly expressed its concern over the development of the situation in southern Africa. The racist Pretoria régime continues, with the direct military, political, economic and other support of the United States of America and some other western countries, illegally to occupy Namibia, to oppress its people and to plunder its natural resources. The People's Republic of Bulgaria rejects the attempts to link the granting of independence to Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, or to the so-called "peaceful initiative" of the Pretoria régime. The obvious aim of this manoeuvre is a neocolonialist solution of the Namibian problem by circumventing Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and the liquidation of the legitimate Government of Angola.
4. Among the causes responsible for the creation of ever new obstacles to the implementation of the United Nations plan for granting independence to Namibia are also the activities of more than 3,000 transnational corporations, whose main objective is the accumulation of profits through the exploitation of that territory's natural resources, with extremely negative consequences for the right of the Namibian people to self-determination.
5. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has extended, and will continue to extend, moral, political and material assistance to the Namibian people in its struggle for the realization of its right to self-determination and independence under the leadership of its sole lawful representative - the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).
6. The Bulgarian Government is also seriously concerned by the development of the situation in the Middle East, where Israel is continuing to trample underfoot the

/...

rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination. It has always been convinced that without a solution of the Palestine question, which constitutes the very core of the crisis in the Middle East, without the realization by the Palestinian people under the auspices of the United Nations of its right to self-determination and to the creation of its own State, there can be no lasting peace and security in this region.

7. We further note with concern that realization of the inalienable right to self-determination and independence continues to be an unsolved problem also in a number of so-called "small territories". In many of them, western States maintain military bases and armaments constituting additional obstacles on the road to independence and realization of the right of their peoples to self-determination, and an increased threat to international peace and security. The People's Republic of Bulgaria believes that the international community should strongly condemn any military activity of colonialist States in colonial territories as a major obstacle to realization of the inalienable right to self-determination and independence. It should also condemn the machinations of the colonialist Powers designed to cover up such activities and also plan measures for giving wide international publicity to their military activities in colonial territories.

8. In this connection, an object-lesson is the fate of the island of Diego Garcia, which was detached from Mauritius and converted into a United States military base in the middle of the Indian Ocean. Equally instructive are the United States manoeuvres with regard to the independence and the realization by the people of Micronesia of their right to self-determination, which have been the object of active condemnation in the Committee of Twenty-Four.

9. The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the position of the Decolonization Committee on the question of independence for Puerto Rico, and it shares the support expressed in the Political Declaration of the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi (A/38/132-S/15675, annex, sect. I, para. 147) for the "Puerto Rican people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV)".

10. We regard the armed intervention and continuing occupation of Grenada by the United States of America as a flagrant violation of the right of the people of that State to self-determination and independence and we insist that that occupation be immediately terminated and that the people of Grenada be given the opportunity to decide for itself on its future in accordance with resolution 38/7 of the General Assembly and resolution 1984/25 of the Commission on Human Rights.

11. As regards paragraph 14 of resolution 38/17, it must be stressed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always condemned as a criminal act the use of mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements. The use of mercenaries - both when there is, and even when there is not, international armed conflict - is unfortunately an increasingly frequent phenomenon. Mercenaries were used for aggressive operations against the people of Viet Nam. Mercenaries are also being used for bandit-like and terrorist operations and acts against Nicaragua with the aim of preventing the Nicaraguan people from following the path of development it has itself chosen. Mercenaries are also being systematically used

by the Republic of South Africa, which has not hesitated to infringe upon the independence and sovereignty of neighbouring States.

12. The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great importance to the rapid drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries. As a member of the Ad Hoc Committee on the drafting of such a convention, it supports inclusion in the convention of provisions which would make it an effective international instrument in the struggle with this negative phenomenon in modern international relations, aimed against the rights to self-determination and independence of a number of developing countries. Moreover, the outlawing and complete prohibition of the use of mercenaries by the creation of an effective international instrument would represent a substantial contribution to the progressive development and modification of international law.

13. In keeping with its consistent and principled position in support of the national liberation struggle of peoples, the People's Republic of Bulgaria joins in the call, contained in resolution 38/17, for increased assistance to colonial territories and peoples in their struggle for realization of their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence. For its part, it is doing all in its power to provide such assistance.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[15 March 1984]

1. The Byelorussian SSR has always attached great importance to the universal realization of the right of people to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and to the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights.
2. Our country is firmly in favour of the eradication of the vestiges of colonialism, and it opposes neo-colonialism and racism, economic and political diktat and inequality. It was precisely on the initiative of the Soviet Union that the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was adopted. During the years following the adoption of the Declaration, all the colonial empires were destroyed. However, the question of the definitive elimination of colonialism remains on the agenda of the United Nations and is a vital task of all progressive and peace-loving forces. The speedy attainment of the complete and definitive elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations is a prerequisite for the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination.
3. The Byelorussian SSR strongly condemns South Africa for its policy of "bantustanization", its continuing and growing oppression of the Namibian people, its massive militarization of Namibia and its armed attacks against the front-line States aimed at destabilizing their Governments. We reiterate our support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria.

/...

4. The Byelorussian SSR strongly condemns the invasion and occupation of part of the territory of Angola by troops of the racist Pretoria régime and demands the immediate withdrawal of those troops from Angolan territory.
5. The Byelorussian SSR has always firmly supported the strict implementation of all the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and other bodies of the United Nations aimed at the definitive elimination of racism, apartheid and the vestiges of colonialism in Africa, and it strongly condemns and demands the severance of the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural, sports and other relations maintained by the Western countries with the racist South African régime, since such relations encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence. The Byelorussian SSR has been a sponsor of many resolutions on this question.
6. The Byelorussian SSR recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and freedom from colonial and foreign domination by all available means, including armed struggle. We demand the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned for their opposition to apartheid, racism, racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and their support for self-determination, independence and the social progress of their peoples.
7. In striving for the speedy and full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, it is important always to bear in mind that many so-called small territories and enclaves in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans and in the Caribbean area are still under the yoke of colonialism. The treacherous attack by the United States against sovereign Grenada is an example of how treacherously and blatantly the right of peoples to self-determination can be trampled underfoot.
8. The policy of perpetuating colonial domination is reflected in the situation which has developed in Micronesia through the fault of the United States. Acting in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant decisions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and disregarding the Security Council, the United States of America is pursuing its unilateral actions aimed at dismembering and annexing the Territory. That kind of expansionist activity by the United States, which is occupying the Territory of Micronesia for military and strategic purposes, is clearly incompatible with the right of peoples to self-determination.
9. The Byelorussian SSR strongly condemns the use of armed force by some Western countries to preserve the remnants of their colonial possessions. It also condemns the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States, regarding that practice as a criminal act and the mercenaries themselves as criminals. We are in favour of the speedy elaboration of an international convention to combat the use of mercenaries. The social and political nature of the Soviet State - a socialist people's State that unites the workers of various nations and nationalities in a fraternal family - totally excludes the possibility of Soviet citizens participating as mercenaries in armed actions against any sovereign State or national liberation movement.

10. The Byelorussian SSR strongly condemns the expansionist activities of the United States and Israel in the Middle East, in particular Israeli aggression against Lebanon, and the large-scale massacres of the Palestinian civilian population in the refugee camps at Sabra and Shatila, responsibility for which has been shown to lie with the Israeli Government. The Byelorussian SSR considers that peace in the Middle East can be achieved only by a settlement which, instead of arbitrary imperialist rule and unpunished action by Israel, will lead to the liberation of all the occupied Arab lands and ensure the creation of an independent Arab Palestinian State.

11. The Byelorussian SSR provides assistance and support to peoples fighting for their national liberation. Students from countries in Asia and Africa and representatives of the Palestinian opposition movement and other patriotic organizations are attending higher educational institutions and technical schools in the Republic.

12. There is widespread public activity throughout the Republic to condemn racism and apartheid and express support for peoples struggling against colonialism and national oppression. Every year, the Republic celebrates the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March; the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Arab People of Palestine on 1 January; the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Southern Africa from 25 May to 1 June; African Liberation Day on 25 May; the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa on 16 June; and the Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia on 26 August.

13. The Byelorussian SSR will continue to adhere to its position of principle of support for the just struggle of peoples for independence and freedom from colonialism and against apartheid, racism and other forms of mass and flagrant violations of human rights.

COSTA RICA

[Original: Spanish]

[18 July 1984]

1. Throughout its history, Costa Rica has cultivated a strong pacifist tradition. It is important to note that, as a necessary consequence of that stand, Costa Rica has followed a course of faithful observance of the basic principles of international public law, namely the self-determination of peoples.

2. Several decades ago, the Costa Ricans decided to join the United Nations. So doing, Costa Rica and its people endorsed the strongest legal basis for the principle of the self-determination of peoples, found in Article 1, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Charter, which reads:

"[The Purposes of the United Nations are:]

"...

/...

"2. "To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;"

3. Costa Rica's decision, however, does not stop at mere acceptance of the need to enunciate that principle, but commits it further to endorsing the series of obligations stemming from the principle, which are to be found in Article 55 of the Charter itself.

4. To reinforce that commitment, it has incorporated basic international legal norms into its domestic law by adopting the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as Act No. 4229 of 11 December 1968. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of article 1 of both instruments contain provisions on the self-determination of peoples and indicate the duties incumbent on all States; by adopting them, Costa Rica has assumed an international obligation.

