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

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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I. SUMMARIES OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[2 August 1985]

1. The Byelorussian SSR has always attached, and continues to attach, great importance to the full implementation of the rights of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and to the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as essential conditions for the full observance of all human rights.
2. The elimination of the vestiges of colonialism, racism, economic and political diktat and inequality is a vital task for all progressive and peace-loving forces.
3. General Assembly resolution 39/17, of 23 November 1984, urges that everything possible should be done to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify efforts to support the just struggle of peoples for self-determination and independence.
4. This year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In the quarter of a century since its adoption, nearly the entire African continent has been freed from the scourge of colonialism. Its vestiges are preserved only in Namibia, where the struggle for liberation is widening, as is the action of the African majority in South Africa to combat apartheid and win political rights. We firmly and consistently support the complete liberation of Africa from the vestiges of colonialism and racism and the transfer of power to the people of Namibia as represented by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), under whose leadership it has been waging a heroic struggle for freedom and independence for a quarter of a century. It is deeply symbolic that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration is being observed on the fortieth anniversary of the victory over fascism in the Second World War. This victory resulted in the founding of the United Nations, whose Charter reflects the lofty ideals of respect for and equality of all peoples and individuals, regardless of race, sex, language or religion.
5. The Byelorussian SSR strongly condemns South Africa for pursuing a policy of "bantustanization", which is incompatible with genuine independence, national unity and sovereignty and perpetuates the power of the white minority and the racist system of apartheid in South Africa.
6. The Byelorussian SSR - which has firmly and consistently supported the strict implementation of all resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies aimed at the final elimination of racism, apartheid and the vestiges of colonialism - strongly condemns, and demands the severance of, the ties of the Western countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural, sports and other fields, with the racist régime of South Africa, since such ties encourage that régime

cruelly to suppress the aspirations of the indigenous inhabitants of South Africa for self-determination and independence. The delegations of the Byelorussian SSR took active part in the adoption of those resolutions and decisions and sponsored many of them.

7. The Byelorussian SSR recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination, using all available means, including armed struggle, and demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned because of their struggle to combat apartheid, racism, racial discrimination and colonialism and to achieve self-determination, independence and the social progress of their peoples.

8. We fully support the appeal in General Assembly resolution 39/17 to all States, specialized agencies, competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people through its sole and legitimate representative, SWAPO, in its struggle to gain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter.

9. The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applies to many so-called small territories and enclaves in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans and in the Caribbean region.

10. Evidence of the policy of perpetuating colonial domination is the situation which has arisen in the Trust Territory of Micronesia as a result of the illegal actions of the United States designed to dismember this Territory and transform it into a colonial possession. Acting in violation of the United Nations Charter, the trusteeship agreement of 1947 and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Government of the United States continues to neglect its obligations "to promote ... political, economic, social, and educational advancement ... and ... progressive development towards self-government or independence". During its nearly forty years of administration of this territory the United States has deliberately impeded its social and economic progress, with the clear aim of preventing the Micronesian people from embarking upon a course of independent development. Working for the final transformation of Micronesia into its strategic military base in the western Pacific, the United States is forcing upon the Micronesians long-term military agreements under which they plan to expand the rocket test ranges, naval bases, military air fields, depots for nuclear, chemical and other type of weapons of mass destruction and other military installations already in these islands and to establish new ones.

11. The illegal actions of the United States against Micronesia not only prevent the realization of the inalienable right of the people of this Territory to genuine self-determination, freedom and independence but also create a serious threat to the security of the countries adjacent to this region and to international peace as a whole. They are an open challenge to the United Nations.

12. Events in the region of Central America and the Caribbean basin are cause for serious concern. The right to self-determination and independent development of a number of States and peoples is being flouted in this region as the result of the aggressive actions of the United States. The United States is trying to assume the right to decide the economic and political structure of sovereign States and the domestic and foreign policy they must pursue. It resorts not only to threats, economic pressure and the use of armed bands of mercenaries but even to direct military interference, as seen in the premeditated and cold-blooded invasion of Grenada, as well as other actions designed to suppress national liberation forces.