5. Consequently, Costa Rica has sought, despite its limited resources, to put this principle into practice. In its campaign against war it has declared itself a State without an army and, as the best proof of its firm belief that "war is the ultimate madness, the failure of politics", it has done its utmost to establish its status as a neutral country, the best expression of that endeavour being the Presidential Proclamation of the Permanent, Active and Unarmed Neutrality of Costa Rica, of 17 November 1983.

6. Further, having contracted - by signing the United Nations Charter and the Covenants - the obligation to provide its people with the means of improving their standard of living and the world-wide respect for human rights, to endeavour to solve economic, social and health problems and to join in international co-operation, Costa Rica devotes much of its efforts and resources to programmes in the fields of education, public health, housing, nutrition and employment.

7. As concerns legislation, the indispensable buttress of that form of social organization which is the State, Costa Rica is continually bringing its legal provisions up to date, as in the case of the Family Code which was issued to supplement the basic provisions and which covers all facets of family law and, more recently, the reform of the Penal Code;

8. The foregoing makes it very clear that Costa Rica has consistently held sacred the principle of the self-determination of peoples. It has done so not just in the abstract but has accepted the obligations involved and within its limited economic means as a developing State, is able to a certain extent to take action to ensure that the principle is observed and supported.

9. General Assembly resolution 38/17 of 22 November 1983 which adds a new element in support of world peace when it proposes expanding the scope of criminal legislation in the case of a specific international crime, has presented the jurists of the world with a new and valuable issue of concern.

10. In this connection, the Costa Rica Penal Code covers only the traditional international crimes that have been dealt with so far. Among those crimes,

trafficking in slaves, women or children or in narcotic substances and acts of terrorism and genocide (arts. 371 and 372) are severely punished. The Code does not, however, make mercenary activities a punishable offence.

11. It should be added that the nature of present-day armed conflicts differs from that of the conflicts which existed when mercenaries first appeared, although one must not lose sight of the fact that the main characteristics are always the same. This reality will have to be taken into account in any definition of crimes involving mercenary activities.

12. The last point to be made is that while Costa Rica does not have criminal legislation penalizing the recruitment, financing, training or transit of mercenaries in its territories, we shall, in all likelihood, adopt the appropriate legislation when an international agreement has been concluded, which will surely be the case if resolution 38/17 achieves its aims.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[6 June 1984]

1. The information provided on this subject by the Republic of Cuba in its note of 21 July 1982 is still valid. With that note Cuba transmitted the text of article 127 of its Penal Code, declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries to be punishable by law and prohibiting Cuban nationals from serving as mercenaries. It is felt that the information provided on that occasion will be useful to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the preparation of the report he is to submit to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

2. It bears repeating that mercenary activities are a flagrant violation of such basic principles of international law as respect for territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of State. Mercenary activities are also a serious hindrance to the achievement of self-determination by peoples struggling against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, zionism, apartheid and all forms of foreign domination.

3. At the present time, imperialist forces, disregarding the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, are making increasing use of mercenaries to frustrate the lofty aspirations of peoples struggling for their independence and freedom and for the elimination of exploitation of all kinds. This is a development which we vigorously denounce.

4. The Republic of Cuba has been an active member of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, and has made proposals in the course of its work. It attaches particular importance to the work of those countries in the Committee which are seeking ways to put an end to such illicit activities, a goal which would be furthered by the conclusion of an international treaty.

5. We take this opportunity to reiterate the Republic of Cuba's support for the United Nations General Assembly's decision in resolution 38/137 of 19 December 1983 to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: French]

[5 July 1984]

1. This year, the thirty-fifth of its existence, the German Democratic Republic is appraising the success of its development into a stable, economically efficient and culturally advanced State with a foreign policy shaped by its yearning for peace, détente and the prevention of a nuclear holocaust. These objectives are fully consistent with the struggle of the United Nations for peace, international security, disarmament, the peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for human rights, and the elimination of all forms of colonialism and racism. For the German Democratic Republic, respect for the right of peoples to self-determination has always been the sine qua non for developing peaceful and friendly relations between peoples, nations and States. The German Democratic Republic condemns the policies of imperialist circles which, by means of force, pressure, diktat and interference in the internal affairs of other States, violate the national independence and sovereignty of such States, and are seeking to solidify and redistribute their "spheres of influence".

2. More than ever before, peace is severely endangered by the policies of confrontation and excessive armament pursued by the United States and its allies. The German Democratic Republic is vigorously opposed to the arms race initiated by those Powers, especially in nuclear weapons, since it jeopardizes the very existence of mankind and deprives people of immense intellectual, financial and material resources necessary for their development.

3. The German Democratic Republic condemns the use of force against the peoples of Grenada, Nicaragua and El Salvador, the brutal armed intervention in Lebanon and the political, economic and military support given to the South African apartheid régime. This recourse to gunboat diplomacy undermines the system of international relations, and cements colonial and neo-colonial dependence and oppression.

4. But history has shown that neither threat, demagoguery, military aggression or colonial and racist oppression can compel the peoples and States of Asia, Africa and Latin America to give up their rights and interests. In the Middle East, the imperialist policy of separate solutions has failed. The direct military intervention of the United States in that region has aggravated the situation and increased its inherent dangers to the Near and Middle East as well as to world peace. It is now time to put an unequivocal stop to Israel's policies of aggression and occupation and to the United States intervention, and to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to the establishment of an independent State of its own. Together with the great majority of States, the German Democratic Republic supports the convening of an

international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

5. Faced with the aggressive destabilization policies practised continuously by the racist South African régime, supported in particular by the United States, the independent States of southern Africa are making great efforts for peace and security in the region. The German Democratic Republic supports any initiative of the African States aimed at ensuring the peaceful development of the region, at independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty, and at reinforcing the co-operation between States and national liberation movements. The German Democratic Republic also advocates the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The United Nations and the Security Council in particular must fully meet their responsibility and apply Security Council resolutions 532 and 539 (1983), and the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session. The so-called "constructive engagement" pursued by the United States constitutes a violation of United Nations resolutions and runs counter to a solution to the problem of Namibia.

6. The German Democratic Republic firmly aligns itself on the side of the independent African States in the south of the continent - such as the African National Congress and the South West Africa People's Organization - which are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and for the establishment of life in peace, security and independence.

7. The United States crusade against social progress in the Central American region is an assault on the right of peoples to self-determination, leads to the aggravation of tension in international relations and threatens world peace. Particularly dangerous is the escalation of aggressive acts against Nicaragua with the aim of eliminating the democratic order that has been chosen by the Nicaraguan people. The German Democratic Republic favours a political solution to the crisis in the region, as envisaged in the proposals by Nicaragua and the Contadora Group.

8. The German Democratic Republic follows with concern the increasing use of territories still under colonial domination for military purposes. It is strongly opposed to the extension and reinforcement of United States and NATO bases in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans aimed at subjecting further regions to the hegemonistic aspirations of imperialism. This policy, which disregards United Nations resolutions, is in vivid contrast with the will of the peoples living under colonial oppression who wish to take their destiny into their own hands and who do not intend to tolerate the misuse of their territories by transforming them into bridgeheads for imperialist aggression.

9. In order to maintain colonial dependence, imperialism uses international terrorism and dispatches mercenaries. The German Democratic Republic has vigorously condemned this practice on many occasions and in 1983 informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its position in detail. In addition, in response to his note of 22 June 1983, it provided information on the legal basis in the German Democratic Republic for the prosecution and punishment of the mercenary activities.

10. As a socialist State, the German Democratic Republic has always supported the struggle of all peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, exploitation and oppression. Thanks to the solidarity of its population, the German Democratic Republic was able, between 1975 and 1983, to make grants to the peoples and liberation movements of southern Africa totalling \$200 million. Assistance given by the German Democratic Republic to the victims of the South African policy of aggression and oppression, the African front-line States, SWAPO and ANC totalled 40 million marks in 1983 alone.

11. The German Democratic Republic attaches great importance to training and improving the skills of personnel from among the peoples which have been liberated or who are still fighting for their liberation. More than 20,000 individuals are at present receiving basic or advanced occupational training in the German Democratic Republic. To this can be added approximately 6,000 individuals studying at higher institutions and technical schools. In addition, many advisers and experts from the German Democratic Republic are working in the African front-line States assisting in the training of specialists.

12. At present, 650 members of the ANC and SWAPO liberation movements are studying for the certificate of vocational training in the German Democratic Republic, in more than 20 occupational groups such as electrician, auto and agricultural machinery mechanic, skilled workers in road construction, the dairy industry, fisheries and geology. In this way, the German Democratic Republic is helping young nation States and liberation movements in their efforts to overcome their inherited underdevelopment and neo-colonialist dependence and to build on the progress already achieved.

13. Last year, the German Democratic Republic again spent several million marks to provide care and medical treatment in health service establishments to injured patriots and freedom-fighters, victims of acts of aggression, imperialist terrorism and counter-revolution.

14. In a joint effort with the Finland Solidarity Committee, a kindergarten was built at the SWAPO refugee camp in Kwanza Sul, Angola.

15. These examples of all-round assistance provided by the German Democratic Republic to peoples struggling for liberation from colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, illustrate how deeply rooted the idea of solidarity is in the German Democratic Republic, in the five parties and mass organizations belonging to the National Front, in the Government and in the entire population of the German Democratic Republic, which firmly aligns itself with all those who are fighting for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

IRAQ

[Original: Arabic]

[13 February 1984]

The Government reports that Iraqi legislation does not contain special provisions with regard to mercenaries. However, the position of Iran on this subject is well known and has often been declared in the General Assembly, in the Sixth Committee in particular, and in the Committee of 24.

/...

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

[Original: English]

[8 May 1984]

The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of enacting legislation against the raising of mercenaries and armed incursions. The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will not allow its nationals to be recruited as mercenaries nor its territory to be used as a transit point for the training of mercenaries.

THAILAND

[Original: English]

[11 April 1984]

1. In Thailand, only the State may institute conscription as it is required under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand to maintain armed forces for safeguarding its independence, security and the national interests (sect. 48). The Constitution also limits the employment of armed forces to cases of armed conflict or war, for the protection of the Crown, for suppressing a rebellion and a riot, for maintaining the security of the State and for national development (sect. 56). The Military Service Act B.E. 2497, furthermore, may be interpreted as providing that such employment be within the framework of international laws and the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Thus, conscription and training of mercenaries by any person or organization is prohibited and such acts are in violation of the laws of the Kingdom of Thailand, namely:

(a) The Penal Code of Thailand prohibits membership in a secret society whose proceedings are secret and whose objectives are unlawful and imposes punishment not only on its members but also on its leader, manager or officials of such a society (sect. 209). It also prohibits gatherings of 10 or more persons who commit or threaten to commit any act of violence with punishment which will be increased if any offender is armed with weapons (sect. 215).

(b) The Firearms, Ammunitions, Explosives, Fireworks and Imitation of Firearms Act, B.E. 2490, as amended, prohibits any person to make, purchase own, use, order or import guns and ammunition unless he obtains a licence from the Registrar. However, under present laws a licence may be granted only for limited types of firearms which effectively excludes war weapons. Offenders are liable to imprisonment of up to a maximum of 20 years (sects. 7, 38, 72 and 74).

(c) The Immigration Act, B.E. 2522, delegates to the Minister of the Interior the power to prohibit the transit of mercenaries through Thailand if the circumstances are such that the prohibition is necessary for the safeguarding of public peace and welfare and for maintaining order and morale in the country (sect. 16).

TURKEY

[Original: English]

[1 May 1984]

The recruitment and training of mercenaries in Turkey and the transit of mercenaries through the Turkish territory, as well as the serving of Turkish nationals as soldiers in such outside forces, are punishable offences according to the Turkish laws.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[3 August 1984]

1. Throughout its entire history the Ukrainian SSR has consistently and steadfastly called for the speedy liberation of oppressed peoples from colonial rule and for granting them the rights to self-determination and free development, and has supported their struggle for national independence and social progress. This principled position of ours remains unchanged today, inasmuch as international solidarity with oppressed peoples in all countries and continents has been and is one of the fundamental principles of our Government's Leninist foreign policy.
2. In the view of the Ukrainian SSR, the right of peoples to self-determination, laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other international documents, is a most important component of the entire complex of human rights and the realization of that right is one of the conditions for the real implementation of the totality of national and individual rights and for effectively guaranteeing them.
3. The Ukrainian SSR notes with satisfaction the successes achieved in recent years in the struggle for the total and final elimination of colonialism, as well as the tremendous role played in that connection by the General Assembly's adoption in 1960, on the proposal of the Soviet Union, of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. However, the world is not finished with colonialism. More than 20 countries and territories remain untouched by the right to self-determination.
4. In conditions in which the remains of the system of colonial oppression are still poisoning the international atmosphere and constantly causing tension, crises and conflicts, achievement of the aim of general realization of the right of peoples to self-determination demands concentration of the attention and efforts of the entire international community on the practical solution of the tasks of speedy implementation, without exception or limitations of any kind, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The urgent need for this is obvious. It is confirmed above all by the situation that has developed

/...

in southern Africa, where, as a result of the inhuman policies and practices of apartheid applied by the racist régime of South Africa, the colonial order continues to reign and poses a threat to international peace and security.

5. High-handedly violating the sacred right of peoples to self-determination, the South African racists are trying by mass terror and repression to stifle the irresistible striving of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia for freedom and independence and to keep them in the grip of colonial bondage forever. At the same time they are attempting to intimidate the peoples of the "front-line" States, to halt the process of their free progressive development and to force them to refrain from helping and supporting the national liberation movement of the peoples of southern Africa.

6. The Ukrainian SSR strongly condemns the actions of the Pretoria racists and the policies of imperialist States, above all the United States of America and other NATO countries, and Israel, which, in spite of applicable United Nations resolutions, continue to intensify their military, political, economic, diplomatic and other assistance to the apartheid régime of South Africa.

7. As a member of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, the Ukrainian SSR participates directly and actively in the important work being done by that body in mobilizing international efforts to do away with the criminal system of apartheid in southern Africa and contributes to increasing the effectiveness of the Special Committee's activities towards that end.

8. The Ukrainian SSR considers that only the joint efforts of all States, involving the total isolation and boycotting of the racists in the international arena, can put an end to the apartheid régime, compel it to implement the numerous United Nations resolutions and decisions on granting independence to Namibia and stop the terror and repressions against the indigenous population of South Africa. The Ukrainian SSR therefore fully supports the demand of most States both for the immediate introduction by the Security Council of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and for the implementation of the sanctions it has already introduced against the Pretoria régime. As before, we firmly support Angola, Mozambique and the other "front-line" States and maintain our complete solidarity with the patriots of Namibia and South Africa who, under the leadership of SWAPO and the African National Congress, are waging a courageous struggle for liberation from the shameful yoke of colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

9. In connection with the need for full implementation of the Declaration on Decolonization, attention must be drawn to the fact that there are still many examples of the intolerable situation in which the right of peoples to self-determination and independence is being called into question or entirely denied because of selfish interests and designs or on such flimsy trumped-up arguments against decolonization as references to the very small size of colonial territories, their few inhabitants and so on. This concerns mainly a whole series of so-called "small" colonial territories in various parts of the Pacific Ocean. The problem of their decolonization becomes even more acute against the background of the heightened colonial ambitions of a number of Western States headed by the

United States of America, of their claims that whole new regions of the world are their zones of "vital interests", and of their increasing use of Trust Territories, in violation of the United Nations Charter and despite the interests and wishes of the local population, as military and strategic bases for repressing the national liberation movement or carrying out aggressive reactions against States which have taken the road to independent development.

10. The Ukrainian SSR fully shares the demands for implementation of the genuine right to self-determination of the peoples of Micronesia and Puerto Rico, for the elimination of United States military bases on Cuban soil and the island of Diego Garcia and for the return of these and other territories to the lawful owners.

11. In assessing the great role of the United Nations in liberating humanity from colonialism, the Ukrainian SSR considers that, as always, the United Nations has no more urgent tasks, so far as promoting national liberation is concerned, than the achievement of genuine independence for the peoples of Namibia, the elimination of racism and apartheid in South Africa and even possible aid to ensure full and speedy application of the Declaration on Decolonization to all the other specific territories still in the position of colonies.

12. One of the main obstacles to the general realization of the right of peoples to self-determination is the refusal of this right to the Arab people of Palestine. The Ukrainian SSR expresses its indignation at Israel's policies of aggression and territorial expansion and at its brutal violation of the inalienable rights of the Arab peoples, above all the right of the long-suffering Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of its own independent State.

13. It is perfectly clear that Israel's wide-scale aggression in Lebanon, accompanied by acts of genocide against Palestinians, is a direct result of United States-Israeli "strategic collaboration", under which Tel Aviv is pursuing its expansionist aims and simultaneously enabling Washington to achieve its military and political objectives in this region. Consequently, not only the vital interests of the peoples of the Near East are suffering, but also the interests of international security.

14. As a member of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Ukrainian SSR actively participates in its activities, strives for an equitable political settlement in the Near East in the interests of all the parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and contributes to the preparation of solutions useful to them in the interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

15. We believe that an equitable Near East settlement must provide for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, for the unconditional implementation of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of its own independent State and for ensuring conditions for the secure and independent development of all the States of the region.