13. Nicaragua has become the main object of the aggressive actions of the United States in this region. The underlying reason for this is the firm refusal of the Nicaraguan people to submit to diktat from outside and its desire to decide its own fate independently. The United States has unleashed an undeclared war against this sovereign State.

14. The long-standing aggressive policy against Cuba arouses general condemnation. It should have been understood a long time ago that the Cubans, and only the Cubans, have the right to determine the conditions of life in their country and that no one has the right to interfere in its internal affairs.

15. The Byelorussian SSR strongly condemns the expansionist activities of the United States and Israel in the Middle East, particularly the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the wholesale slaughter of the Palestinian civilian population in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila, for which the Israeli Government, as has been established, bears responsibility. The refusal to grant the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and to return to Palestine is a serious threat to international peace and security.

16. The use by some Western countries of armed force in order to preserve the vestiges of their colonial possessions and their practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States should be widely and strongly condemned and considered as an indictable crime and the mercenaries themselves as criminals.

17. The social and political system of the Soviet Union, a socialist State made up of all the people, altogether precludes the possibility of participation by Soviet citizens as mercenaries in armed actions against any sovereign State or national liberation movement.

18. The Byelorussian SSR gives various kinds of assistance and support to peoples struggling for their national liberation and for self-determination.

19. There is widespread public activity in the republic condemning racism and apartheid, supporting peoples struggling against colonialism and national oppression and endorsing the right to self-determination. On the initiative of public organizations of the Byelorussian SSR, every year the country observes the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), Africa Liberation Day (25 May), the Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Arab People of Palestine for their Rights (1 January), the International Day of Solidarity with

the Struggling People of South Africa (16 June), and South Africa Freedom Day (26 June), the Day of Solidarity with the People of Namibia (26 August), the International Day of Solidarity with the South African Political Prisoners (11 October) and South African Heroes Day (16 December). The period 25-31 May marks the Week of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Peoples of Southern Africa, during which public organizations of the country hold rallies and meetings to show solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

20. The Byelorussian SSR will continue to maintain its position of principle in support of the peoples' just struggle for independence and liberation from colonialism; against apartheid, racism and other forms of gross and massive violations of human rights; and for the triumph and safeguarding of the right to self-determination of peoples still under the heel of colonialism.

PANAMA

[Original: Spanish]

[30 July 1985]

1. I wish to call to your attention the fact that article 312 of the Penal Code classifies the recruitment of mercenaries, the supply of arms or the commission of hostile acts against other States as crimes against the international community, and expressly states the following:

"A person who recruits others, supplies arms or commits other hostile acts not approved by the Government which are carried out within the territory of the Republic or abroad against another State and which may expose Panama to the danger of war or to the severance of international relations shall be punished by 3 to 6 years in prison.

"If as a consequence of the aforesaid acts war is declared on the Republic, the punishment shall be 10 to 15 years in prison."

2. The Republic of Panama believes that our juridical system already contains legal norms prescribing action against mercenary activities which to a large extent fulfil the intentions of the resolution promulgated by the international community through the United Nations.

3. We wish to emphasize that the Republic of Panama considers it vitally important to elaborate provisions at the international level aimed at reducing this type of activity, which runs counter to the principle of the defence of each nation's ideals.

4. We therefore hold that it is not out of place to consider this item at the fortieth session and that the rest of the international community must be urged to unite in order to eliminate completely the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in, and the transit of mercenaries through, the territory of each State.

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5. We express our particular satisfaction with the work being done by the United Nations General Assembly in the matter, which has proven useful in furthering international security, and we believe that it would be very beneficial and profitable to elaborate a resolution encompassing the excellent work done thus far.