16. The Ukrainian SSR expresses deep concern at the gangster-like attack of the United States of America on Grenada last October and strongly condemns the illegal occupation of that country. This flagrant act of international terrorism, which has been raised to the level of government policy in the United States, is indicative of nothing other than attempts at recolonization and at depriving peoples which have exercised their right to self-determination of their statehood, independence and territorial integrity. This is the fate threatening many peoples, as events in Central America, in the vicinity of some Asian and African countries and in other parts of the world show.
17. The Ukrainian SSR resolutely condemns the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the de facto intervention in El Salvador, Washington's threats against Cuba and its intrigues against Afghanistan.
18. We condemn equally strongly the practice whereby the forces of imperialism and reaction use mercenaries to suppress national liberation movements, to carry out aggression against young independent States and to violate the rights of peoples to self-determination.
19. The Ukrainian SSR supports the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/17 and considers that the practice of using mercenaries, as a phenomenon incompatible with the norms of international law and human morality, must be treated as a serious international crime, and the use of mercenaries by States as an act of aggression.
20. In spite of the protests and profound indignation of the international community and the numerous resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, imperialism continues to expand and "perfect" this shameful institution. The use of mercenaries has become one of the weapons of the most reactionary circles of imperialism in carrying out their policies of international terrorism; diktat and violence in various parts of the world declared to be their zones of "vital interest".
21. The Ukrainian SSR calls for the speedy preparation of an international convention on the struggle against mercenary activities and the need for establishing the strict responsibility of States that fail to prevent the hiring of their citizens as mercenaries, permit the recruitment, training and transport of mercenaries on their territory or in any other way contribute to the criminal activities of mercenaries.
22. The socio-political structure of the Ukrainian SSR and the social conditions of life in our society completely exclude any such practice and any possibility of Ukrainian SSR citizens participating in it in any form whatsoever.
23. True to the principles of proletarian internationalism and in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and relevant United Nations decisions, the Ukrainian SSR provides broad political, moral and material aid and support to the national liberation movements of peoples fighting for independence and self-determination and against racism, apartheid and the relics of colonialism. In

the United Nations and other international organizations and in various international forums, the Ukrainian SSR unswervingly advocates recognition of the legality and legitimacy of their struggle and increased international aid to the liberation struggle of oppressed peoples.

24. The Ukrainian SSR has repeatedly sponsored or co-sponsored United Nations resolutions and decisions dealing with the rights of peoples to self-determination and aimed at speedy implementation of the Declaration on Decolonization.

25. In furnishing aid to the victims of the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination, the Ukrainian SSR regularly makes cash contributions to the International Defence and Aid Fund for the Promotion of the Struggle of the Peoples of Africa against Colonialism and Racism (the Canon Collins Fund) and also grants scholarships to fighters against apartheid, racism, colonialism and foreign aggression - to activists of national liberation movements - for study in the educational establishments of the Republic.

26. In the Ukrainian SSR there are wide public activities to condemn apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, the policies of violating the lawful rights of oppressed peoples, and to mobilize public opinion in support of peoples fighting against colonialism for freedom and independence. For those purposes, mass meetings and assemblies of representatives of the public are held, with the participation of manual and non-manual workers, of persons active in science, culture and the arts and of students from African, Asian and Latin American countries studying in educational establishments of the Ukrainian SSR, to mark international days proclaimed by the United Nations (International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), Africa Day and Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Southern Africa (25 May), Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October) Namibia Day (27 October), Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Arab People of Palestine for their Rights (29 November), Human Rights Day (10 December), etc.).

27. The mass media of the Republic explain these measures, devote special material to them, articles, news, radio and television broadcasts, inform the population of the aims and tasks of the international days, and acquaint it with various aspects of the struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid and with the activities of the United Nations and its bodies to do away with these shameful phenomena.

28. The Ukrainian SSR will also in the future consistently and unswervingly support both the aspirations of peoples under colonial rule, their struggle for freedom and national independence, and the efforts of the international community to help them to realize their lawful and inalienable right to be the masters of their fate.

ZAMBIA

[Original: English]

[15 June 1984]

1. With respect to General Assembly resolution 37/43, paragraph 11, the position of the Government of the Republic of Zambia is that it has not yet enacted legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in its territory and the transit of mercenaries through its territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting Zambian nationals from serving as mercenaries.

2. Irrespective of the lack of legislation against the acts referred to in the resolution, we wish to restate Zambia's policy of not supporting mercenary activity in any form and not allowing its nationals to serve in mercenary undertakings as a matter of principle. In line with the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, Zambia does not condone mercenary activities.

3. On 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, Zambia's position as one of the front-line States is well articulated in that Zambia condemns the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa.

IV. SUMMARIES OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]

[16 July 1984]

1. The activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in the area of assistance to the Palestinian people have thus far been undertaken pursuant to resolution 109 (V) adopted at the fifth session of the Conference on 1 June 1979, 5/ and the follow-up resolution 239 (XXIII) adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-third session in 1981. 6/

2. Pursuant to Conference resolution 109 (V), the report, prepared by consultants at the request of the secretariat on the review of economic conditions of the Palestinian people (TD/B/870), was submitted to the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-third session in 1981. On that occasion the Board, after deliberation on this report, adopted resolution 239 (XXIII), which requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare, within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, a comprehensive survey on the state of the economy of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian

territories, as well as an elaborated analysis of the potential for its development in various sectors, and to formulate proposals for alternative strategies in collaboration with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). In this resolution, the Board invited the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to make available to UNCTAD additional resources for preparing this survey.

3. While it has not yet been possible to secure additional resources for conducting an in-depth survey in the occupied territories, as a first step a report entitled "Palestine: options for development" (TD/B/960) was prepared in 1983 by consultants at the request of the secretariat and submitted to the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-seventh session. The report contains a broad evaluation of the potential for, and constraints on, the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, while providing a framework and direction for the in-depth sectoral studies that would need to be made in preparing the comprehensive survey. During the preparation of this report, consultations were held with representatives of the PLO. This report was also made available as a background document to the sixth session of UNCTAD held at Belgrade from 6 June to 2 July 1983.

4. On that occasion, the Conference adopted, by vote, resolution 146 (VI) on 2 July 1983. ^{7/} In paragraph 1 of this resolution, the Conference requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to set up a special economic unit to monitor and investigate the policies of the Israeli-occupying authorities hampering the economic development of the occupied Palestinian territories, and, in paragraph 2, requested him to report periodically to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution, including the work done by the Economic Unit referred to in paragraph 1. Pursuant to this resolution, provision was made for such a special economic unit in the UNCTAD component of the programme budget of the United Nations for 1984-1985, submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session. This provision was approved by the Assembly in December 1983.

5. Steps have been taken by the UNCTAD secretariat towards the recruitment of two professional staff for the Unit, which will be concerned with economic development in the occupied Palestinian territories with a view to improving the economic conditions of the Palestinian people. In this regard it will monitor, investigate and report to the Trade and Development Board and the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the economic policies and development in the occupied territories. It is hoped that in the very near future all the necessary formalities for the recruitment of the staff for this special economic unit will have been completed, thus enabling the Unit to undertake its functions.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[4 June 1984]

1. Under the project combining "Industrial development training" (TF/NAM/79/002) and "Technical assistance to Namibia" (UF/NAM/78/063), training was provided in the

/...

field of industrial management and industrial administration for five fellows from the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) nominated by the United Nations Institute for Namibia. Three of the fellows received training in the preparation of financial statements, production management, production steering sub-systems and on-the-job training at the National Productivity Centre of Ethiopia from March to September 1982. One fellow received training from January to April 1981 at the Textile Development Centre in Egypt, within the framework of projects DP/EGY/77/008, while another was trained at the Leather Products Institute in the United Republic of Tanzania from November 1980 to September 1981, within the framework of the UNIDO project DP/URT/77/010. In co-operation with the office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Lusaka, the trainees were assigned to various projects in Zambia such as "Strengthening of the Department of Industry" (DP/ZAM/78/005), "Assistance to the Mwinilunga cannery" (DP/ZAM/80/004) and "Industrial project identification survey in nine provinces" (DP/ZAM/80/006). Subsequently, in accordance with a suggestion made during the fifteenth session of the Industrial Development Board, a study tour of India, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania was organized to familiarize the trainees with industrial development policies in other developing countries in Africa and Asia. The trainees visited industrial development institutions, small-scale industrial units and government departments concerned with industry in India and Kenya during January and February 1982. In March/April 1982, a similar programme was completed in the United Republic of Tanzania followed by secondment to UNIDO headquarters.

2. In May 1982, UNIDO approved under the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF), an amount of \$103,960 for the project "UNIDO pre-independence assistance to Namibia" (UC/NAM/82/081), which was intended to lead to co-operation with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in industrial and technological fields. The project consisted of the award of fellowships, with emphasis on the practical application of knowledge and acquisition of the skills and attitudes required to meet the multitude of tasks that independence will entail. Since, a year after the approval was given, the Institute was not in a position to give instructions to UNIDO to start implementation of the project, a mission was undertaken by UNIDO to Zambia in July 1983 to discuss the start of implementation. At the same time, the objectives of the project were revised in conformity with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 37/23 E, which requested "the United Nations Institute for Namibia to prepare, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia", and requested "the Secretary-General to provide substantive support through the Office of the Commissioner for the preparation of that document". Consequently, the mission also examined the possible contribution of UNIDO to the comprehensive study requested by the Assembly, on perspectives for national reconstruction and development of Namibia and a revised project was prepared by UNIDO entitled "Pre-independence assistance in preparation of the study: perspectives for national reconstruction and development of Namibia" (UC/NAM/82/081/Rev.1). At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/36 E, paragraph 15, requested the United Nations Institute for Namibia to complete the preparation of a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia.

3. Representatives of the secretariat participated actively in ad hoc inter-agency meetings preparatory to the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, and also attended relevant regional preparatory meetings. UNIDO participated, as an observer, in the International Conference which was held in Geneva, from 29 August to 7 September 1983. The Geneva Declaration on Palestine, 8/ adopted at the International Conference on 7 September 1983, was endorsed by the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, in resolution 38/58 C.

4. Taking into account the recommendations of the UNDP inter-agency consultative meeting of December 1981, a UNIDO headquarters programme formulation mission on assistance to national liberation movements was fielded in Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania in March 1982. Its purpose was to carry out detailed discussions with representatives of the national liberation movements, UNDP field offices, the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity and other organizations concerned, with a view to obtaining more information and thus a greater appreciation and understanding of the needs and requirements of each South African national liberation movement in the industrial sector. On that basis, the mission was expected to assist the liberation movements in formulating precise project proposals for submission to UNDP for the third country programming cycle (1982-1986).

5. In the course of the mission to Zambia, discussions were held with officials at the African National Congress (ANC) headquarters. A detailed briefing was given on ANC operations in general and particularly those in Lusaka (Zambia). Close collaboration was maintained with the ANC staff in Lusaka in developing and elaborating a project proposal for the training of ANC staff in the development and operation of small-scale industries. In the United Republic of Tanzania, a meeting took place with ANC representatives in East Africa. A visit was organized to the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Mazimbu near Morogoro, where UNIDO officials were informed of plans for the development of the College, including a nearby ANC settlement. Officials also visited the installations in Mazimbu and learned of plans for the development of Dakawa - a large piece of land recently made available to ANC by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. On the basis of the information presented, as well as the potential needs of the ANC settlement in Mazimbu, the UNIDO representatives collaborated closely with the authorities of the Mazimbu Centre in the preparation of two project proposals entitled "Training of ANC staff in the development and operation of small-scale industries" and "Assistance to ANC in strengthening the mechanical workshop at Mazimbu".

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[15 May 1984]

ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN 1983

1. Up to the end of 1983, a total of 13 projects had been approved by the Administrator in support of the development of all three national liberation

/...

movements (NLMs). Four of these had been approved in the course of 1983, eight were continuing from the previous year and one from 1981. Eleven were financed from indicative planning figure for a total of \$5,447,709 over the period July 1982-June 1984, and \$2,071,357 for the year 1983. The remaining two were financed from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and had combined budgets of \$1,056,669 for the period from July 1982 to June 1984 and \$373,889 for 1983 alone. Education continued to be the top sector of concentration of UNDP assistance with eight projects accounting for \$1,602,661, or nearly 66 per cent of the budget total of \$2,445,246 for the year. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was the executing agency for these projects. As in the previous year, health was again the second most important sector with two projects executed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and budgeted at \$588,666, or 24 per cent of the total. Food production ranked third in resource concentration, with one project budgeted at \$195,350, or nearly 8 per cent of the annual total, executed by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Finally, two projects of technical and administrative support to the NLMs, dealing respectively with representation of NLMs at sessions of the Governing Council and evaluation of UNDP assistance to NLMs, both executed by the UNDP Office of Projects Execution, accounted for \$58,569, or 2 per cent of the year's total.

A. Assistance to the African National Congress

2. Two ongoing projects of assistance to the African National Congress (ANC) were approved in 1982. Both were education projects providing for Education Manpower Development (ANC/82/001) and Assistance to the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (ANC/82/002). Eight educational staff, 33 undergraduates in various professional and technical fields and 18 primary and secondary school students benefited under ANC/82/001 for a total of 59; while under ANC/82/002, 481 students - 142 at primary school, 266 in secondary school and 73 in adult education classes - were the beneficiaries. Living allowances were also paid under the project to 21 teachers and 11 support personnel, all at the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in the United Republic of Tanzania. UNESCO was the executing agency for the two projects which had a combined budget for the year of \$704,130.

B. Assistance to the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

3. The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) received assistance during the year under two projects: one in education and one in food production. Under the education project (PAC/82/001), a total of 99 young South Africans received their education: 36 at undergraduate institutions in different countries and 63 at primary and secondary schools. The project of self-reliance in food production (PAC/82/004) was approved towards the end of the year to assist PAC in the establishment of a pilot food production unit at a new settlement site in Masuguri-Kitonga, United Republic of Tanzania. The projects are executed by UNESCO and FAO respectively and had a total budget allocation for 1983 of \$476,625.

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

4. The year 1983 brought the number of projects of UNDP assistance to the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) to four. Of these projects, two have the objective of strengthening and developing the Namibia education centres: one each in Kwanza Sul, Angola, and Nyango, Zambia; one project assists in the promotion, through training, of women's role in development; and one in the provision of health services and training of health personnel. The projects of assistance to the Namibia education centres in Angola (SWP/82/001) and Zambia (SWP/82/002) provide for the education at these institutions, of 5,000 and 2,500 Namibians respectively at the primary, secondary school and adult literacy levels. The projects are also responsible for meeting the cost of five experts and living allowances for a total of 48 Namibian teachers: 27 in Angola and 21 in Zambia. Both are executed by UNESCO and the combined UNDP budget allocation for 1983 was \$288,091.

5. The project of Training for Upgrading Women's Role in Development (SWP/82/003) seeks to provide training, within the context of the SWAPO Women's Council, for leadership roles for women in different areas of development work, including teaching, journalism, handicrafts and co-operative development. UNESCO is the executing agency and the budget for 1983 was \$124,925. Through the fourth project (SWP/82/004), SWAPO is receiving assistance in the strengthening of health services in the Angola and Zambia settlements. This includes training of 24 paramedical personnel and support of 3 Namibian doctors and 69 paramedical staff. WHO is the executing agency and the UNDP allocation for 1983 was \$243,000. Altogether, therefore, a total of \$701,305 was allocated for development assistance to SWAPO during 1983.

D. Assistance to the Palestinian people

6. Since the thirtieth session of the Governing Council of UNDP, the Administrator has continued to give special and personal attention to the implementation of Council decisions 79/18, 81/13, 82/13 and 83/11 concerning the provision of assistance to the Palestinian people. As heretofore, the special programme concentrates on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, with only one project located elsewhere.

7. During the past year, the programme has shown steady progress. A number of projects were either completed or nearly completed while others are reaching advanced stages. Implementation of several other projects will be initiated in 1984. The projects assist the Palestinian people in a wide variety of sectors, including education, health, agriculture, housing, industry, and child and youth activities. Annex I of document DP/1984/16 provides a description of these projects as they have progressed since the commencement of project formulation and implementation in late 1980.

8. Following the initial funding allocation of \$3.5 million in 1979, the Governing Council, by its decision 82/13 in June 1982, authorized the Administrator to draw up to a further amount of \$4 million from Special Programme Resources for

further activities through 1986. At the same time, the Council appealed to Governments and intergovernmental organizations to provide at least an additional \$8 million during the third programming cycle to supplement the resources available from Special Programme Resources. At its thirtieth session in June 1983, the Council strongly reiterated this appeal for special contributions in support of the projects being planned for the third programming cycle. This appeal was endorsed by the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/145 of 19 December 1983.

9. The total amount of \$7.5 million made available from Special Programme Resources has now been expended for completed projects, committed for projects under way, or allocated for approved projects which will become operational during 1984.

10. This full utilization of all available UNDP funding means that the size of any future activity will be entirely dependent on voluntary contributions now being sought. Project identification is no longer a problem, since four years of experience in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have enabled UNDP to identify critically important sectors and areas of concentration which call for priority action in development terms. Within these sectors and areas, project concepts are being developed which meet the two major criteria to be satisfied in the first instance:

(a) Responsiveness to genuine and urgent needs of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as confirmed by their representatives;

(b) Strong probability, based on initial negotiations and reviews with all parties directly concerned, that agreement can be achieved on a Project Work Plan to be developed from the initial concept, with the assistance of highly qualified international consultants and in accordance with the special procedures developed to meet the circumstances in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

11. UNDP initiated, in early 1984, a programming exercise which covers an extensive array of these project concepts, in terms of both scope and cost. Though this exercise is still under way, UNDP has tentatively identified, in consultation with all parties concerned, projects that would require at least \$45 million. Some of these involve project inputs that are modest in both size and cost, while others call for much more massive expenditures and will result in important advances in the basic infrastructure of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The new proposals reflect the Administrator's intention, subject to availability of funding, to move away from the ad hoc and somewhat random selection of projects which necessarily operated during the initial, exploratory period of the programme.

12. The tentative plan for future project activity represents a programme oriented more fully towards basic development activities, and covers, for example: assistance to farmers, citrus producers and fishermen; development of plum and grape processing and olive and olive oil production; roads, classrooms and water supply for rural villages; assistance in primary and secondary education and teacher training; improvement of sewage disposal; development of glass and ceramic engineering technology; agricultural and hydrology research; and strengthening of health institutions.

13. The perceived development needs of the Palestinian people are so extensive and substantial that the amount and nature of project execution should be dependent on the funding available and the delivery capabilities of the UNDP project machinery, rather than on arbitrarily designated spending levels. The Administrator considers that delivery performance is not a major constraint, since expanded use of existing in-house services and consultants could result quickly in a tripled rate of project delivery, currently running at \$2 to \$3 million annually.

14. The availability of funding is, on the other hand, a major problem. While a number of Governments and intergovernmental institutions have signified strong interest in supporting the programme with special voluntary contributions, only one Government (Tunisia) has so far made a definite pledge in response to the appeals of the Council and the General Assembly.