PERU

[Original: Spanish]

[21 August 1985]

1. The importance of the application and universal realization of the right of colonial peoples to obtain their independence has, since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, been of constant concern to Peru. It has accordingly reaffirmed on many occasions in various international forums its full respect for the self-determination of peoples fighting to liberate themselves from the colonial yoke, and has expressed its solidarity with them.

2. Peru's repudiation of any form of domination which violates the right of peoples to self-determination is expressed in our Constitution, which establishes in article 88 that "the State rejects all forms of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination. It stands in solidarity with the oppressed peoples of the world". This constitutional provision not only reaffirms the respect for the right to self-determination but also is in keeping with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the position taken by other United Nations bodies.

3. Paragraph 14 of resolution 39/17 establishes that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act and calls upon Member States to enact legislation declaring all forms of such acts, namely, 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. In that regard, Peru has never taken steps to promulgate such legislation because it is irrelevant to the state of affairs in our country. In the course of our history there have been no cases of the hiring of persons who specialize in committing acts of war for gain, money, profit or war booty.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[9 July 1985]

1. The Ukrainian SSR consistently supports the struggle of oppressed peoples for the exercise of their right to self-determination and for national independence and social progress, and it systematically advocates their liberation from colonialism and all other forms of dependence and foreign domination. The realization of the

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right of peoples to self-determination, as laid down in the United Nations Charter, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other international instruments, is a fundamental condition for the effective observance of the whole range of human rights.

2. The Ukrainian SSR notes the major role which has been played in the struggle for the complete and decisive elimination of colonialism by the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted 25 years ago at the initiative of the Soviet Union. The Declaration gave a powerful impetus to the national liberation movement and helped to unite the anti-colonial and anti-imperialist forces. In the intervening years, the last colonial empires have collapsed and from their ruins have emerged dozens of newly independent States. These have established themselves on the international scene as active members of the world community on the basis of sovereignty and equal rights. There has been a marked increase in their contribution to identifying the goals and resolving the issues which today concern the whole of mankind. Colonialism as a global system of imperialist domination in its erstwhile form has ceased to exist. The Ukrainian SSR regards this as a major achievement of the peoples in their national liberation struggle and an important step for the whole of mankind along the path of progress and towards observance of the rights of peoples and human rights.

3. At the same time, the remaining vestiges of colonialism are being used by the forces of imperialism to exacerbate the international situation, heighten tension and provoke crises and conflicts. The continued colonial dependence of a number of territories provides exceptionally favourable conditions for the plundering activities carried out by the imperialist monopolies and transnational corporations and by aggressive and militarist circles.

4. The key objective in eradicating colonialism continues to be the elimination of the racist colonial order in southern Africa. The apartheid system in South Africa constitutes a crime against humanity and a challenge to the entire international community and to the United Nations. The actions of the South African racists, who are attempting through mass terror to suppress the aspirations of the peoples of South Africa and of illegally occupied Namibia for freedom and independence are in fact encouraged from outside by the forces of imperialism. A serious obstacle to the decolonization of southern Africa is presented by the United States Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the odious apartheid régime, underlying which is the desire of international imperialism to continue shamelessly to exploit the region's natural and human resources, weaken and destabilize neighbouring States and give effect to their far-reaching military and strategic plans.

5. Recent events make it clear that there has been no change either in the situation in South Africa or in the attitude to the Pretoria régime of certain Western Powers. These are continuing to extend all-round assistance and support to the racist régime and are making intensified efforts to win international recognition for it and to vindicate and legitimize the criminal system of apartheid. All of this amounts to a broad imperialist conspiracy aimed at rescuing the terrorist régime of South Africa and suppressing the national liberation movement in southern Africa.

6. The persistent attempts by the apartheid régime to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia, in violation of the well-known decisions of the United Nations are an integral part of this conspiracy. To that end, the régime has staged a crude political farce in transferring "limited powers" to a so-called "provisional Government" made up of puppets kept in place by Pretoria. This action is illegal and null and void; it constitutes an attempt by South Africa and its imperialist protectors to eliminate the United Nations completely from a settlement of the question of Namibia and to preserve the colonial status of the Territory.