E. Assistance given jointly to all national liberation movements

15. In addition to the projects approved separately for each individual national liberation movement (NLM), five other projects were under implementation during 1983 for the joint benefit of more than one NLM. Two of these are in the education sector and have the objectives of financing, until mid-1984, the education at primary and secondary school levels of 89 South African students (NLM/82/003) and the services of an Educational Projects Co-ordinator (NLM/82/006). Both are being executed by UNESCO and the UNDP allocation for 1983 was \$204,240. Two other projects provide ongoing technical and administrative support to NLMs through services in the programming, monitoring and evaluation of assistance to NLMs (NLM/81/001) and facilitating representation of these latter at sessions of the Governing Council (NLM/82/001). The UNDP Office of Projects Execution (OPE) is the executing agency for these essentially interdisciplinary projects, and the UNDP allocation for the year in respect of both was \$58,569.

16. The fifth and last project in this category is that of health manpower development through which a total of 56 trainees from all three NLMs are receiving training at Morogoro in the United Republic of Tanzania, leading to qualification as medical assistants, dental and health auxiliaries, and maternal and child health auxiliaries. It is executed by WHO and the allocation for 1983 was \$345,666 from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The total allocation for 1983 in respect of all five projects was thus \$608,475.

17. The total value of the assistance extended to NLMs during 1983 and financed under both the indicative planning figure and the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples was thus \$2,445,246.

V. SUMMARIES OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

[Original: French]

[6 July 1984]

With regard to assistance to the populations of southern Africa affected by apartheid, the International Labour Organisation held a Tripartite Conference on Apartheid at Lusaka (from 4 to 8 May 1984) which in particular reviewed ILO assistance programmes in that area. These programmes are described in the information submitted by the International Labour Office to the Conference and by the International Labour Conference, at its 70th session, in June 1984.

This information also concerns assistance to the populations of the occupied Arab territories and the situation of Arab workers in those territories. Additional measures are under consideration concerning the development of that assistance, and the General Assembly will be informed about them in connection with other questions on its agenda.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

[11 May 1984]

A. Objectives of FAO assistance

1. The right to freedom, independence and equal rights is indivisible. It pertains to all areas where human well-being is at stake. It also relates to food and agriculture as the means of a people to provide for its own livelihood in dignity and independence. It is therefore a cause which concerns FAO: the organization has recognized the serious adverse effects that colonialism has on the ability of people to provide for their own livelihood, to grow their own food, to feed their children, to own land of their own and to be makers of their own destiny in every regard.

2. It is in this framework that FAO provides assistance to refugees and to the peoples from colonial countries particularly in Africa, a continent which still suffers from colonialism and racism. These activities mainly take the form of emergency food aid and farm supplies and are conducted in close collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the national liberation movements (NLMs) concerned, namely SWAPO, ANC and PAC.

3. The principal objectives of FAO assistance to NLMs have been and continue to be:

(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 various NLMs;

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

4. In addition to FAO/World Food Programme emergency food aid, FAO assistance to NLMs takes the form of training activities, direct food production support, sectoral surveys and policy preparation, and the conduct of occasional studies (and dissemination of resulting information) on those aspects of apartheid of direct concern to the mandate of the organization. As will be seen from the notes below, even those FAO projects not classified as "training" usually comprise important training components, since the build-up of skills at all levels is the single most critical need of the NLMs.

5. FAO assistance to SWAPO is predominantly, but not exclusively, provided in the context of the United Nations Nationhood Programme for Namibia. Under this Programme, FAO has executed projects funded by the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP), by UNDP, and by the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

B. Training

6. FAO is giving assistance to the various NLMs in the planning and conduct of training courses and workshops to enhance the basic knowledge and skills of relevant NLM personnel in nutrition, child care and child feeding.

7. In 1982, a course was conducted at Mazimba/Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania, for 30 ANC staff with funding amounting to \$US 24,000 provided under TCP. Assistance amount to \$US 38,000 has been approved under the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development for two additional courses for staff responsible for running day care centres in ANC camps. In 1983, FAO allocated \$US 75,000 under TCP in assistance for a workshop on similar lines for PAC personnel.

8. In addition to projects funded under TCP, considerable other support has been given from the regular budget of FAO to nutrition-related training activities of the NLMs. Since July 1983, the regular budget of FAO has provided for a nutrition officer outposted in Lusaka, Zambia, for full-time assistance to the NLMs in the field of nutrition training. Major activities so far carried out with the direct assistance of the officer include:

(a) A four-day Workshop on Production of Vegetables and Nutrition Education, which was attended by 110 Namibian women and schoolgirls in Zambia;

(b) A one-week Workshop on Nutrition and Management of Group Feeding, attended by 15 SWAPO and ANC pre-school teacher trainers;

(c) A three-week Workshop on Nutrition, Childcare and Management of Group Feeding, attended by 48 SWAPO women supervisors from Angola.

High-level fisheries fellowships (\$US 35,030 + \$US 116,400)

9. Two Namibians have received diploma-level training in all aspects of fisheries management under the first phase of this project. The second phase, approved in 1983, provides for six more Namibians. The fellowships are funded by UNDP within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

C. Support for food production

10. FAO participated as an associated agency in a UNDP-funded and UNESCO-executed project of assistance to SOMAFCO. FAO participation, costing about \$US 138,000 over two years, 1980-1981, consisted in the provision of agricultural training and other technical assistance to promote food self-sufficiency for the ANC refugee population settled in the area of the College. A further phase of this project, with a larger agricultural component (\$US 430,000) has been proposed for UNDP funding.

11. Additional resources have been mobilized with the assistance of the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development Programme to enable the establishment by ANC of a dairy enterprise at SOMAFCO and the provision of related training so as to ensure, in particular, adequate milk consumption by children and pregnant women among the refugee community.

Assistance for self-reliance in food production by PAC

12. This FAO/UNDP project was initiated towards the end of 1979 in order to provide the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) with technical assistance training and agricultural equipment and other inputs for the development of a refugee transit site at Bagamoyo, United Republic of Tanzania. External inputs amounted to \$US 297,800 over a three-year period ending in 1982. In 1983, FAO provided \$US 10,000, under TCP, for planning the development of a PAC farm to be established as part of a multi-purpose centre at Kitonga in Bagamoyo District, and UNDP has approved an allocation of \$US 255,550 for an FAO-executed project to assist in setting up the farm.

D. Sectoral survey and policy analysis

13. Projects in this category are designed to gather and supply to SWAPO technical information on various aspects of the agricultural situation and potential of Namibia, and to prepare related policy options and contingency plans for the early post-independence period. All the projects are components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

Assessment of potential land suitability (\$US 229,712 + \$US 90,000)

14. Under the first phase of this project, funded by UNDP, all relevant available data were collected and, using satellite imagery, a map and report were prepared on land potential for various types of agriculture (including animal production) and for forestry. Two Namibians received fellowships for training in preparing land-use inventories. At the request of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, FAO is carrying out a follow-up phase of the project, consisting in the conduct of further satellite imagery studies to cover the whole Namibian territory, as an input into the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia being undertaken by the United Nations Cartographic Unit. The follow-up is funded from the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Planning water development for agriculture (\$US 163,500)

15. The immediate objective of this project is to prepare preliminary studies and plans for the development of water resources for agriculture in an independent Namibia. About 20 Namibian land and water technicians are also to be trained in neighbouring countries. Funding is to come from the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Analysis of policy options and preparation of contingency plans for fisheries (\$US 252,000)

16. The project will provide a detailed analysis of policy options available for developing the fisheries sector in post-independent Namibia, and contingency plans for the continuation of fishing off Namibia. The project is funded by UNDP.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[25 June 1984]

1. The contribution of the World Health Organization (WHO) to the implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/17 includes the health assistance given by WHO to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to the refugees in Africa, to the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland, as well as to the Palestinian people.

2. In May 1984 the thirty-seventh World Health Assembly passed a resolution stating that WHO would 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 to provide countries which were or had been targets of destabilization by South Africa with health assistance, health personnel, pharmaceutical products and financial assistance for their national health programmes and for such special health programmes as were necessary for the rehabilitation of their damaged health infrastructures.

3. Health collaboration by WHO with the national liberation movements recognized by OAU covers such areas as training, fellowships and provision of drugs and medical equipment.
4. The technical and material support provided to PAC, ANC and SWAPO includes manpower training, provision of health personnel, fellowships, and provision of drugs and medical equipment, as well as emergency relief assistance.
5. WHO is particularly concerned with improving the health conditions of refugees of national liberation movements.
6. WHO is also constantly endeavouring to assist in the improvement of the health services available to the Palestinian people. Close collaboration has been maintained with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to which WHO has continued to second a number of staff. Assistance has been provided through UNRWA in the fields of maternal and child health, diarrhoeal diseases control, immunization, and in the development of school health programmes.
7. In the field of training, WHO has awarded several fellowships to Palestinians in the occupied territories and to UNRWA staff in such areas as community health, sanitary engineering, endocrinology and clinical psychology. In addition and as in the past, WHO paid an annual grant for salary subsidies to medical specialists, health technicians and administrators of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society.
8. WHO is continuing to carry out on-the-spot investigations in the area through visits of WHO officers and independent experts.

WORLD BANK

[Original: English]

[1 May 1984]

The World Bank's mandate restricts it to making loans to Governments or granting loans guaranteed by Governments. This precludes any project or programme loan to colonial territories. The Bank is prepared to consider providing development assistance as soon as a country has become independent and has applied for membership in the Bank. When the current Government in Zimbabwe was formed, the Bank moved swiftly to provide assistance in support of its development efforts. Zimbabwe received \$107 million in loans and credits in the fiscal year 1981, which was the same fiscal year in which it became a Bank member. We intend to follow the same approach on behalf of Namibia or other countries which would need development assistance upon the gaining of independence.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[9 May 1984]

A. Assistance and other action with respect to Namibia and the front-line States

1. The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has informed the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia of the possibility of the Council proposing candidates for WIPO training in 1984.
2. The Director General of WIPO has also decided to submit to the Governing Bodies of WIPO any request that he might receive concerning the participation of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the meetings of those bodies.
3. With regard to the front-line States, fellowships in the WIPO Training Programme were awarded to candidates from Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia in the fields of copyright and industrial property in 1983. Invitations were sent to each of the Governments of the front-line States in respect of training for the year 1984.

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

4. At its session in September-October 1977, the WIPO Co-ordination Committee decided to request the Director General of WIPO "not to invite the racist régime of South Africa to any meeting of WIPO and its bodies and unions" and "to include in the agenda of the WIPO General Assembly and other governing bodies, for the sessions of 1979, an item entitled "The exclusion of the racist régime of South Africa from any participation in WIPO and its bodies and unions".
5. At the 1979 sessions of the governing bodies of WIPO, a proposal to exclude South Africa from WIPO failed by five votes to obtain the required majority. The Director General of WIPO has continued to apply the 1977 decision of the WIPO Co-ordination Committee, and since October 1977 no invitation to any meeting convened by WIPO has been sent by the Director General of WIPO to the Government of South Africa. It should also be noted that the Government of South Africa has not received any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the International Bureau of WIPO.

C. Dissemination of information and other action to combat colonialism, apartheid, racism and racial discrimination

6. The Director General will assist or otherwise co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Special Committee against Apartheid regarding the dissemination of information and related action to combat colonialism, apartheid,

racism and racial discrimination. In addition, it may be noted that the Director General was represented at the special meetings and ceremonies, held at Geneva on 21 March 1983, and 21 March 1984, for the observance of each of those days as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

D. Assistance to the Palestinian people and to Palestinian refugees

7. The Director General invited the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and so informed the Secretary of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to propose candidates for training under the 1983 programme and again under the 1984 programming. In response to those invitations, UNRWA proposed 13 candidates in 1983 and three candidates in 1984, in the fields of industrial property and copyright, which resulted in the award of two fellowships in 1983 and two in 1984.

8. The Director General contributed information on action taken by the International Bureau of WIPO to implement General Assembly resolutions concerning assistance to the Palestinian people for inclusion in the reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly, which were adopted at their sessions held in 1981, 1982 and 1983. The Director General was represented at the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People in November 1983, and also at the Ad Hoc Inter-agency Meeting on the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held in January 1983. In addition to those efforts, it may be noted that an official of the International Bureau attended the European Regional Preparatory Meeting of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, held at Geneva in July 1983, and the Director General was represented at the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, which took place at Geneva in August-September 1983.

E. Assistance to refugees from colonial territories

9. The Director General of WIPO invited the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNRWA, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) to propose candidates for training in 1983 in the fields of industrial property and copyright through arrangements to be made by WIPO. In response to that invitation, UNRWA proposed 13 candidates in the fields of industrial property and copyright, which resulted in the award of two fellowships, UNHCR proposed two candidates in the fields of industrial property and copyright which resulted in the award of one fellowship, and PAC proposed two candidates in the fields of industrial property and copyright resulting in the award of one fellowship. A similar invitation has been made in respect of training for the year 1984.

F. Assistance to peoples in colonial territories in consultation with the Organization of African Unity

10. As a result of consultations which took place in February 1978 between the International Bureau of WIPO and the Administrative Secretariat of OAU on assistance to colonial peoples in Africa and their national liberation movements, the Director General of WIPO has offered to make available, through OAU, two fellowships for each national liberation movement for the benefit of nationals of colonial Territories who may be proposed in accordance with the procedures applicable between OAU and the national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

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

G. Assistance to newly independent countries and emerging States

12. The Director General of WIPO invited the Governments of newly independent countries and emerging States to propose candidates for training in 1983. In response to that invitation, Angola, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe proposed 15 candidates and were awarded five fellowships in the fields of industrial property and copyright.

13. In November 1983, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from Portugal, financed by their Government, undertook a mission to Luanda as the first step in responding to a request by the Government for assistance in all aspects of intellectual property. The purpose of the mission was to survey, with the Government authorities responsible for industrial property and for copyright, the needs and possibilities for co-operation, in order to permit recommendations to be made for the preparation of a project.

14. An Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property for South Pacific Countries was organized in Suva in June 1983. Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga participated. The Seminar was followed by a High-level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries to consider co-operation in the field of industrial property. The two meetings were jointly organized by the Government of Fiji and WIPO, with the assistance of UNDP under a regional project.

15. In response to the circulation of an announcement by WIPO concerning the services of an interregional sectoral adviser, requests were received for such services by the International Bureau of WIPO from the following countries: Angola, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu.

VI. SUMMARIES OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

[Original: English]

[4 June 1984]

1. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) affiliated organizations and representatives of international trade secretariats met in Düsseldorf from 19 to 20 January 1984, at the headquarters of the Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund Bundesvorstand (DGB), to evaluate the ICFTU programme of action in support of the independent black trade-union movement in South Africa, which was drawn up by the special ICFTU Conference which met in London from 6 to 7 November 1980 and subsequently adopted by the ICFTU Executive Board.
2. At the time of the London Conference, not a single independent black trade union had been granted registration and South Africa's Parliament was about to consider outlawing unregistered black unions. The régime was intent on destroying the emerging independent black trade-union movement. Membership of the independent black trade-union movement was estimated at some 70,000 and the struggle for recognition by employers was resulting in mass dismissals, arrests of union leaders and arrests and deportations of striking workers.
3. Today, three years later, the emerging black trade-union movement represents over 400,000 organized black workers; major federations have emerged, firm on a solid organizational base. Employers have been forced to enter into serious collective bargaining with the emerging unions and have some 400 collective agreements with them. The achievement has been won through the courage, sacrifice, and determination of black working people and their trade-union leaders. ICFTU takes satisfaction in the real contribution it made through co-ordinating organizational training, and legal assistance for the emerging organizations.
4. Having examined progress since the 1980 London Conference, ICFTU is more than ever convinced that the growth and strengthening of the independent black trade-union movement is the single most effective means for the repressed majority in South Africa to gain freedom and justice and to abolish apartheid, without undue violence and bloodshed.
5. At the same time, however, ICFTU fully realizes that, as the independent black trade-union movement grows in strength, so South Africa's repressive measures could escalate. Increasingly, this repression is being carried out by proxy. Black trade-unionists are arrested and subjected to other forms of harassment in the pseudo-independent bantustans to which they have been arbitrarily assigned. At the same time, influx control measures are being tightened as part of South Africa's grand design to exclude black workers from residence in its urban industrial areas.
6. ICFTU is confident that the black trade-union movement will prevail against new attacks. To fight them and to demonstrate that the international free

trade-union movement is dedicated to assisting the further development of the independent black trade-union movement in South Africa, the Düsseldorf Conference recommends the following updated Programme of Action to the Executive Board:

Financial, technical, legal and relief aid to the independent
black trade-union movement

7. Present assistance should be maintained and, if necessary intensified on the basis of the needs of the independent black trade-union movement inside South Africa, within a co-ordinated framework. The ICFTU Co-ordinating Committee on South Africa should ensure that assistance meets with the long-term requirements of the emerging black unions and also meets the basic and immediate organizational needs which the rapid expansion of the independent unions has produced and thus enable the unions to serve their members effectively. Greater emphasis should be put on meeting requests for specialized technical assistance, developing skills necessary for more advanced collective bargaining, including matters such as health and safety. A consolidated fund must be maintained for legal and relief aid, which is vital to help black workers fight cases of victimization and all other charges emanating from their trade-union activities and struggle for recognition and full collective bargaining rights.

8. As black women workers in South Africa are objects of a double discrimination on account of their colour and of their sex, and - in spite of that fact - are in the forefront of the independent black trade-union movement, special assistance programmes should be prepared for their benefit; an intensive effort should be made to organize further the women workers, whose conditions fall below elementary internationally recognized labour standards.

9. In line with the ICFTU 13th World Congress resolution, affiliated organizations are urged to abide by the principle that visits by them to South Africa should be made at the invitation of the independent black trade-union movement inside the country, and that the ICFTU Co-ordinating Committee should be informed accordingly.