7. The only real basis for a just solution of the problem of Namibia is Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which envisages the unconditional withdrawal of South Africa's occupying forces from Namibia and the holding there of free elections under international supervision. The Ukrainian SSR resolutely advocates the speediest attainment by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence within a united and integrated Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, and the transfer of all powers to the Namibian people through the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative.

8. The Ukrainian SSR reaffirms its profound conviction that it is only through the joint efforts of all States and with the complete international isolation and boycott of the racists that it will be possible to put an end to the policy of apartheid pursued by the Pretoria régime, to force that régime to comply with the numerous United Nations decisions on the granting of independence to Namibia, to halt the terror and repression carried out against the indigenous population of South Africa and all opponents of apartheid, and to stop acts of aggression against neighbouring countries. The Ukrainian SSR fully supports the demand of the majority of States both for the immediate imposition by the Security Council of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter, and for the implementation of the sanctions already imposed by the Security Council against the South African racists.

9. The Ukrainian SSR is a member of the Special Committee against Apartheid and takes a direct and active part in the important work performed by that body in mobilizing international efforts to eliminate the criminal apartheid system in southern Africa.

10. A serious obstacle to the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination is the denial of that right over many years to the Arab people of Palestine. Israeli Zionist circles are continuing to pursue a policy of territorial expansion and gross violation of the inalienable rights of peoples, especially the right of the long-suffering Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent State. The acts of usurpation and annexation on the part of those circles, inspired from across the ocean, are becoming increasingly defiant.

11. The Ukrainian SSR is convinced that a comprehensive and lasting settlement in the Middle East can be achieved only by collective efforts with the involvement of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. Such a settlement

should be based on observance of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent State, and on Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all the Arab lands occupied since 1967.

12. As a member of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Ukrainian SSR takes an active part in that Committee's work, endeavours to ensure a just settlement in the Middle East and contributes to the elaboration of useful solutions in the interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

13. Notwithstanding the fact that the right to self-determination applies to all colonial Territories regardless of their geographical location, size or population, a considerable number of so-called small Territories in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans still remain under the heel of colonialism. In an effort to perpetuate their control over these possessions, the administering Powers are retarding or halting entirely their social and economic development. They are using these Territories primarily for military purposes, as staging grounds for suppressing the peoples' national liberation movements and for aggression against and interference in the internal affairs of independent States.

14. True concern about the right to self-determination requires immediate cessation of the de facto occupation of the island of Diego Garcia and its complete demilitarization, and return of the Chagos Archipelago, including that island territory, to Mauritian sovereignty.

15. An inadmissible situation has developed with regard to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia). During its 40-year administration of that Territory, the United States has deliberately impeded the social and political development of Micronesia in order to prevent its people from embarking on a path of independent development. The steps now being taken to complete the division of this Territory, to annex its separate parts and to transform them into a strategic military base for the Pentagon represent the imposition of colonial dependence, which contradicts the provisions of the Charter stipulating that any alteration in the status of a Trust Territory must be made only on the basis of a Security Council decision.

16. The Ukrainian SSR is, as in the past, seriously concerned at the events in the region of Central America and the Caribbean basin, where the attempts of imperialism to crush the aspirations of peoples for freedom and independence and to impose alien systems of government on them are particularly apparent. The aggressive activities of the United States, whose principal target is Nicaragua, have sharply increased lately in that region. An extremely dangerous manifestation of that policy was the mining of Nicaragua's ports by American special services. In its consideration of Nicaragua's complaint, the International Court of Justice at The Hague ruled that the United States Administration was guilty of illegal actions against that country and demanded that they be ended immediately. It decided that Nicaragua's right to sovereignty must be strictly observed, and condemned any encroachment on its political independence by means of military actions or by the threat of force. The Ukrainian SSR condemns the United States

undeclared war against Nicaragua, as well as its attempts to crush - with the aid of outside forces - the struggle of the people of El Salvador to rid themselves of the yoke of imperialistic oligarchy.

17. In its attempt to arrogate to itself the right to decide the fate of other peoples, the United States makes use not only of threats, economic pressure, the recruitment and arming of bands of mercenaries and the infiltration of saboteurs, but also direct military intervention, as in the case of the invasion of Grenada and the armed aggression against its people. The present situation in Grenada, where the activities of the puppet government brought to power by the occupation forces is leading to the de facto loss by that country of its statehood and independence, can only give rise to profound concern.

18. A blatant and defiant form of contempt for the right to self-determination and other human rights is the use of bands of mercenaries against a number of independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. That shameful practice is being resorted to by the racist régime of South Africa in its suppression of the actions of the indigenous population of that country and in its acts of aggression against neighbouring African States. An undeclared war in which mercenaries and terrorists are employed is being waged against peace-loving Nicaragua. The targets of imperialist aggression, which relies heavily upon mercenary bands, are independent democratic Afghanistan, Kampuchea and other young States.

19. The policy of using mercenaries threatens the freedom and independence of many countries. It is aimed at undermining their political independence and destroying their economies. The Ukrainian SSR supports the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 39/17 and considers that mercenarism - a phenomenon incompatible with the norms of international law and human morality - should be qualified as a serious international criminal offence and the use of mercenaries by States as an act of aggression.

20. The Ukrainian SSR favours the speedy elaboration of an international convention against the use of mercenaries and considers there is a need to establish the strict responsibility of States which do not prevent the hiring of their citizens as mercenaries and which allow in their territory the recruitment, training and transport of mercenaries or in any way promote their criminal activities. The socio-political system of the Ukrainian SSR and the social conditions of life in our society completely exclude any such practices, as well as any opportunity for citizens of the Soviet Ukraine to participate in it in any form whatsoever.

21. The policy of State terrorism practised by imperialism provides a basis and a breeding ground for mercenarism. The essence of that policy is interference in the internal affairs of "objectionable" or "disobedient" States, their destabilization, the undermining of their economies, the creation of an atmosphere of terror and alarm among the population, attempts on the lives of statesmen and politicians, the support of reactionary separatist movements, the organization of subversive activities and sabotage and, in the final analysis, the undermining and violent change of their socio-political system.

22. The pursuit of the policy of State terrorism against other States and peoples erodes the very possibility of ensuring the peaceful nature of relations and mutual confidence among countries, increases the danger of war and represents contempt for international norms of behaviour. In today's tense international situation, State terrorism presents a threat to all mankind. The General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session expressed its profound concern that State terrorism had lately been practised ever more frequently in relations between States and that military and other actions were being taken against the sovereignty and political independence of States and the self-determination of peoples.

23. The Ukrainian SSR has condemned and continues to condemn all manifestations of terrorism. We categorically reject the policy of those States which have chosen terrorism as a method of conducting affairs with other countries and peoples. Such a policy is in essence an attempt to deprive peoples of their inalienable rights to free self-determination, the independent choice of their political and economic system and the unhindered pursuit of their political, economic, social and cultural development.

24. True to the principles of proletarian internationalism and in accordance with the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and relevant United Nations decisions, the Ukrainian SSR grants broad political, moral and material support to national-liberation movements of peoples fighting to attain self-determination and independence and eliminate colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid. In the United Nations and other international organizations, as well as in diverse international forums, the Ukrainian SSR unswervingly supports the mobilization of international efforts aimed at rendering assistance to the liberation struggle of oppressed peoples.

25. In granting aid to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination, the Ukrainian SSR makes regular financial contributions to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (the Canon Collins Fund), and also provides grants to those fighting against apartheid, racism, colonialism and foreign aggression - in other words, activists of the national-liberation movements - for study in the Republic's educational institutions.