Support for organization, recognition and collective
bargaining campaigns

10. One of the main priorities of the international free trade-union movement must be the strongest possible support, co-ordinated internationally by ICFTU with the international trade secretariats, to the independent black trade-union movement in its struggle to obtain recognition and full collective bargaining rights from employers. Such support can take many forms:

(a) Approaches to management by unions in a company's home country in support of demands for full collective bargaining rights by independent black trade unions in South African subsidiaries;

(b) Meetings between representatives from the South African union concerned and their counterparts from the parent company of the South African subsidiary involved in a dispute, in order to put direct pressure on management;

(c) Working contacts between union representatives in a parent company and in its various subsidiaries inside and outside South Africa in order to pave the way for effective collective bargaining by the independent black trade-union movement in South Africa;

(d) If an independent black union is being obstructed by a hostile organization claiming to represent the workers concerned, then any international contacts which that organization may have should be put under close scrutiny for appropriate action;

(e) In cases of continued obstruction by management, campaigns in the home countries of the transnational corporations involving appropriate solidarity action, e.g. rallies in the company concerned and in its subsidiaries, letters and deputations to managements and appropriate action on the shop floor, with possible boycotts of goods produced by a particular company; blacking of transferred work, etc. It is to be understood that such campaigns, which should be internationally co-ordinated for maximum effect, must only be organized in response to specific requests by the independent black trade-union movement;

(f) Although no substitute for trade-union activity at the workplace, codes of conduct for companies with subsidiaries in South Africa could constitute an additional channel of pressure on transnational corporations. The various codes of conduct have fallen into disrepute in their present form, mainly because they have been a cosmetic attempt by companies and Governments to justify their continuing involvement in apartheid South Africa. Nevertheless, if the reporting and implementation procedures could be substantially improved, with failure to observe the codes penalized by sanctions against the offending companies, the codes could provide an extra leverage on transnationals, not the least by providing a reference point for trade-union action in the home countries. The international free trade-union movement should therefore continue putting the strongest possible pressure on the sponsors of the EC and other government codes, to ensure their effective enforcement. Similar pressure should be put on the United States Congress to give legislative strength to the Sullivan Code.

White emigration, cultural and sports links with South Africa

11. ICFTU is extremely concerned at the increase of white emigration to South Africa and decides on the following action:

(a) The organization of an intensive information campaign to counter South African propaganda and discourage potential emigrants;

(b) Maintenance of pressure for closure of South African recruitment offices and picketing thereof;

(c) Active discouragement of the organization of sports and cultural contacts with South Africa.

Pressure should be brought to bear on Governments to:

- (a) Revoke reciprocal visa dispensation agreements;
- (b) Refuse visas to South African sportsmen and sportswomen;
- (c) Refuse subsidies to sports events involving South African participation;
- (d) Revoke any existing cultural agreements.

Unions should:

- (a) Be alert to and expose the activities of various pro-South African lobbies;
- (b) Press for the closure of South African tourist promotion offices ensuring that no travel agency connected with the trade-union movement deals with travel to South Africa;
- (c) Take appropriate action to discourage members from accepting any contracts in South Africa;
- (d) Expose and take action against sports and cultural events with regard to South Africa, organized or sponsored by companies or other organizations.

International information campaign

12. The independent black trade-union movement does not get sufficient coverage in the international media. It is important for the international free trade-union movement to publicize the achievements and problems of the independent black trade-union movement.

13. In addition, the following material should be produced to inform workers outside South Africa of the black workers' struggle:

- (a) Publications exposing the hypocrisy of South Africa's so-called labour reforms and generally countering South Africa's propaganda and advertising campaigns;
- (b) Posters calling on support for the independent black trade-union movement;
- (c) Booklets on the overall situation in South Africa, focusing on the condition of black workers, to be used as manuals for union representatives in local solidarity campaigns;

- (d) Updating of the ICFTU list of companies with subsidiaries in South Africa, focusing on major investors;
- (e) Slides and films on the struggle of the black workers in South Africa;
- (f) Leaflets on specific recognition struggles, calling for support;
- (g) Booklet on the situation of the so-called bantustans, exposing the companies operating there, and the use the Government of the Republic of South Africa is making of the bantustans to repress the independent black trade unions;
- (h) Reproduction of material received from the independent black trade-union movement in South Africa for widest possible circulation;
- (i) Material on issues of current concern to the independent black trade-union movement in South Africa such as constitutional proposals, taxation, etc;
- (j) Special publications focusing on the problems of black women workers in South Africa.

Stepping up economic pressure on the apartheid régime

14. Despite the world-wide condemnation of the racist minority régime in South Africa, direct investment and other economic links continue. The apartheid régime is dependent for its survival on these extensive trade, investment and financial connections with the rest of the world. This dependency provides an opportunity to exercise considerable pressure on the South African régime through a range of measures up to and including mandatory economic sanctions. In some cases, international economic links provide direct support to the most oppressive and aggressive aspects of the apartheid régime and are, therefore, candidates for urgent mandatory sanctions. In other cases, the attitude of Governments and transnational corporations is that continued links can be made conditional on specific changes in apartheid policies. However, Governments have not heeded the calls of ICFTU and others for action, or have failed to give real meaning to paper declarations. The international free trade-union movement will therefore continue its determined campaign to build a strong international commitment to a policy for the selective escalation of economic sanctions against the apartheid régime.

15. ICFTU and its affiliates will:

- (a) Increase pressure on major exporting nations to respect fully the mandatory United Nations arms embargo, by tightening up on their definition of high technology exports with potential uses in the military sector. Unions will make it clear to transnational corporations operating in South Africa that investments should not be made that could lead to the strengthening of South Africa's own military supply industries;

(b) Renew their call on the United Nations to adopt further mandatory sanctions, especially with regard to nuclear energy and oil. ICFTU will work for agreement on a mandatory oil embargo through the International Conference on an Oil Embargo against South Africa. We will, in co-operation with the Shipping Research Bureau, seek to identify practical measures which may contribute to the implementation of the existing oil embargo against South Africa, and will press for the introduction of obligatory and published reports by shipping companies on calls at South African harbours;

(c) Urge Governments to adopt legislation stopping new investment in South Africa;

(d) Increase pressure on financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, to end all co-operation with the apartheid régime;

(e) Demand that the management of pension funds withdraw holdings in companies investing in South Africa;

(f) Ensure that no union funds are invested in institutions with assets in South Africa;

(g) Keep in mind the proposals contained in the resolution adopted by the International Conference of Trade Unions on Sanctions and Other Actions against the Apartheid Régime in South Africa (Geneva 10-11 June 1983), with a view to identifying further selective measures which could be put into effect by the trade unions themselves and by Governments and employers.

Support for front-line States

16. ICFTU supports the aims of the Southern Africa Development Co-operation Conference (SADCC) to eliminate economic domination by South Africa and to end South Africa's military aggression against front-line States. It pledges practical assistance to trade-union initiatives within SADCC aimed at strengthening the free trade-union movement in the region, so that it can make an effective contribution to the achievement of these aims.

17. ICFTU, in co-operation with the national trade-union centres concerned will continue and further develop its migrant worker programmes in the front-line States, as well as giving financial, technical and moral support to the trade unions, enabling them better to resist South Africa's efforts at destabilization.

Namibia

18. ICFTU affiliates, noting South Africa's failure to abide by Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in which it was decided to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, regards this failure as an additional reason to put pressure on Governments for the adoption of United Nations-imposed mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

19. ICFTU, in the framework of its Co-ordinating Committee on South Africa and in close collaboration with the international trade secretariats concerned, will assist with research into the transport, sale and handling of Namibian uranium in order to prepare trade-union action to prevent the continuation of the illegal exploitation of Namibian natural resources.

20. ICFTU, through its 13th World Congress resolution on Namibia, is committed to giving maximum assistance to the Namibian workers in their struggle for human and trade-union rights.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

[Original: French]

[11 May 1984]

The International Federation of Human Rights does not have any specific information on this subject to bring to your attention. However, it seems highly desirable to us that in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 26 of General Assembly resolution 38/17, assistance provided in any form by States and international and non-governmental organizations, to victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid should be substantially increased as soon as possible. In this regard, we support the actions envisaged recently by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

[Original: English]

[24 April 1984]

Our organization continues to disseminate information on the question covered by General Assembly resolution 38/17, in addition to attending seminars and conferences on the subject. In the last few months, we have published several papers, many of which were distributed to delegates at the recent session of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

[Original: French]

[24 April 1984]

Apart from the information provided previously to the Centre for Human Rights on the general question of decolonization, the only new development concerning increased assistance to colonial territories and peoples is the appeal for assistance to Namibia made by the 70th Inter-parliamentary Conference last October

/...

at Seoul, Republic of Korea, in resolution entitled "The role of parliaments in promoting the process of decolonization and in promoting the political, economic, social and cultural rights of ethnic groups in multi-ethnic States, with a view particularly to encouraging inter-ethnic co-operation and justice".

"The 70th Inter-parliamentary Conference,

"(...)

"Calls upon the international community to increase all forms of support to liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia;

"Calls upon the parliaments of the world to urge their respective Governments to render sustained and increased financial, material and other kinds of assistance for the education and training of the Namibian people;

"Appeals to all parliaments to encourage their Governments to provide scholarships to Namibians for studies in diverse disciplines and vocational training".

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14-E/CN.4/1984/77), chap. II. See also E/CN.4/SR.2-7, 21-25, 34-49 and 50.

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 1 (E/1984/84).

3/ E/1984/88.

4/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 1 (E/1983/83).

5/ See Proceedigs of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

6/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/36/15 and Corr.1), part three, annex I.

7/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

8/ See Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. A.