26. In the Ukrainian SSR widespread public activities are carried out with a view to condemning apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the policy of trampling on the legitimate rights of oppressed peoples, and with a view to mobilizing public opinion in support of peoples fighting against colonialism in order to win freedom and independence. In keeping with those aims, mass meetings and rallies of representatives of public opinion are held annually in the Republic in connection with international days proclaimed by the United Nations. These activities receive broad coverage by the news media, which publish special issues and articles and broadcast special radio and television programmes devoted to them.

27. The Ukrainian SSR will continue to support consistently and unswervingly the struggle of peoples under colonial and foreign domination for freedom and national independence as well as the efforts of the international community to assist those peoples in the realization of their legitimate and inalienable right to determine their own fate without any foreign interference.

VENEZUELA

[Original: Spanish]

[7 August 1985]

I wish to inform you that the Venezuelan Government on an earlier occasion submitted its comments on this question, which are contained in document A/37/317/Add.1, and that for the time being it has no new comments to make.

II. SUMMARIES OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[1 July 1985]

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

1. At its session in September-October 1977, the Co-ordination Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) 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".

2. 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 has continued to apply the 1977 decision of the Co-ordination Committee, and since October 1977 no invitation to any meeting convened by WIPO has been sent by the Director-General to the Government of South Africa.

3. 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.

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

4. 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 on 21 March 1984, for the observance of each of those days as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

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C. Assistance to refugees from colonial territories

5. 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), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (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 1984 in the fields of industrial property and copyright through arrangements to be made by WIPO. In response to that invitation, UNRWA proposed three candidates in the fields of industrial property and copyright, which resulted in the award of one fellowship; and UNHCR proposed two candidates in the fields of industrial property and copyright which resulted in the award of one fellowship. A similar invitation has been made in respect of training for the year 1985.

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

6. 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.

7. 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 will submit to the governing bodies concerned proposals on observer status for those movements, if requested to do so.

E. Assistance to newly independent countries and emerging States

8. The Director-General of WIPO invited the Governments of newly independent countries and emerging States to propose candidates for training in 1984. In response to that invitation, Angola, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe proposed 22 candidates and were awarded eight fellowships in the fields of industrial property and copyright. A similar invitation has been made in respect of training to the year 1985.

9. In September 1984 the Director-General opened a seminar on the industrial property system for Portuguese-speaking African countries, organized and financed jointly by the Government of Portugal and WIPO. Two officials from Angola, two from Guinea-Bissau, three from Mozambique and one from Sao Tome and Principe participated in the seminar. This was the first meeting on industrial property organized for those newly independent Portuguese-speaking African countries.

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

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

11. The Director-General of WIPO will 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.

12. The Director-General has informed the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia of a possibility for the Council to propose candidates for WIPO training in 1985.

13. With regard to the front-line States, fellowships in the WIPO Training Programme were awarded to candidates from Angola, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the field of industrial property or copyright, in 1984. Invitations were sent to each of the Governments of the front-line States in respect of training for the year 1985.

III. SUMMARIES OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

[Original: English]

[23 July 1985]

1. The situation in South Africa is at crisis point. The political and economic foundations of the apartheid régime are under attack as never before. Repression of black leaders is intensifying, the hated influx control measures are being tightened, and clashes between the black community and security forces occur daily. The régime is desperately trying to change the image, although not the reality, of apartheid both in South Africa and abroad. Business leaders in countries with extensive economic links to South Africa are beginning to reassess their ties with apartheid. This is due to the pressure of public opinion in their own countries, to growing doubts about the future return on their investments and increasingly effective opposition to apartheid in South Africa. Yet, conservative political leaders have not reacted to these realities. Now is the time to step up the international pressure against apartheid by governmental and further trade union action.

2. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and its affiliates are proud to be in the forefront of the campaign against apartheid. We welcome the recent upsurge in international awareness of the evil nature of

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apartheid, an upsurge which is in part due to the campaigning work of the free trade unions over many years. In the fight against apartheid, ICFTU's distinctive contribution is emphasis on assisting the development of a strong independent black trade union movement in South Africa. The key importance of democratic trade union organizations in the freedom struggle is now apparent to all. As was stated in the recently updated ICFTU Programme of Action, the growth and strengthening of the independent black trade union movement is the single most effective measure for the repressed majority in South Africa to gain freedom and justice and to abolish apartheid. This conviction will continue to be at the centre of the ICFTU campaign against apartheid. Apartheid is an entrenched system of racial discrimination and economic exploitation which is based on a number of key pieces of legislation, backed up by the administrative powers of the Government. Ending apartheid means majority rule in an undivided society.

3. The existence of the South Africa régime depends on apartheid. It will not end it. Diplomacy has failed to get across the abhorrence felt by people all over the world against the repression of the black majority. ICFTU is therefore convinced that Governments must firmly commit themselves to escalating political pressure on and applying sanctions against South Africa. As a matter of urgency all Governments, and especially those of the main trading and investment partners of South Africa, should increase and implement the range of measures so long threatened by the United Nations.

Sanctions

4. Support for a tough sanctions policy is growing as public awareness of the continued repression and injustice suffered by the black majority in South Africa has increased. The threat of economic isolation is a major concern for the apartheid régime, but must be made more credible by specific commitments to effective action by the large industrialized countries.

5. ICFTU proposes sanctions, which should begin with the tightening of the United Nations arms embargo and proceed further. In co-operation with the United Nations, all Governments should develop immediate effective machinery for the implementation and monitoring of an international sanctions policy.

6. Governments should by administrative and legislative action build up the following sanctions:

(a) The extension of the arms embargo to include sales by South African subsidiaries of transnational corporations, a tightening of the definition of arms sales to include all types of equipment intended for use by South Africa's military, security and police services, sales of machinery to South African arms-producing companies, the purchase of South African produced arms and the strengthening of international monitoring to ensure compliance by all major industrial countries;

(b) The ending of investment guarantees, export credits and all trade promotion measures, and steps, product by product, to switch both import and export trade from South Africa;

- (c) Prevention of new investment in South Africa by transnationals;
 - (d) The ending of all contracts for the expansion of the South African nuclear energy and oil from coal programmes;
 - (e) The ending of all commercial operations by transnationals in the so-called "homelands" or "bantustans";
 - (f) A stop on bank loans to the South African State and publicly-owned companies, and new IMF loans;
 - (g) Punitive action against the owners of ships carrying oil to South Africa and against oil companies or oil traders that break or are party to the breaking of the United Nations oil embargo. This will entail intensified national and international monitoring by Governments of shipping traffic to South Africa;
 - (h) A ban on sale of krugerrands;
 - (i) A ban on purchases of South African coal;
 - (j) A programme of compulsory disinvestment by transnationals operating especially in the armaments, energy and high-technology sectors in South Africa, and including all those companies which have been identified by the independent black trade union movement as being in violation of internationally-accepted standards of labour practice.
7. These measures should culminate in the adoption of mandatory United Nations sanctions to enforce the economic isolation of South Africa.

Emigration and cultural contacts

8. Linked to sanctions on trade, investment and other commercial links, Governments of the countries of origin of white emigrants to South Africa should take immediate steps to warn their citizens of the reality of apartheid. Governments should also take steps to:
- (a) Close all official and unofficial South African recruitment offices and tourist promotion offices;
 - (b) Ensure that no public employment agencies handle job vacancies in South Africa;
 - (c) Actively discourage the advertising of South African job vacancies;
 - (d) Vigorously discourage sports and cultural contacts with South Africa.
9. The ICFTU and its affiliates will also undertake a co-ordinated information campaign in support of measures to discourage white emigration through trade union action targeted on individual countries in turn (Australia, Belgium, Greece, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and at multinationals or South African companies which recruit white labour for South Africa.

Government collaboration with the South African régime

10. Special note should be taken of the collaboration between the South African Government and other Governments. ICFTU believes that the present racist Government of South Africa should be isolated and that visits by exponents of apartheid should never be entertained by any country.

Targeting transnational corporations

11. At the same time as working for governmental action against apartheid, ICFTU, the International Trade Secretariat (ITS) and their affiliates will also increase pressure on transnational corporations (TNCs) operating in South Africa and on South African transnationals with operations outside that country. Such transnationals are pivotal to economic relations with South Africa. They are directly affected by changes in South Africa and by efforts outside the country to increase pressure on the régime. Both individually and collectively transnational corporations have a major influence on the future of apartheid and their vulnerability to international trade union pressure should be exploited.

12. ICFTU firmly believes that measures must be taken to reduce links with South Africa. ICFTU calls on all TNCs operating in South Africa to co-operate fully with the international effort to step up economic pressure on the apartheid régime. In addition, and within the framework of ICFTU's policy on sanctions and disinvestment, ICFTU, ITS and their national affiliates will work in consultation with the independent black trade union movement to further their demands vis-à-vis particular companies. These campaigns will be targeted at individual companies, including South African TNCs with operations outside that country, and will involve, among others, the following activities:

(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) In cases of continued obstruction by management, international campaigns on the TNCs concerned involving appropriate solidarity action. Such international campaigns will be initiated in response to the expressed needs of the independent black trade union movement, by ICFTU, in co-operation with national centres and ITS;

(e) Research into the activities and structure of target companies with a view to identifying the scale and nature of commercial links with South Africa;

(f) The development of information material on the situation of South African workers in the companies and their unions, with particular reference to their views on the fight against apartheid and the companies' policies, for distribution to union members in the target companies;

(g) Suspension of contracts and calls for bans on new investment and disinvestment where companies refuse to work with the independent black trade unions in South Africa.

Influx control and migrant workers

13. ICFTU reiterates its abhorrence of the apartheid system and particularly singles out the pernicious influx control system which denies South African workers the right to seek work where they wish, to live with their families and to live normal family lives. The fight of the independent trade unions against this obnoxious system should be supported by the international trade union movement by providing assistance aimed at mitigating the immediate problems. Programmes of assistance to migrant workers such as those already operating in Botswana and Lesotho should be extended into South Africa in order to strengthen the trade union movement in the southern African region as a whole.

Strengthening South Africa's neighbours

14. ICFTU believes that apartheid is at the root of the hegemony pursued by South Africa in the region, beginning with Namibia, for which ICFTU calls for compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) which decided to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. ICFTU vigorously condemns the continued destabilization of the region through political, military and economic interference. ICFTU strongly believes that strengthening of the economic base of the front-line States would also contribute to the dismantling of apartheid. It therefore calls on all countries to support effectively measures proposed and being undertaken by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) countries to reduce dependence on South Africa. In supporting the SADCC countries, trade unions in industrialized countries should also contribute to the strengthening of trade unions in those countries to enable them to play a major role in the SADCC process of development. The unfavourable conditions imposed by international agencies and banks in respect of aid, loans and investment funds negatively affect the economic growth of these countries. ICFTU calls on the international community to change these policies in order to strengthen the economic position of the countries in the region.

Conclusion

15. The key to change in South Africa lies within the country and will be determined by the black majority. However, international resolutions translated into action can help accelerate progress towards democracy and justice. Escalating economic sanctions, discouraging white immigration, ending government collaboration with the South African régime and targeting campaign activities on specific transnationals offer four specific and practical ways of forcing the message home

to the South African Government that apartheid must end. These measures will be supported by a wide spectrum of opinion in all countries, including most importantly the independent black trade unions in South Africa. The international free trade union movement strongly urges all Governments, and especially those of South Africa's main economic partners, to adopt these proposals and thus clearly inform the apartheid régime of the consequences of continuing its racist policies. ICFTU reiterates its call for the immediate release of imprisoned black trade union and political leaders, the cessation of repressive measures against the black community and the lifting of bans on political organizations and political activity in order to develop a society based on universal suffrage, full respect for the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and an undivided South Africa.
